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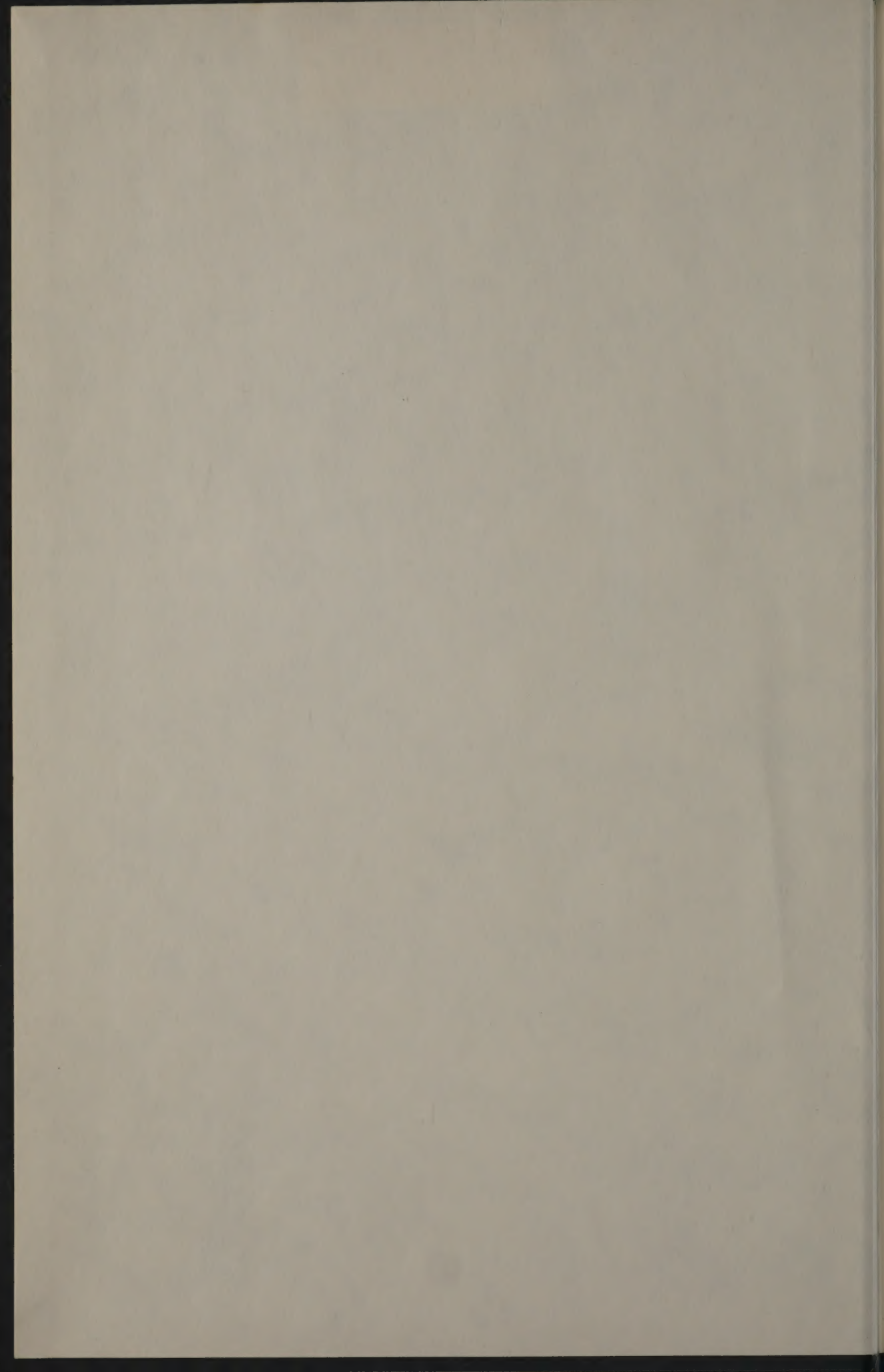
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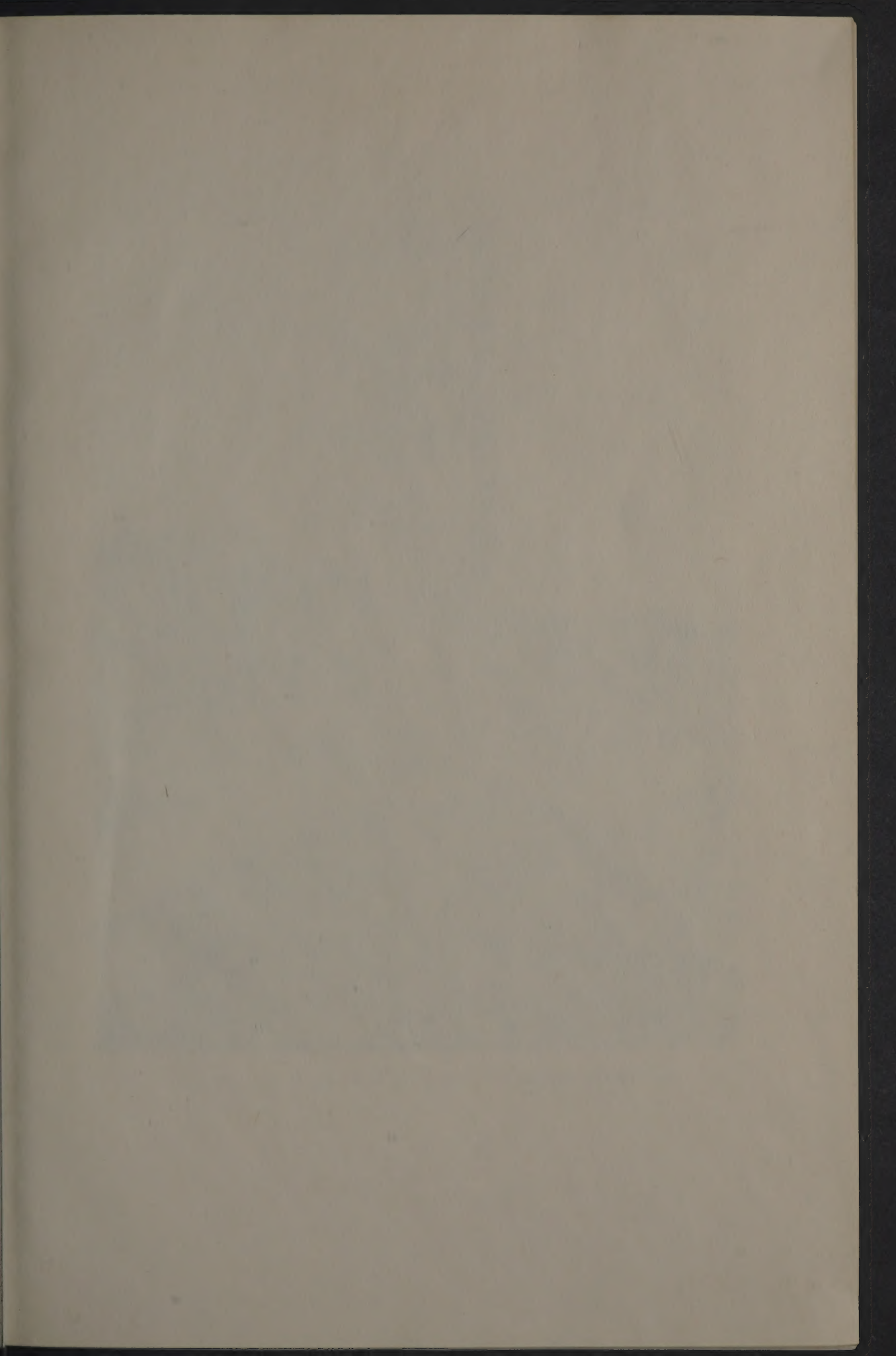
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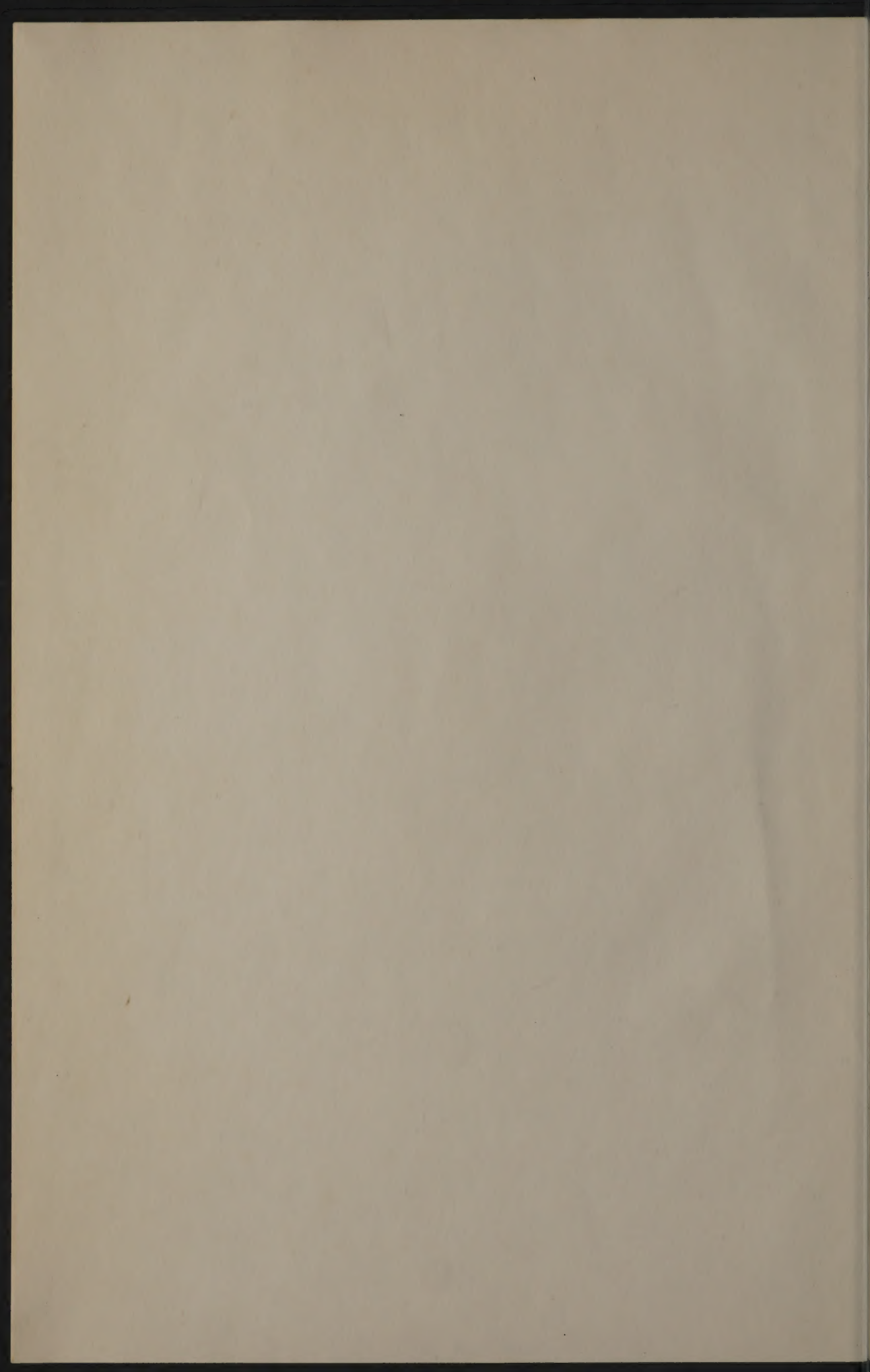
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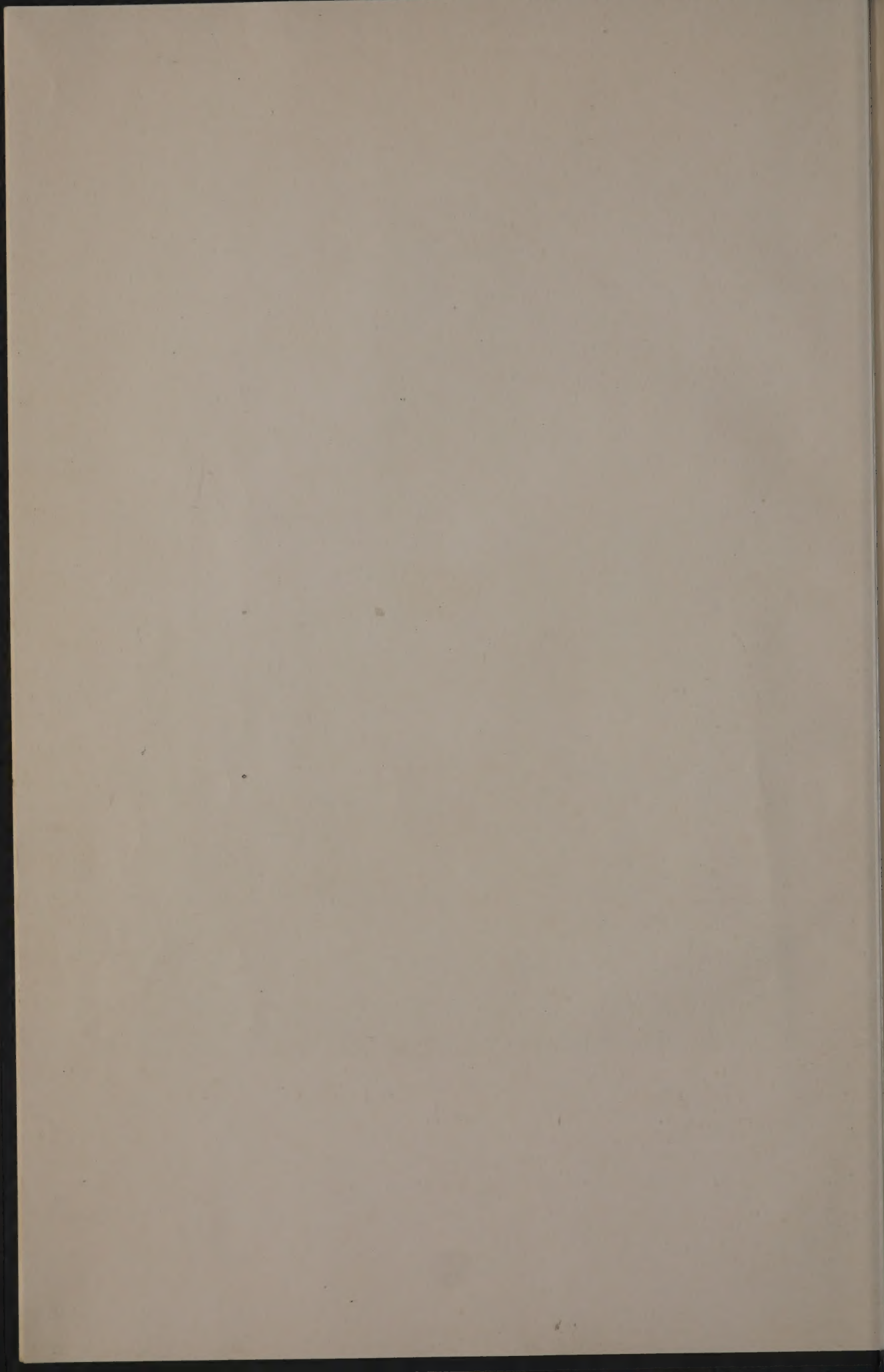


Inscriptions on Tablets

"This is a replica of the marker placed on or near this spot by Jean Ribault-May 1st, 1562, in taking possession of Florida for France."

"Erected by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, May 1st, 1924, commemorating the first landing of Protestants on American soil."

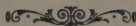
Ribault Monument at mouth of St. Johns River, near Mayport, Duval County.



History
of
DUVAL COUNTY
FLORIDA

By
PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD

*Author of "In Florida's Dawn"
"History of Volusia County, Florida," Etc.*



Also
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEN AND WOMEN
WHO HAVE DONE THEIR PART IN
MAKING DUVAL COUNTY
PAST AND PRESENT

THE RECORD COMPANY
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

1928

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PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD

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*I*N writing the HISTORY OF DUVAL COUNTY, the aim has been to present simply a true chronology of events from the earliest explorations to the present time.

So far as known, no History of Duval County has been published—therefore, it was found necessary not only to consult local records, but those of St. Augustine, Tallahassee, and Washington, and of England, France, and Spain.

Space has been given to biographical sketches of leading and representative men and women, living and dead, who have borne an active part in the various enterprises of life and who have been closely identified with the history of the county. Their places are here. They are the makers of the history of the later years, as the pioneers were the makers of the history of the past.

Grateful acknowledgments are hereby made to the Advisory Board and to all others who have assisted in the making of this story of Duval.

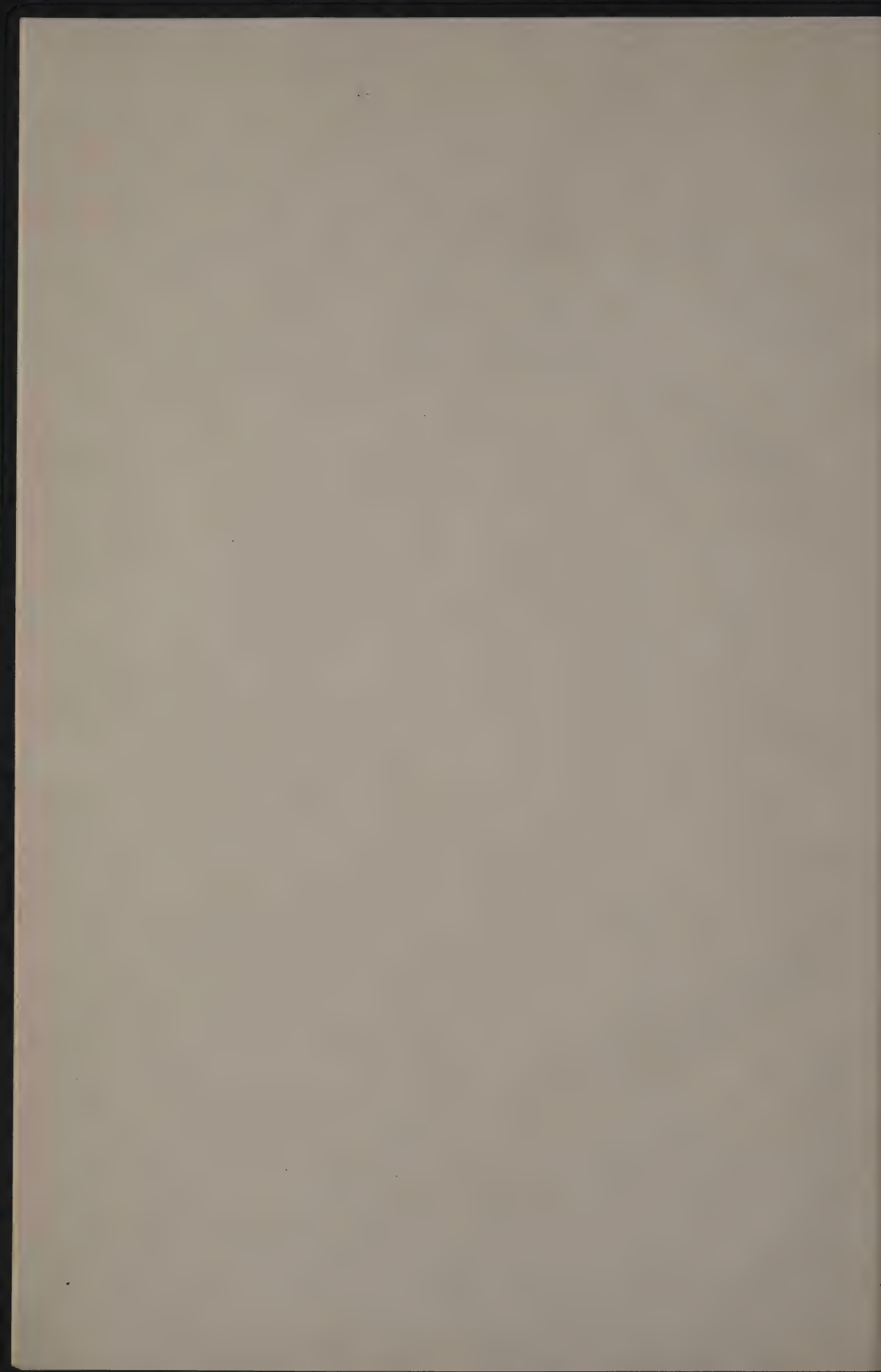
To the citizens of Duval—those who are gone and those who are here—who have helped to make its present greatness possible—this volume is respectfully dedicated.

PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD.

Jacksonville, Florida,
April 2, 1928

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History of Duval County, Florida

CHAPTER I.

INDIANS AND ANTIQUITIES.

DUVAL COUNTY, named for William P. Duval, the first civil Governor of the Territory of Florida, was established by the Legislative Council of the Territory on August 12, 1822. Its history, however, begins with the earliest known activities within its confines, just as the history of the United States dates from the earliest discoveries and explorations in the thirteen colonies that originally formed it.

In 1564, forty-three years before the English landed at Jamestown, more than a half century before the Dutch built their fort on Manhattan Island, and fifty-six years before the Mayflower arrived at Plymouth, the territory now comprising Duval County was called New France, and a colony of French Huguenots was established therein. Here in 1562 came the first Protestant Colony to arrive in America, and here in 1565 was fought the first battle between white men within the present limits of the United States.

Before the white man came, the country was occupied by savages that may or may not have been the original settlers. Archeologists have found traces of pre-historic man in northern Florida, but scientists disagree as to their origin. There are fewer traces of these in the Duval section than are found along the shores of the upper St. Johns where many large mounds composed of fresh water shell deposits have been uncovered. Along the lower St. Johns River, in the present territory of Duval, these mounds are fewer in number and smaller in size, yet they consist of the same shell formation, and the pattern and implements found therein were of the same character as in the mounds found farther up the river. Along the seashore also, the mounds of salt-water shell deposits are similar to those found along the coast to the south. Undoubtedly the same race of people inhabited all the territory of northern Florida in pre-historic times.

Professor Jeffries Wyman, formerly Curator of American Archeology and Ethnology of Cambridge, Massachusetts, advances the theory that these original inhabitants were not Indians. He says: "Whether the builders of the mounds were the same people as those found there by the Spaniards and the French is uncertain. The absence of pipes in all, and of pottery in some of the mounds, and the extreme rarity of ornaments, are consistent with the conclusion that they were different people. To these may be added the negative fact that no indications have been found that they practiced agriculture."¹

¹See Jeffries Wyman's "Fresh Water Shell Mounds of the St. Johns River, Florida." Pub. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., 1875. Page 87.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, advances the opinion, however, that Florida's only pre-historic man was the Indian. To quote his words: "As a matter of fact we have no human remains from Florida or any other part of the North or South American continent that could conscientiously be accepted as representing man of antiquity beyond a few thousand years at most, and of other than the ordinary Indian type; nor are there apparent any indications that anything much older may in these parts of the world be yet discovered."¹



Duval territory, showing location of Saturiwa Tribe of the Timucuan Nation. Reproduced from map of Florida, published by The Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology.

Passing from the theories of antiquity to the records of history, we find that when the white man first came to this region it was inhabited by a cognate tribe of Indians called the Timucuans, a name spelled in various ways at different periods. This was a powerful nation, occupying the territory from Cape Canaveral on the east coast to the north of the mouth of the St. Johns River, and along the west coast from Tampa Bay to about the Ocilla River, commanding all the region contained in these boundaries. The nation was divided into local tribes named according to their locations.

The local clan of the great nation of the Timucuans which inhabited the territory of Duval at the time of the coming of the French Huguenots in 1562, was

¹See Ales Hrdlicka's "The Anthropology of Florida." Pub. The Florida State Historical Society, 1922. Page 68.

the Saturiwa tribe. They are also referred to as Saturiona and Saturiba, the names evidently derived from the various chiefs that ruled over them during the French occupation. Jacques Le Moyne, the French Chronicler, refers to King Saturiona as a powerful chieftain of this tribe in 1564. The Spaniards seldom speak of this sub-division of the Timucuans in the early days of their occupation. They are referred to later, however, when Donna Maria, their chieftainess, married a Spaniard and embraced the Christian religion, and a letter dictated by her to the King of Spain is still preserved in the Spanish archives.¹ The French also speak of another local tribe called the Thimaguans, who inhabited a village in 1564, on the present site of Mandarin.

Ribault,² one of the leaders of the French Huguenots, describes these early inhabitants of Duval as being "of good stature, well-shaped of body as any people in the world; very gentle, courteous and good-natured, of tawny color, hawked nose and of pleasant countenance." The Spaniards later, however, report them fierce and warlike. Both men and women were agile, athletic and good swimmers. They were scantily clothed, the men wearing only a breech cloth of painted deer skin and the women skirts of moss. The men pulled the hair from all parts of the body except the head, where they allowed it to grow long and was "trussed up, gathered and worked together with great cunning and fastened after the form of a diadem." The women wore their hair long unless widowed, when it was cut off just below the ears and scattered upon the graves of the deceased husbands. The widow could not remarry until her hair had grown long enough to cover her shoulders.

As a head dress the men wore long feathers over the middle of the forehead, with the tail of an animal attached to their top knot and hanging down their backs, and a palm leaf hat was the fashion of the women.¹ Necklaces, bracelets and anklets were popular with both sexes and bands of metal and pearl from oyster shells were often worn above the elbows and below the knees.

According to Ribault, "the houses were built of wood, fitly and closely set up and covered with reeds, the most part often the fashion of a pavilion." La Challeux, another writer, describes them as "of a round shape and in a style almost like a pigeon house, the foundation and main structure being of great trees, covered over with palmetto leaves." The chief's dwelling was in the center of the village and built partially underground on account of the heat of the sun. These houses were occupied only about nine months of the year, the three winter months being spent in the forest as a protection against the cold.

In the middle of the houses were hearths where fires were burned almost constantly, and about the walls of the huts were pieces of wood hewn for beds with a hollow to fit the back and a raised place for the head.

With axes made of stones they felled trees and made canoes of a single log hollowed the length desired. Unlike the Seminoles of a later date the bows of

¹Bulletin No. 73, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

²Also spelled Ribao, Ribau, Ribaud and Ribaut.

their canoes were blunt. Stones and oyster shells were used to make spades and arrow heads, the reed or bamboo supplying material for the shaft.

The dog is the only domestic animal mentioned, but of wild animals Laudonnière speaks of "deer, leopards and little brown bears." Fish and game abounded—"trout, great mullets, plaice, turbols and marvelous stores of other kinds of fish" were common and wild turkeys were plentiful. Ribault also mentions crabs, oysters and craw-fish as among the articles of diet, while Le Moyne refers to the alligator as an item on the bill of fare.



"Mode of Drying Fish, Wild Animals and Other Provisions."

Drawn by Jacques Le Moyne in 1564. These pictures are engraved on copper and published by Theodore de Bry of Liege. The description given by Le Moyne is as follows:

"At that time they went out and gathered in all sorts of wild animals, fish and even crocodiles, and in order to keep these animals longer they were in the habit of preparing them as follows:

"They set up in the earth four stout forked stakes, and on these they lay others so as to form a sort of grating. On this they lay their game, and then build a fire underneath so as to harden them in the smoke. In this process they use a great deal of care to have the drying perfectly performed, to prevent the meat from spoiling, as the picture shows. I suppose this stock to be laid in for their winter's supply in the woods, as at that time we could never obtain the least provision from them. For the like reason their granaries, as was related, are placed close under some rock or cliff, near the river, and not far from some deep forest, so that when necessary they can carry a supply in canoes."

The early inhabitants of Duval were agriculturists in a way. Le Moyne in his "Brevis Narratio," describes as follows the season of planting: "The Indians cultivate the earth diligently; and the men know how to make a kind of hoe from fish bones, which they fit to wooden handles, and with these they prepare the land well enough, as the soil is light. When the ground is sufficiently broken up and leveled, the women come with beans and millet, or maize. Some go first with a stick and make holes, in which the others place the beans, or grains of maize.

After planting they leave the fields alone, as the winter in that country, situated between the west and the north, is pretty cold for about three months, being from the 24th of December to the 15th of March; and during that time, as they go naked, they shelter themselves in the woods. When the winter is over, they return to their homes to wait for the crops to ripen. After gathering in their harvest, they store the whole of it for the year's use, not employing any part of it in trade, unless, perhaps some barter is made for some little household article."¹ Raising of tobacco is not mentioned by early writers, though they refer to the Indians smoking, therefore it is to be presumed it was cultivated.



"The Display With Which a Queen-Elect is Brought to the King."

Drawn by Jacques Le Moyne in 1564. The pictures are engraved on copper and published by Theodore de Bry of Liege. The description given by Le Moyne is as follows:

"When a king chooses to take a wife, he directs the tallest and handsomest of the daughters of the chief men to be selected. Then a seat is made on two stout poles, and covered with the skin of some rare sort of animal, while it is set off with a structure of boughs, bending over forward so as to shade the head of the sitter. The queen-elect having been placed on this, four strong men take up the poles and support them on their shoulders; each carrying in one hand a forked wooden stick to support the pole at halting. Two more walk at the sides, each carrying on a staff a round screen, elegantly made, to protect the queen from the sun's rays. Others go before blowing upon trumpets made of bark, which are smaller above and larger at the farther end, and having only two orifices, one at each end. They are hung with small oval balls of gold, silver and brass for the sake of a finer combination of sounds."

The Saturiwa clan of the Timucuan were evidently of good character, as savages are rated, and were more provident than the Indians of some other sections of Florida. The Spaniards described some of those living to the south as subsisting mainly on herbs and roots. In their tribal relationship the Saturiwas are described as being honorable in their dealings, quick to resent a wrong and to fight

¹Narrative of Le Moyne—James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1875.

for their ideals, but faithful to an agreement when once made. Their family ties were rigidly respected and according to Laudonnière "each man could take but one wife, excepting the King, who could have two, but the first was the Queen and only her children could inherit the goods and authority of their father."

In their worship, the sun and moon were the principal objects of adoration, particularly the sun. Le Moyne gives an insight into this cult in the following account: "The subjects of the Chief Outina were accustomed every year, a little before their spring—that is, at the end of February—to take the skin of the largest stag they could get, keeping the horns on it; to stuff it full of all the choicest sorts of roots that grew among them, and to hang long wreaths of garlands of the best fruits on the horns, neck and other parts of the body. Thus decorated, they carried it, with music and songs, to a very large and splendid level space, where they set it up on a very high tree, with the head and breast toward the sunrise. They then offered prayers to the sun, that he would cause to grow on their lands good things such as these offered him. The chief, with his sorcerer, stood nearest the tree and offered the prayer; the common people, placed at a distance, made responses. Then the chief and all the rest, saluting the sun, departed, leaving the deer's hide there until the next year. This ceremony they repeated annually."¹

As an example of their reverence, may be cited Laudonnière's version of their treatment of the column erected by Admiral Ribault at the mouth of the St. Johns River. When Laudonnière saw it three years later it was "crowned with crowns of hay, and at the foot thereof many little baskets full of millet (corn). When they came hither they kissed the same with reverence and besought us to do the like."

Such were the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the territory of Duval when the French Colonists occupied it in 1564 and 1565.

¹Bulletin No. 73, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Page 381.

CHAPTER II.

THE COMING OF THE FRENCH. (1562-1565.)

WHEN Duval was New France, the St. Johns River, which has for over three hundred and fifty years played so important a part as an artery of traffic, was called Illaca by the Indians. Admiral Jean Ribault, the leader of the first expedition of French Huguenots, named it Reviere de la Mai, in honor of the day of its discovery by him, May 1, 1562. The Spaniards called it Rio de San Mateo when they first knew it, and later Rio de San Juan. The English anglicized the Spanish name, calling it the St. Johns.

Ribault's expedition in 1562, which resulted in the discovery of the river and the establishment of a colony thereon two years later, was the direct result of the civil and religious wars that had raged in France for many years. Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, head of the Protestant party, desiring to find a home in the new world for his followers, fitted out an expedition in 1562 and chose Ribault as its commander. Permission was obtained from Charles IX, King of France, to settle the new territory, claimed by him by virtue of discoveries in 1524, of Juan Verrazani, an Italian navigator in the French service. The King aided Coligny in fitting three vessels, with two smaller ones carried aboard the larger ones while crossing the ocean, and a complement of one hundred and fifty men, including a Huguenot preacher. They sighted Florida April 30, 1562, and sailed north, reaching the mouth of the River of May, now the St. Johns, May 1. He landed and set up a column denoting his possession of the country for his King.

Some writers claim that Ribault proceeded up the river several miles, but this is doubtful for, according to his own statement, he only spent two days in the vicinity and could not have had time for extended explorations. In his account he is enthusiastic over the beauties of the country. The Indians were friendly and gifts were exchanged. The two days' visit has a significance in the History of Duval County and of Florida in that Ribault's discovery of the River of May pointed the way for the establishment of a French Huguenot colony here two years later. He was probably the first white man to come to the present territory of Duval County. Ponce de Leon landed in latitude thirty degrees eight minutes north on April 2, 1512, which is not far south of the River of May but it is in the present limits of St. Johns County.

Ribault, after his sojourn of two days, continued northward and landed a colony on Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. He built a fort there which he named Charlesfort, in honor of his King, and erected another column to substantiate his claim to the territory for his sovereign. Here he left a colony and proceeded homeward, promising to return with supplies within six months; but when he reached France, found it again engulfed in civil war. Readily joining the Huguenot side he was soon engaged in a battle in which his party suffered defeat

and he was forced to flee to England. Here he was thrown into prison. His colony at Charlesfort, reduced to starvation, attempted to reach France in a small ship. Their misery was so great that cannibalism was resorted to among the members of the crew before a remnant reached home. This was the tragedy of the first attempt to colonize New France, a name given to all the territory claimed by France in North America.

In 1563 civil war was temporarily halted and Coligny determined to make another attempt to colonize the Huguenots in New France. Ribault was in prison and the only leader upon whom he could depend was Rene Gaulaine de Laudonnière, who had accompanied Ribault on his first expedition and was familiar with the territory. After careful consideration the River of May was selected as the proper location for the colony.

Following Ribault's first expedition, the Spanish minister at Paris had reported to the King of Spain the activities in Florida which was claimed by the Spanish government as its territory by right of discovery by Ponce de Leon. In the interim between the departure of the French garrison from Charlesfort and the sailing of Laudonnière from France, the Governor of Cuba, by order of the King of Spain, sent a vessel to destroy the two columns and the fort erected by Ribault. Maurigue de Rojos, the Spanish commander, was unable to locate the column at the mouth of the River May, but succeeded in destroying Charlesfort and sent the column, erected there, to Spain.

Laudonnière sailed with three small vessels from Havre, France, on April 22, 1564. According to Lowery there were three hundred people in the expedition—sailors, soldiers, "and the balance artisans of every description, besides a number of servants for the soldiers, and pages and four women, one of whom went in the capacity of chambermaid and housekeeper to Laudonnière." These were probably the first white women to set foot within the present limits of the United States.¹ Two months from the date of sailing the fleet arrived off the coast of Florida, June 22, 1564. The location was the present harbor of St. Augustine, which Laudonnière named the River of Dolphins. The following day he proceeded north to the mouth of the River May, on which he had promised Coligny to establish a colony.

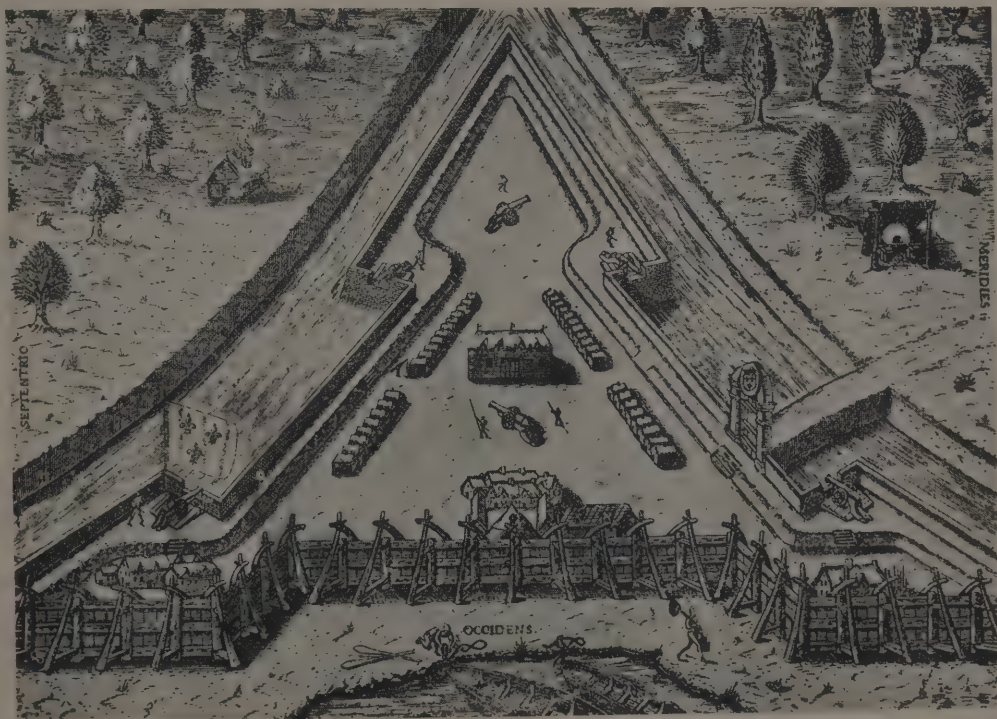
Laudonnière states his reason for the selection: "To the southward there was nothing but a flat marshy country unfit to inhabit, and from the report of those who were left at Charlesfort the country thereabouts was not productive, while the means of subsistence seemed to abound on the River May; and upon their first visit they had seen gold and silver in the possession of the natives, a thing which put me in hope of some happy discovery in time to come."

Laudonnière selected a spot for his fort a few miles from the mouth of the river, on a plain which he named Vale of Laudonnière. It lay immediately to the west of a high hill, and here he erected a fort of triangular shape, which he named Fort Caroline for Charles IX, King of France. This hill is what is now known as St. Johns Bluff, which rises about seventy-five feet above the river. To

¹Woodbury Lowery, "The Spanish Settlement within the Present Limits of the United States, 1562-1574." G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

the west the ground slopes gradually along the river bank to a marsh about a half mile away, and to the south extends over a gently rolling and well-wooded country about a mile to a well-defined line where the flat woods begin. This was the Vale of Laudonnière. On the east side of the Bluff the land drops precipitously to a creek at its foot and beyond lies a continuous marsh intercepted by San Pablo Creek and other estuaries. Part of this marshland has been reclaimed in recent years by dredging from the river channel.

To one standing on the top of St. Johns Bluff and viewing the surrounding country, it takes little imagination to see the reason this site was selected for the colony. To the east the river winds through the marsh, reaching the sea about five miles away in a straight line; expanses of blue ocean can be seen with the naked eye,



Fort Caroline, Present Site of St. Johns Bluff.

Built by the French in 1564 on the St. Johns River about six miles from its mouth, afterwards called San Mateo by the Spaniards, and drawn by Jacques Le Moyne in 1564. These pictures are engraved in copper and published by Theodore de Bry of Liege. The description given by Le Moyne is as follows:

"Thus was erected a triangular work, afterwards named Carolina. The base of the triangle, looking westward, was defended only by a small ditch and a wall of sods nine feet high. The side next to the river was built up with planks and fascines. On the southern side was a building after the fashion of a citadel, which was for a granary to hold their provisions. The whole was of fascines and earth, except the upper part of the wall for two or three feet, which was of sods. In the middle of the fort was a roomy open space eighteen yards long, and as many wide. Midway on the southern side of this space were the soldiers' quarters, and on the north side was a building which was higher than it should have been, and was in consequence blown over by the wind a little afterwards. Evidence thus taught us that in this country, where the winds are so furious, houses must be built low. There was also another open space, pretty large, one side of which was closed in by the granary above mentioned, while on another side stood the residence of Laudonnière, looking out upon the river, and with a piazza all round it. The principal door of this opened upon the larger open space, and the rear door upon the river. At a safe distance from the works an oven was erected; for, as the houses were roofed with palm branches, they would very easily have caught fire."

a continuous view only being interrupted by the housetops and trees in Mayport and other settlements near the beach. When in 1564, Laudonnière proceeded up the winding channel of the River of May through the low-lying marshlands, St. Johns Bluff was the first high ground he found, a natural protection against the storms from the ocean and also affording a splendid lookout for discovery of the approach of friend or enemy. It is doubtful if a better selection could have been made in the vicinity. The land, of the hammock variety, was fertile, as evidenced by a profitable plantation here two hundred and fifty years later. If the colony had been agriculturally inclined, they could have easily produced sufficient to have sustained them.

Laudonnière made friends with the cacique of the Saturiwas, the local family of the Timucuan tribe, and they assisted him in building his fort. He then set out to explore the region and with several boats proceeded up the River of May, discovering an Indian town called Thimagua, on the site of the present town of Mandarin. Here he was advised there lived in the vicinity and farther in the interior nine other caciques—Cadecha, Chilili, Eclanan, Enacoppe, Calany, Anacharagua, Anitagua, Acquera and Mucoso.¹

The last named is mentioned by historians as having been met by De Soto in his march through Florida. He evidently lived far beyond the bounds of Duval territory, in fact near the West Coast, but was well known to the Thimaguans by reputation. It was he who saved the life of Juan Ortiz, a Spaniard who came to Florida with Pauilo de Narvaez in 1528, and was captured by the Indians. Ortiz was saved from torture by the beautiful daughter of the chief. The Indian girl led him away to the home of her own betrothed, this same Mucoso, who protected him and returned him to De Soto, eleven years later, in 1539.

Laudonnière's experience at Fort Caroline was very unfortunate. His colony consisted largely of adventurers, who came to the New World to seek riches, and had no intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits, which should have been the staple of the project. Gold was the lure that led to failure. Stories by the Indians of great riches to the west led to fruitless expeditions and supplies and stores were wasted in these vain efforts. In a land of plenty where game and fish abounded, the colony depended largely upon the Indians for food which they soon tired of furnishing.

Plots and conspiracies were soon rife, and Laudonnière's leadership was questioned. In September, 1564, he sent one of his smaller vessels back to France and with it several of those whom he suspected of conspiracy. This did not relieve the situation, for soon thereafter he was stricken with fever, and the garrison openly revolted. He was seized and confined upon a vessel in the river for fifteen days. The conspirators took two small vessels, built for river navigation, and confiscating such supplies as they wished, set out upon a piratical expedition. Part of these lost their lives in their venture and the others, being out of provisions, returned to Fort Caroline. Laudonnière tried them by court martial and four of the leaders were executed.

¹Fairbanks' History of Florida.

As time went on, the situation grew more desperate. The promised relief from Coligny did not arrive and in the summer of 1565 the question of deserting Fort Caroline and returning to France, passed from the stage of discussion into determination, and they set to work to repair their vessels for the voyage.

In the meantime, Laudonnière had made several excursions through the surrounding country; one up the River of May as far as Lake George, another to the north into what is now Nassau County, where he found the widow of a chieftain, named Hia-Caia, who received the Frenchmen kindly and gave them a quantity of supplies.

Before their ships were repaired their provisions were exhausted and their condition became pitiable. The Indians refused supplies to victual their vessels, and they attempted to obtain these from the savages by force. They seized Olata Utina, the most important cacique in the region, and held him for ransom, demanding a goodly supply of food for his release. The coup failed in its purpose, the result was the enmity of the Indians with little compensation in the way of food.

At this time the colony was saved by the arrival of Sir John Hawkins, an English mariner, who, returning from an expedition against the Spaniards, landed on August 4, 1565, at the mouth of the River of May in search of water. The Frenchmen welcomed the English admiral who generously offered to transport the entire colony to France. Laudonnière, however, refused, not knowing, as he stated, "how matters stood between his government and England, and fearing that Hawkins might have some secret and ulterior motive to make so liberal an offer." The members of the colony, however, had no such scruples and hearing of Hawkins' proposal threatened to leave with the Englishman unless Laudonnière promised means for their immediate departure. The French commander was forced by his own men to accept Hawkins' offer of the smallest of the English vessels, for which he exchanged four pieces of artillery and a quantity of powder and iron. In addition Hawkins generously supplied them with "twenty barrels of meal, five pipes of beans, a hogshead of salt, one hundred pounds of wax, for as much as it is said, he saw the French soldiers were barefoot he took compassion upon them and gave them fifty pairs of shoes; besides this he made presents to all the officers."

In writing of the transaction Laudonnière says that he gave Hawkins his note of hand in payment—"for which until this present I am indebted to him."

The English departed and scarcely had the top sails of their vessels disappeared beneath the eastern horizon when the French colony prepared to depart. Le Moyne says: "We were rejoiced enough at getting possession of another vessel besides our own, which was being repaired, and of sufficient provisions for our return; and in consultation it was decided that before our departure the fort should be destroyed; in the first place to prevent its being made serviceable against the French, in case of their ever returning into those parts, by the Spaniards who, as we knew, were desirous of establishing themselves there, and secondly to prevent Saturiona from occupying it." The preparations were ready and the little colony awaited a favorable wind before deserting and destroying Fort Caroline when on August 29, 1565, Admiral Jean Ribault with a fleet of seven vessels dropped anchor at the mouth of the River May.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND FRENCH COLONY.

TO UNDERSTAND properly the historical drama with its tragic *denouement* staged in the territory of Duval during the year 1565, the political history of Europe at that period must be given consideration. It is difficult to imagine, in the present light of international relations, that one nation at peace with its neighbor should massacre its settlers, utterly destroy its colony and the government allow the act to go unavenged. Yet such a tragedy occurred on the banks of the St. Johns River in 1565, and the outcome definitely decided the issue, whether this southern civilization should be French or Spanish, Protestant or Catholic.

In this period there sat upon the French throne Charles IX, a weak, vacillating king controlled by his mother, Catherine De Medici. France was part Protestant, part Catholic, and for years there had raged an internecine religious warfare, provoking hatred of brother for brother, family against family. No quarter was given on either side; it was first caught, first killed. Spain was Catholic and upon its throne sat Philip II, cruel and calculating, the son-in-law of Catherine De Medici; while in England, a Protestant country, his sister-in-law, the shrewd Queen Elizabeth, reigned.

Spain and England each being of one, if not the same, religious mind did not have the problems of religious civil war which confronted France. Yet each of the three monarchs connected by marriage ties with either one or the other, looked first to the safety of their dynasties, rather than to policies which affected the safety of their subjects. Therefore the French Huguenot colony on the River of May could expect little help from its own King as the aggressor was his brother-in-law, Philip of Spain, and one who had as his most powerful ally, Catherine De Medici, the Queen mother of France.

The treaty of Amboise in 1565 had temporarily suspended the religious wars in France, but at that time Admiral Ribault was a prisoner in England and did not return until the following year. At this time Coligny was fitting a fleet to go to Florida to reinforce Laudonnière and, immediately upon his return, put Ribault in command. It was a large colony for the times, though authorities differ as to the number. Gaffarel in his "Historie de la Florida" claims there were one thousand; Rudiaz in "La Florida," says there were seven hundred men and two hundred women, while one of King Philip's representatives, reporting to him the departure of Ribault's fleet from France, places the number at twelve hundred.¹ All agree, however, that it was well supplied with seeds and implements for agriculture, young laborers, women and children, as well as a large company of soldiers and many gentlemen and adventurers.

From the best authorities the fleet consisted of seven vessels. Lowery gives the names of these as the "Trinity," Jean Ribault's flagship; the "Union," "Trout,"

¹Woodbury Lowery's "Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States."

"Shoulder of Mutton" and "Pearl," the last of which was in command of Jacques Ribault, son of Jean Ribault. Another authority gives the names as the flagship "Trinity," the "Emerillon," the "Pearl," the "Leoriere," the "Shoulder of Mutton" and three others used as transports.¹ All were under the command of Admiral Ribault, with Francoise Leger de la Grange second in command, and the fleet sailed from Havre, France, on May 10, 1565. Coligny gave Ribault authority to assume full command of the colony on the River of May. The vessel which had returned the year before, brought reports very detrimental to Laudonniere, one of which was to the effect that he planned to make himself King of New France. This was untrue, but it had the effect desired by Laudonniere's enemies. Lowery says: "and Coligny, himself an austere man, was indignant at his (Laudonniere's) having taken a woman with him to the distant colony."

King Philip of Spain had been kept advised by his representatives and friends in France of the activities of the Huguenots, and had also prepared a fleet to proceed to Florida and establish a colony there, claiming that territory as his by right of discovery by Ponce de Leon. He placed in command Pedro Menendez de Aviles, who sailed from Cadiz on June 29, 1565.

Ribault, delayed by storms, did not arrive at the mouth of the River of May until August 28, the day before Laudonniere had planned to return to France. They approached cautiously, not knowing how they would be received by Laudonniere. The impoverished colony, however, welcomed the newcomers with great rejoicing; the Indians remembered Ribault with his long flowing beard and came with presents to greet him. With the new and elaborate acquisition to the colony the outlook for New France seemed very bright indeed. The colonists disembarked from the transports which, being of light draught, crossed the bar and proceeded up the river. Fort Caroline immediately became a veritable hive of industry in its preparations for the newcomers, by strengthening the fort, building new quarters and making ready for the tilling of the soil. It was the plan of Coligny that Caroline should be a permanent and thriving settlement. The four larger vessels drawing too much water to enter the river, had anchored about a mile off the mouth.

The French Colony enjoyed but seven days of peace. On September 4, one week from the day of Ribault's arrival, his four vessels anchored on the outside were surprised by the sudden appearance of five Spanish galleons under Menendez, who had sighted Florida at Cape Canaveral the same day that Ribault had landed at Fort Caroline. Most of those who manned the French ships were ashore and the commander in charge had no authority to give battle to the fleet of a nation with which his own country was at peace. Menendez, on his flagship, the *San Pelayo*, approached unmolested, within hailing distance of the French flagship, and according to the account of both the French and the Spaniards demanded to know who the French were. The accounts vary as to the exact conversation, but agree as to the general import that Menendez demanded the surrender of the French vessels, which was promptly refused. It was just after

¹Jean Ribault, by Jeanette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, 1927.

nightfall; in the darkness, the Frenchmen cut their cables and slipped away, pursued by the Spaniards, who fired upon them and were answered in turn. The French ships being faster than the Spanish soon outdistanced them, three going to the north and one to the south. Menendez, with the *San Pelayo*, followed those to the north and Valdes, the admiral of his fleet, pursued those to the south. Menendez soon saw that he could not overtake the swift French ships and turned back to the mouth of the River May.

In the meantime the alarm of Ribault and the colony at Fort Caroline can be imagined, when the guns of the Spanish ships rang out in the calm September night. It was the first intimation Ribault had of the presence of the Spaniards. Fort Caroline was several miles from the mouth of the river and in the darkness the approach of the Spanish ships had not been observed in time for Ribault to go to the aid of his vessels. But it was easy for the French Admiral to guess the cause of the gunfire. Both he and Coligny had suspected the enmity of the Spaniards. He immediately prepared for an attack and by morning had his three vessels within the harbor ready at the mouth of the river, and two companies of soldiers on the hard beach near by to oppose the landing of the Spaniards.

When Menendez returned from pursuit of the French vessels, he had intended to seize and fortify the mouth of the river, believing that with the French fleet divided and part of them trapped in the harbor, the colony would fall an easy prey. But finding Ribault prepared, he sailed south and landed at a harbor called Selo by the Indians, and River Dolphin by Laudonnière. Here he disembarked on September 8, 1565, and began the building of St. Augustine.

The scattered French vessels soon returned and reported Menendez's landing at St. Augustine. The problem that now confronted the French was the destruction of the Spaniards, or their own destruction, for Ribault foresaw that the two colonies could not live in such close proximity and that the Spaniards intended his destruction or they would not have so boldly attacked his ships. He determined to take the offensive. In this decision his lieutenants, almost to a man, disagreed with him. Laudonnière at the time was very ill with fever, but urged the importance of defense rather than attack, and the importance of immediately strengthening Fort Caroline against the coming of Menendez. La Grange agreed with Laudonnière, but Ribault would not listen to argument. He had determined to attack the Spanish fleet at once, and in this determination lay the cause of his own destruction and the utter annihilation of the French colony.

He immediately gave orders to prepare the ships, reloading what was necessary for his campaign of attack and stripping the fort of part of its cannon. He even took the best of Laudonnière's own men. On September 10 they sailed from the mouth of the River of May and were soon off the harbor of St. Augustine.

From Menendez's own account of the circumstances which followed, it was through no fault of Ribault's nor through any credit to himself that St. Augustine was prevented from falling into the hands of the French. Menendez had unloaded two of his ships, which could not enter the harbor, and had sent them to Hispaniola for the reason, as he stated, that they might not be captured by the French. He had just completed this task and the ships had departed only a few hours, when

the French fleet arrived. Menendez himself narrowly escaped being captured as he crossed the bar in a small boat. The low tide compelled the French fleet to wait for high water, at which time they were prepared to enter the harbor and attack with advantages in both ships and men.

According to Solis de Meras, a Spanish Chronicler, a miracle saved St. Augustine. He says, "about two hours from the time the enemy were waiting for the tide to be high, God, our Lord, performed a miracle, for the weather being fair and clear, suddenly the sea rose very high and a strong and a contrary wind came up which made the return to their fort and harbor difficult for the French."¹

It was a hurricane that drove the French fleet south, and wrecked it upon the hard beach of the present county of Volusia. According to Le Moyne, who was not present but heard the story from the lips of a sailor of Dieppe, who years later escaped to France, only one man perished at sea, but all their supplies and most of their arms and ammunition were lost. Miserable and destitute the company started north on their course along the beach in their effort to reach Fort Caroline.

¹Memorial of Pedro Menendez, by Gonzalo Solis de Meras—Jeannette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, 1923.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT CAROLINE. (1565.)

PEDRO MENENDEZ DE AVILES, Knight of the Order of Santiago, though cruel and uncompromising, may be numbered among the greatest colonizers of all time. He was of noble birth and had spent his life in the service of his King, mainly upon the sea. When Philip of Spain appointed him Adelantado and Captain General of Florida, he assured him that he need have no fear in attacking the French Huguenots. The Spanish monarch felt secure in his position, for Catherine De Medici, his own mother-in-law and Queen mother of France, was in sympathy with his designs. When Ribault's ships lay off the harbor of St. Augustine waiting to attack him, Menendez saw that their decks were crowded with soldiers, and while they seemed a dreadful menace then, he knew full well that the garrison left at Fort Caroline must be very small; he therefore determined to attack the fort at once, before Ribault could have time to return to its aid.

The storm which was still raging made a trip by sea perilous, covering the land with water, and although his officers grumbled at the idea of taking a journey through an unknown wilderness in such weather, Menendez overruled their objections and prepared for the attack. Meras, the historian of Menendez, gives the following account of the march of the Spanish forces from St. Augustine to Fort Caroline: "The next day, at daybreak, they sounded reveille with trumpets, fifes and drums; the bells chimed and all thronged to mass; and having heard it, they departed hopefully, all setting out marching in order."

"The Adelantado took 20 soldiers, all Biscayans and Asturians, with their hatchets; a Biscayan captain with them who was called Martin Ochoa, and 2 Indians who had come there, brothers, who seemed to be angels that God was sending; these told them by signs that they had been in the fort of the French 6 days before; and he went ahead, marching as far front as he could, making the path, blazing the trees with the hatchets, so that the men should not lose it and should know it on their return, (and) leaving the camp master and sergeant major to follow in good order; and whenever it seemed best to the Adelantado to call a halt in a suitable place where there was water, he did so; he waited until they were all assembled and gave them orders to rest, and would then depart at once, opening the way and making it, as has been said, and he would again call a halt in the place that seemed best to him to pass the night. (Marching) in this order, on the fourth day at sunset he went to reconnoitre the land around the fort, a half league therefrom, where he stopped; and as it was a wet and stormy night, and in order not to be discovered it seemed to him expedient to draw nearer into a pine grove, where he approached to less than a quarter of a league from the fort, where he decided to spend that night in a very bad and swampy place; and on account of the bad night he turned back to look for the rear-guard so that they should succeed in finding the way. It was after 10 when they finished arriving,

and as during those 4 days there had been much rain, they had crossed many marshes, and had carried their arms and knapsacks with food, on their backs, the soldiers arrived very tired and weak; and because the showers that night were very heavy, there was no way to keep the powder and wicks from being all wet, and the little biscuit they had in their knapsacks, and no one wore anything on his body that was not wet with water; at this point the Adelantado feared greatly to take counsel with the captains, either as to going back or going forward to the fort of the Frenchmen, because some were beginning to be insolent, and his officers were saying abusive words against him so audibly that he heard many of them, especially those of an ensign Captain San Vicente, who placed himself near the Adelantado and said loudly, so that he might hear him:

"(See) how we have been sold by that Austrian corito, who knows no more about land warfare than an ass! If my advice had been followed on the first day we set forth from St. Augustine to make this journey, he would have been given the reward he must now take."

"Then the Adelantado feared the more and pretended he did not hear him."¹

The route taken was almost a direct one from St. Augustine to St. Johns Bluff. Anyone familiar with the territory, can well imagine the difficulties encountered through the flooded swamps and flat woods in the trackless region of three hundred and sixty-two years ago. The men grumbled at the hardships and wished to retreat, but the indomitable Menendez was not discouraged. He called his officers together in the darkness before dawn, and in a steady downpour of rain, he boldly told them that without ammunition and food there was but one thing to do—capture the fort by surprise-assault with pike and halberd. He raised the drooping spirits of his followers, and they started forward only to be lost in the dense swamps and compelled to wait in water to their knees until daylight.

The condition of Fort Caroline on the morning of the nineteenth of September, 1565, the day of the attack, is best told by Le Moyne, who was one of the garrison at the time. He says: "Although the rains continued as constant and heavy as if the world was to be again overwhelmed with a flood, they set out, and marched all night towards us. On our part, those few who were able to bear arms were that same night on guard; for, out of about a hundred and fifty persons remaining in the fort, there were scarcely twenty in serviceable condition, since Ribault, as before mentioned, had carried off with him all the able soldiers except fourteen or fifteen, who were sick or mutilated, or wounded in the campaign against Outina. The remainder were either servants or mechanics who had never even heard a gun fired, or king's commissaries better able to handle a pen than a sword; and, besides, there were some women, whose husbands, most of them, had gone on board the ships. M. de Laudonnière himself was sick in bed."

"When the day broke, nobody being about the fort, M. de la Vigne, who was the officer of the guard, pitying the drenched and exhausted condition of the men, who were worn out with long watching, permitted them to take a little rest; but

¹Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeanette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, 1923.

they scarcely had time to go to their quarters, and lay aside their arms, when the Spaniards, guided by a Frenchman named Francois Jean, who had seduced some of his messmates along with him, attacked the fort at the double quick in three places at once, penetrated the works without resistance, and, getting possession of the place of arms, drew up their force there. 'Then, parties searched the soldiers' quarters, killing all whom they found, so that awful outcries and groans arose from those who were being slaughtered. For my own part, whenever I call to mind the great wonder that God, to whom truly nothing is impossible, brought to pass in my case, I cannot be enough astonished at it, and am, as it were, stunned with the recollection. On coming in from my watch, I laid down my arquebuse; and, all wet through as I was, I threw myself into a hammock which I had slung up after the Brazilian fashion, hoping to get a little sleep. But on hearing the outcries, the noise of the weapons, and the sound of blows, I jumped up again, and was going out of the house to see what was the matter, when I met in the very doorway two Spaniards with their swords drawn, who passed on into the house without accosting me, although I brushed against them. When, however, I saw nothing was visible except slaughter, and that the place of arms itself was held by the Spaniards, I turned back at once, and made for one of the embrasures, where I knew I could get out.'¹

Le Moyne succeeded in escaping and returned to France to write his narrative and leave to history one of the few accounts of the destruction from the French viewpoint.

According to the Spanish account, the garrison was surprised and all killed excepting seventy who escaped to the woods, some of whom reached the ships anchored in the river. Among those who escaped was Laudonnière. Meras stated that Menendez gave orders that no women or boys under fifteen years of age should be killed.²

Three ships were anchored in the river, with their prows close to the fort. They were under the command of Jacques Ribault, son of Jean Ribault. Menendez demanded the surrender of these vessels and claims that he offered the Frenchmen one of the ships to take the women and children to France. Young Ribault refused to surrender, and loading one of the cannon with powder found in the fort, the Spaniards fired a shot which hit one of the ships at the water line and sank it. The crew of the French ship took to their small boats; escaped to the other two ships, and cutting their cables, floated down the river with the outgoing tide to a point behind the bluff where the guns of Fort Caroline could not reach them. There they anchored again to pick up the refugee Frenchmen who had escaped and were now fleeing through the woods. This act of the younger Ribault saved the lives of Le Moyne and many of those Frenchmen who swam to the ships, and were in this way able to find their way back to France. Meras claims that there were only thirty of these, for the Spaniards hunted them through the forest and killed the remainder. He gives no account of the hanging of the prisoners

¹Brevis Narratio—Le Moyne.

²Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeanette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, 1923.

to a tree which is the story of the French Chroniclers, yet, according to his own evidence all Frenchmen were killed except the women and boys under fifteen years of age, saved by order of Menendez. Meras in his memorial, however, makes no reference of the women or children being carried to St. Augustine. He does state that a vessel would be sent to take them to the Island of San Domingo, with the request to its government to send them to Seville, Spain, where they could proceed to France. Whether this feat was accomplished there seems to be no record.

Menendez having captured Fort Caroline and either expelled or killed all of the garrison, changed its name to Fort San Mateo because the day he captured it was Saint Matthew's Day and this name it retained from September 19, 1565, until the time of its destruction several years later. From the same date the Riviere de la May became the Rio de San Mateo. The Spanish Adelantado placed Captain Gonzalo de Villarreal in charge of the fort, and made him alcaide and governor of the district. Rudiaz probably gives the best account of this in his "La Florida": "Captain Gonzalo de Villarreal was made Commandant of that fort and governor of that district. Formerly he had been Sergeant-Major, and having labored well and with much diligence, he appeared to be a very good soldier of the government and worthy of every confidence. The fort was delivered over to him, which he named San Mateo, and ordered that from that day forward it should be held and defended in the name of His Majesty with 300 soldiers whom he left there as guard. He then ordered the Field-master to make a list of all the people who had been there, of those who were to remain, and of those who were to return with the Adelantado, and it was carried out. Then taking with him the Sergeant-Major, having first placed Rodrigo Montes in the capacity of keeper of supplies of the fort, he delivered over into his keeping all the provisions which were there. And he took the morning of another day to make a record of the delivery and to leave instructions as to the manner of giving out rations. And the Adelantado resolved in this Council that the two Coats-of-Arms of the King of France and of the French Admiral of the fleet, which were above the principal door of the fort, should be taken down. But when they went to take them down they found that a soldier had already taken them down and demolished them. He then ordered that there be made a coat-of-arms with the royal arms of Spain, of His Majesty King Philip, Our Sovereign, with a cross of the angels above the crown, which were very well executed by some Flemish soldiers who were present, and he had it placed where the other escutcheons had been."¹

With the same lumber which the French had prepared for the building of a ship, Menendez ordered a church to be erected upon a site which he selected, then hastened back to St. Augustine in order that he might dispatch two ships and intercept the French vessels which were still anchored in the river. He set out from Fort San Mateo on September 20, 1565, with only thirty-five soldiers and from his account the trip to St. Augustine through the woods and swamps was very arduous. There was even more water than when he came, and the party lost

¹Translated from "La Florida"—Eugenio Rudiaz of Caravia-Madrid. Page 103.

their way and a soldier who climbed a tree reported "that all he could see was water." By felling trees and making a bridge they crossed the deeper streams and finally reached St. Augustine after three days' journey. He immediately ordered two armed ships to proceed to the San Mateo River to capture the French vessels, but before they could be prepared to depart the news came that the French ships had crossed the bar and proceeded out to sea. However, he sent one of the vessels with a full supply of arms and ammunition to Fort San Mateo.

The two ships, one under the command of Laudonnière and the other Jacques Ribault, became separated on the voyage across the Atlantic and the passengers on both endured considerable hardships. Yet they finally reached France to tell the story of the capture of Fort Caroline by the Spaniards.

Eight days after the Spaniards captured Fort Caroline, now Fort San Mateo, it was burned—probably accidentally—though some Spanish chroniclers suspect it may have been the result of internal dissensions among the officers. The fort was soon rebuilt, however, and made even stronger than when occupied by the French.

CHAPTER V.

THE FATE OF RIBAUT. (1565.)

ACCOUNTS of the massacre of Admiral Jean Ribault and his company who were wrecked on the east coast of Florida is given by both French and Spanish chroniclers and differ but slightly in detail. Although these happenings occurred beyond the borders of Duval territory it was the destruction of colonists who had established themselves there and in the History of Duval County the story has its place.

Le Moyne gives an account which he received from a sailor of Dieppe, who was stabbed and left for dead beneath a pile of bodies and after nightfall, succeeding in extricating himself from the dead mass and crawled away in the darkness. Some friendly Indians found and cared for him and long afterwards he reached France to tell his story. The best Spanish account is from the pen of Gonzolo Solis de Meras, a priest and brother-in-law of Pedro Menendez, who was present and boldly gives in detail his account of the slaughter.

From these two stories the facts are gleaned that Ribault's party of about five hundred and fifty men started northward along the hard beach, after the wrecking of their ships, endeavoring to reach Fort Caroline. About two hundred of the company in vessels wrecked at a more northerly point came ahead of Ribault and his party and finding a barrier at Matanzas Inlet, the southerly point of Anastasia Island, prepared to construct rafts to cross.

Menendez, the day after his return to St. Augustine from Fort Caroline, received news through Indians that there were white men at an arm of the sea four leagues to the south, and taking forty men with him he went to reconnoitre. Seeing the banners of France on the opposite shore of the narrow inlet he readily knew that they were all, or a part, of Ribault's company. A Frenchman swam across to the Spaniards and explained their predicament, and asked that the company be allowed to proceed to Fort Caroline. Here the French and Spanish accounts disagree. The former claim that Menendez promised them free passage to France if they would surrender to him. Meras asserts that the Adelantado only promised that "if they wanted to give up their flags and arms to him and place themselves at his mercy they could do so in order that he might do with them what God should direct him."¹

The two hundred Frenchmen surrendered, and the following is the story of the subsequent happenings in Meras' own words: "Then the Adelantado ordered twenty soldiers to enter the boat to bring the Frenchmen over, ten at a time; the river was narrow and easy to cross; and he instructed Diego Florez de Valdes, the Admiral of the fleet, to receive the flags and arms, and go in a boat to bring the

¹Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeanette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, De Land, Fla., 1923. Page 112.

Frenchmen across; (he ordered) that the soldiers should not give them ill treatment; and the Adelantado withdrew from the shore a distance of about two arquebuse shots, behind a sand dune, among some bushes, where the men in the approaching boat, who were bringing the French, could not see him; then he said to the French captain and the other eight Frenchmen who were with him:

"Gentlemen, I have but few soldiers, and they are not very experienced; and you are many, and if you are not bound, it would be an easy thing for you to avenge yourselves on us for the death of your people, whom we killed when we took the fort; and so it is necessary that you march with your hands tied behind you, to a place four leagues from here where I have my camp."

"The Frenchmen replied that so it should be done; and with ropes from the soldiers' fuses they fastened their hands behind them very securely; and the ten who came over (each time) in the boat could not see those whose hands were being tied behind them, until they met them, because it was expedient so to do in order that the Frenchmen who had not crossed the river might not understand what was happening and be warned; and thus two hundred and eight Frenchmen were bound, * * * * *

"The Adelantado commanded that they should march, after having first given them food and drink when they arrived in tens, before they were bound; this was done before the next ten came; and he told one of his captains, who is called * * * * that he was to march with them in the vanguard, and that at a cross-bow shot's distance from there he would find a line which he (the Adelantado) would draw with a jineta he carried in his hand; (that place) was a sandy stretch over which they had to march to the Fort of St. Augustine; and there he was to kill them all, and he ordered the captain who came with the rear-guard to do likewise; and so it was done, and they were all left there dead; and that night he returned to St. Augustine toward dawn, because the sun had already set when those men died."¹

On the day following his return to St. Augustine, Menendez received another message through Indians that other white men were on the same arm of the sea. He correctly surmised that these were Admiral Jean Ribault and the remainder of his company, so he immediately took one hundred and fifty soldiers and returned to Matanzas Inlet. Here again a parley ensued in which Ribault was invited to cross over in a boat, which invitation he accepted, accompanied by eight of his officers. Food and drink were given them by the Spaniards.

Again the accounts disagree. Le Moyne says that Menendez "made oath in the presence of all his men and drew up a writing sealed with his seal, repeating the oath and promising that he would without fraud, faithfully, and like a gentleman and a man of honesty preserve the lives of Ribault and his men."²

Meras, however, states that Menendez frankly told Ribault of the destruction of Fort Caroline and the massacre of the Frenchmen, and that Ribault offered to pay a ransom of one hundred thousand ducats to be allowed to go free; that Ribault

¹Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeannette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, De Land, Fla., 1923. Page 114.

²Brevis Narratio, Le Moyne—James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1875. Page 21.

returned to the other side of the inlet and after conference with his men stated that he and one hundred and fifty would surrender, but that two hundred preferred to take their chances with the Indians and had departed to the south.

Again Meras' own words can best tell the story of what followed: "The Adelantado immediately directed the Captain Diego Florez de Valdes, the Admiral of his armada, should have them brought over as he had the others, ten at a time; and taking Juan Ribao behind the sand dune, between the bushes, where he had taken the others, he had his hands and those of all the rest, tied behind their backs, as was done to the previous ones, telling them that they had to march four leagues on land, and by night, so that he could not allow them to go unbound, * * * * *

"Juan Ribao * * * * * began to sing the psalm, Domine memento mei, and when it was finished he said that from earth they came and unto earth must they return; that twenty years more or less were of little account; that the Adelantado was to do with them as he wished. And the Adelantado, giving the order that they should march, as he had to the others, in the same order and to the same line in the sand, commanded that the same be done to them as to the others; he only spared the fifers, drummers, trumpeters, and four more * * * * * in all sixteen persons; all the others were put to the knife."¹

This practically completed the destruction of the French colony that had come to the territory of Duval and the region was thereafter under Spanish control for one hundred and ninety years, or until 1763.

The two hundred Frenchmen who had gone south were not allowed to long dwell in peace. Menendez learned through the Indians that they were building a fort near Cape Canaveral and, determined that the French power in Florida should be forever broken, organized a force of three hundred men, one hundred and thirty of whom were taken from Fort San Mateo, and on October 26, 1565, set out in search of them.

The soldiers marched by land but three boats provisioned for forty days went down the coast and were seen by the Frenchmen, who fled from their fort. Menendez sent a messenger assuring them that if they would return "he would give them the same treatment he gave the other Frenchmen."² Meras claims that about one hundred and fifty gave themselves up and were well treated, but that the captain with twenty others sent word that they preferred to be eaten by the Indians than surrender to the Spaniards.²

Menendez set fire to the fort and continued to explore the coast of south Florida; arrived on November fourth at an Indian village called Ays from the tribe of that name, near the site of the city of Miami, where he left part of his company, and in the middle of November sailed with two of his boats to Havana, taking some of the Frenchmen with him.

¹Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeannette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, De Land, Fla., 1923. Page 122.

²Ibid.

CHAPTER VI.

SAN MATEO—EXPEDITION OF DE GOURGES.

(1566-1573.)

MENENDEZ remained in Havana until February 10, 1566, when with several ships and five hundred men he set sail for Florida but did not reach St. Augustine until March 20 following, having spent the intervening time in exploring the southwest coast of the peninsula. He sent five ships back to Havana and with the two others proceeded to St. Augustine. There and at Fort San Mateo he found affairs in a deplorable condition for in both places the soldiers had mutinied. At San Mateo, Gonzola de Villarroel had lost complete control of his men, and they were plotting with the disaffected ones at St. Augustine, conspiracies having begun within a few days after Menendez had left St. Augustine, the previous October. A ship of supplies which had been sent to San Mateo in December, 1565, had been wrecked at the mouth of the river. The mutineers demanded that a ship which had been partially built by the French should be completed that they might leave the country. The Camp Master at St. Augustine was forced to send a letter to Villarroel at San Mateo commanding him to grant the demand of the mutineers, but he was able to secrete another letter in the messenger's coat telling Villarroel to disregard the first letter, and to delay the completion of the vessel as much as possible. Soon afterward a frigate arrived at San Mateo with supplies, which was seized by one hundred and twenty mutineers who prepared to leave for the West Indies. Before they sailed, however, Menendez returned and opened negotiations with them, endeavoring to persuade them to remain. Thirty-five of the number decided to return to San Mateo but were stripped, by the mutineers, of their clothing and what valuables they had before being put ashore a few miles below the fort, near the mouth of the San Mateo River.¹

The spot was close by an Indian village, where lived the chief of the Saturiwa tribe of the Timucuan. These Indians had been friendly to the French, but hated the Spaniards who had treated them cruelly. No sooner had the thirty-five men landed than they were set upon by the savages and killed. The rest of the mutineers sailed away.

Villarroel, at San Mateo, was left with only twenty-one officers and soldiers and being ignorant of these happenings sent his ensign Rodrigo Troche and a soldier to St. Augustine for aid. When scarcely out of sight of the fort, they were captured by the Indians and taken to the village at the mouth of the river. There Saturiba, the chief, who knew the Spanish officer well, ordered that "his breast be split open and his heart taken out, and that the same to be done to the other man, in order to terrify the rest with these cruelties and make them leave the country, as the mutineers had done."²

¹Present site of Mayport.

²Pedro Menendez de Aviles—Jeannette Thurber Conner, Florida State Historical Society, 1923. Page 160.

Menendez finally was forced, in order to quell the mutineers, to allow one hundred additional soldiers with Captain Juan de Vicinti to depart with a caravel to San Domingo. This left only about three hundred soldiers as garrison for both San Mateo and St. Augustine. Desiring to proceed on an expedition of exploration to the country to the north, in what is now Georgia, then called Guale¹ by the Indians, Menendez took one hundred and fifty men with him and left an equal number divided between the two forts. He sailed north in the early part of April, 1566, exploring the coast and establishing a fort, which he called San Felipe, at San Elena, the present site of Hilton Head, South Carolina.²

He was only absent in Guale about forty days, during which time affairs at San Mateo did not go well. When he returned, May 15, the Indians were carrying on a guerilla warfare which made it impossible for the garrison to venture out of gunshot of the fort. The Indians seemed to be ever on the watch, and no sooner would a squad of Spaniards go foraging for food than the arrows of the savages would rain from ambush. The white men were forced to move in large bodies and when they pursued the Indians could not find them for they had disappeared in the forest. The Spaniards found that the only means of retaliation was organized attacks on the villages, which they would burn, so infuriating the Saturiwas that finally the whole nation of Timucuans declared war, and even St. Augustine was attacked, and houses set fire by the flaming arrows.

In addition to these troubles Menendez found Villarroel, his Alcaide at San Mateo, very ill, and was forced to send him to Havana to recuperate. In his place he appointed Vasco Zabal, and he himself decided to go to Havana for supplies, which were running very low. In the early part of June, 1566, he set out for that port with three brigantines. Before he returned a fleet of sixteen vessels arrived bringing heavy reinforcements. Fourteen of these ships went to St. Augustine, two to Santo Elena and one to San Mateo.

At this time an unfortunate incident happened whereby an innocent man was killed as the result of the Indians' hatred of the Spanish. Father Martinez, probably the first Jesuit Priest to land on the continent of North America, was cruelly murdered by the Indians on what is now Fort George Island.³ Previous to this time the Dominicans or Friars of the Order of St. Dominic were the only priests who had come to Florida. There were three Jesuits, or members of the Society of Jesus, who came at this time, and of the three, Father Martinez was assigned to San Mateo. According to Fairbanks, the vessel that brought him anchored off the mouth of the river and he came ashore in a small boat to find the fort. A storm arose and the vessel was forced to weigh anchor and stand out to sea. Father Martinez and the members of the crew who came with him met some Indians who by signs told him the way to the fort, but murdered the entire party before they

¹All the country north of the San Mateo or St. Johns was generally referred to as "Guale" by 1923. Page 195.

²Lowery's Spanish Settlements.

³Fairbanks' History of Florida.

left the Island. Father Martinez, the advance guard of the vast number of missionaries to come later, was therefore the victim of the cruel policy of his own countrymen. The Indians had not yet learned to discriminate between the kindness of the priest and the cruelty of the soldier. These same Indians had responded to the friendliness of the French, and the descendants of these same fierce Timucians, under the teaching of the Franciscan Friars, became the meek Mission Indians, who, themselves fell victims to the attacks of the warlike Yamassees, who either enslaved or destroyed them.

Besides the priest and the crew of his boat, two captains and many soldiers had been killed at Fort San Mateo during Menendez's absence, having been ambushed when they went in search of food. One of these officers was a relative of the Adelantado and the other was Captain Martin Ochoa, who had distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Caroline. It had become unsafe to use the trail between St. Augustine and San Mateo, and communication could only be had by boat down the river outside along the coast. This made communication very difficult between the two settlements.

When the ships with reinforcements arrived at San Mateo, Captain Azuirre landed with two hundred and fifty men. Immediately this Captain and Vasco Zabal, the acting Alcaide, became engaged in a dispute as to whom was the superior in command. This controversy was at its height when Menendez arrived. Vasco Zabal was inside the fort with the garrison which had been left him, and Captain Azuirre with his men were encamped on the outside. Menendez, with his usual diplomacy, settled the dispute satisfactorily by allowing Captain Azuirre to maintain his rank, and assigning Vasco Zabal the duties of placing the sentinels and giving the password.¹ In a short time thereafter Gonzolo de Villarroel, having recovered from his illness, was returned to his old post as Alcaide of San Mateo.

It is to be noted here that under the Spanish form of government in Florida, there were two officers in command at each post whose authority did not seem to conflict. One was the Alcaide or Governor, the other the Camp Master, both of whom were directly responsible to the Adelantado or Governor General, and at this time—August, 1566—such was the arrangement at all three of the Spanish posts—San Mateo, St. Augustine and Santo Elena. Between these posts Menendez divided fifteen hundred of the soldiers that had come with the fleet and sent the others in ships to the West Indies.

It was in August, 1566, that Menendez made his first trip of exploration up the San Mateo, now the St. Johns River. Meras gives a full account of it: "With three brigantines, one hundred soldiers and some sailors he ascended the river 'for fifty leagues'." The old Spanish league was 2.63 miles, so he evidently proceeded about one hundred and thirty miles, or somewhere near Volusia landing, above Lake George. On his way he stopped and visited the chiefs in the villages along the river.

Menendez wished to make friends with the Indians, and also, to ascertain if there was an outlet by way of the river to the Gulf of Mexico. He found that the tide rose and fell for a distance of forty leagues, and that the farther he went into

¹Memorial of Solis de Meras.

the interior the more unfriendly the Indians became. On account of shortage of supplies, he had previously sent one of his boats with fifty soldiers back to Fort San Mateo, and decided that his force was not sufficiently strong to proceed farther he himself returned. He was gone on the expedition twelve days and on returning to San Mateo found that during his absence twelve soldiers had gone out to forage, and that eight had been killed by the Saturiwa Indians, and the other four were badly wounded.

At this time Menendez sent from San Mateo a captain and thirty soldiers to the Bay of Santa Maria, in north Latitude 37° ,¹ which is the Chesapeake Bay. That the first attempt at colonization in Virginia was made by men from Duval territory in Florida is a fact that is little known. Menendez himself left San Mateo on a second expedition into Guale and returned the latter part of September, when he learned of further mutiny among the soldiers.

No effort seems to have been made by the Spaniards to cultivate the land around San Mateo. Even if they had so desired it is doubtful if their efforts would have met with success, on account of the hostility of the Indians. It was only a garrisoned fort receiving its supplies from Spain, and its inhabitants were soldiers. Little is known of the happenings during the latter part of 1566 and the early months of 1567, during which time Menendez was engaged in the West Indies "chasing corsairs." Available accounts only followed his movements, and only when he was at San Mateo is anything written concerning them. It is told that in March, 1567, he attempted to reach the fort by way of the west coast, believing that a river there connected with the "Lagoon of Mayuir" (Lake Okeechobee) in which the San Mateo River (St. Johns) was supposed to take its rise. The attempt failed, as did another sent from San Mateo up the river during the same month.

In April, 1567, Menendez returned to San Mateo where he found that Saturiba was mustering a force of warriors to attack the fort. Villarroel, the Alcaide, had captured Emoloa, a son of the chief, with fifteen other Indians, and held them in chains, imprisoned in the fort. Saturiba had killed all the cattle of the Spaniards. Menendez set one of the Indians free with a message to Saturiba that he would meet the chief at the mouth of the river² on the following morning for a powwow. Saturiba replied that he would do so, if Menendez would bring his prisoners with him, as he (Saturiba) wished to see them. Menendez compromised by taking the chief's son and six other Indians, holding the others captive in the fort. Saturiba was waiting near the shore at the mouth of the river and Menendez released one Indian with a message to Saturiba that he should come down to the shore under pledge that he would not be molested. The wily chief refused unless his son and the others were liberated. This Menendez did, but kept the chains on them and his guns in readiness to fire, should the Indians attempt to carry the prisoners off. Saturiba remained away from the shore and for two hours messages were exchanged between him and his son. At the end of that time, Menendez discovered

¹Memorial of Solis de Meras—Published Florida State Historical Society, 1923. Page 208.

²Present site of Mayport.

the presence of a large number of warriors in ambush who were evidently waiting to attack as soon as the white men should land. Menendez thereupon took Emoloa and the Indian prisoners on board his brigantine and sent word to Saturiba that henceforth he was his enemy, and that he would command his head to be cut off. Saturiba responded that he accepted the challenge of war and that the Spaniards were "hens and cowards" for not landing and fighting him.

Menendez did not reply but immediately prepared for war. Within a few days he set out against Saturiba with four companies, each attacking from a different point. He himself commanded one force of seventy soldiers. He marched ten leagues at night to the place where Saturiba was supposed to be and surprised the Indians, killing thirty of them, but did not find the chieftain, which was his main desire. The Spaniards had three men killed and one wounded. Menendez then freed Emoloa and three other Indians, sending a message to Saturiba that he would take three of the other prisoners with him to Spain, treat them kindly and bring them back, but if Saturiba made war on the Spaniards during his absence, he would cut off the heads of the prisoners, one of whom was the son of Emoloa.

Menendez sailed for Spain on May 18, 1567. In his absence San Mateo was destroyed by Saturiba in conjunction with Dominic de Gourges, who came from France to avenge the massacre of Ribault and his followers.

Not only the Huguenots, but even many of the Catholic party of France had resented the indifference of their government relative to the destruction of the colony in New France. Two years had passed and gradually the story of the fate of Ribault and his companions had spread throughout the country. Threats of vengeance were made and the sending of a fleet to Florida was freely discussed and really expected by the Spaniards, whose writers often spoke of this menace; yet, no action was taken by the French government. It was left for Dominic de Gourges, who had himself suffered at the hands of the Spaniards, to use his private fortune and that of his friends to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen.

De Gourges feared even to apprise the French government of the object of his expedition, and on August 22, 1567, set sail with three vessels, with the coast of Africa as his avowed objective. The number of his followers is variously stated by different authorities, from one hundred and eighty-four soldiers and seamen to two hundred and eighty. He sailed to Africa and thence via the West Indies proceeded to Florida and did not announce the real object of the expedition until after leaving San Domingo.

Fairbanks states that "the forts" at the entrance of the San Mateo River saluted them, believing they were Spaniards, which salute was returned by De Gourges. Solos de Meras, in his Memorial of Menendez, makes no mention of any forts at the mouth of the river. In April, 1567, according to his account, Saturiba's village was located there, and since De Gourges' expedition arrived at the mouth of the River May in the spring of 1568, these forts were evidently built by the Spaniards during the year intervening. Rudiaz speaks of a fort on the "right bank of the mouth of the River Sarrahahia", evidently referring to the Sarrauahi, which according to Le Moyne's map was the River Nassau. The

French commander proceeded to the harbor at the mouth of another river to the north, called the Seine by the French, now the St. Marys, where he communicated with Saturiba who was ready and willing to join in an attack on the Spaniards. With the Indians was a French boy named Peter de Bre, who had escaped from Fort Caroline and had remained with them for nearly three years. He proved to be invaluable as an interpreter and told De Gourgues that the three forts contained in all but four hundred soldiers.¹

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They first surprised and captured the fort to the north; killing or taking prisoners the entire garrison of sixty men. Then, according to the French account, he turned the guns in the fort on the south bank and with the aid of his ships attacked by sea, and the Indians by land, killed or captured its entire garrison. De Gourgues then turned his attention to Fort San Mateo, which was defended by two hundred and sixty men. This fact he learned from one of the prisoners. He made an attack at dawn, capturing the Fort and killing or taking prisoners all the garrison excepting Villarroel, the Alcaide, and a few others, who escaped. He hung all the prisoners, and placed the artillery and arms on board his vessels; but before he had finished loading these, an Indian (broiling fish near the fort), lighted the powder magazine and it and the storehouses were destroyed.¹

This is the substance of the French account of the affair. Rudiaz in "La Florida", gives the story from the Spanish viewpoint. He says: "While the Adelantado was in the Court giving an account of his voyage and presenting a report to the Council of Indies, the Lutherans, desirous of avenging themselves of the death of Juan Ribao and his companions, and seeing their complaints made light of in the Court of France, brought it about that Domingo Gurgio or Gourgues of Monte Marsono (a terrible heretic, brother of that one who at that time was President of the Generalty of Guiana), and whom the Spaniards had thrown into the galleys during the war with Florence, determined to go to Florida, at the same time spreading abroad the rumor that he was returning to Brazil whither he had sailed at other times."

"He manned three ships of war with 200 soldiers and 80 seamen, and by August of 1567 he set sail, having persuaded his men on the way. But, on account of the route they followed, they suspected having been deceived. He arrived at the River of May or San Mateo without the Spaniards, who had seen them, suspecting they were enemies; and making a treaty with Saturiba and other Indian chiefs; and aided by their countrymen Peter Bren, who from the year 1565 had been with Saturiba, inciting in him hatred against the Spaniards, and, using him to win the other chieftains, preparing for the arrival of a favorable occasion for revenge; they agreed upon the manner of carrying out vengeance."

"In the month of April, 1568, the French, commanded by Gourgues, and aided by Saturiba and other chiefs and warriors, began to put into practice their vengeance against the Spanish. And they took by surprise by them, in spite of desperate resistance, a fort which they had on the right bank of the mouth of the River

¹Fairbanks' History of Florida.

Sarrabahia, and that of San Mateo where the French had before had Charlesfort which the Adelantado had captured from them. The French killed many defenders of the fort, and only a few were able to save themselves, among these being the Governor of San Mateo, Gonzalo de Villarroel. Gourgues plundered this fort with the utmost vigor, and he had the Spanish prisoners hanged on the nearby trees, placing there a sign which read, "Not unto Spaniards, but unto traitors and murderers"; because Pedro Menendez, when he had brought justice upon the Huguenots, had placed there another sign which read, "Not unto Frenchmen, but unto Lutherans." After these exploits, and after seizing all the artillery he could, Gourgues, fearing that the Spaniards would return upon them, set sail on the 3rd of May of the same year, 1568, and on the 6th of June he arrived at Rochela, without the Spanish ships which had followed him being able to overtake him. From there he conveyed to Burdeos the captured artillery, having lost, in addition to those who had perished in the encounter, eight men and one ship; but far from finding at Court the approval and reward which he had hoped for, he was persecuted by order of the Ambassador to Spain, and he owed his salvation to the heretics who protected him."¹

The story of De Gourgues' revenge will ever stand as one of the most daring episodes in the history of the Duval territory or of any other part of the country. Its material effect was the ultimate abandonment of Fort San Mateo by the Spaniards. Menendez returned to Florida in the summer of 1568, soon after De Gourgues' departure, and learned for the first time of the massacre of his soldiers, and the destruction of the forts. He energetically set to work to refortify San Mateo and for several years a garrison was kept there. The Spanish Colonial records show that Pedro Menendez Marques, nephew of the Adelantado, wrote a letter from that place on September 7, 1570, but the next account is on February 4, 1573, when in an investigation made at Madrid, one Martin Diez made oath "that there are no farmers or soldiers at the Fort of San Mateo because it is destroyed and abandoned."²

Menendez returned to Spain where he died in 1574. His successors lacked his indomitable energy and seemed willing to give their attentions solely to St. Augustine and leave the territory on the San Mateo River to the wild beasts and savages.

¹La Florida—Rudiaz, Madrid. Page 321.

²Colonial Records of Spanish Florida—Conner. Published Florida State Historical Society, 1925. Page 83.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TIMUCUAN INDIANS AND THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS. (1573-1702.)

ALTHOUGH San Mateo was abandoned in 1573, it seems to have been again used as a haven in 1586, when Sir Francis Drake attacked St. Augustine and drove the garrison and inhabitants therefrom. The former fled to San Mateo, according to Fairbanks. It may have been inhabited during the intervening years, but if so, no record is found. Sir Francis Drake intended to follow his success at St. Augustine by also attacking San Mateo, but the tempestuous weather prevented a landing. Whether the garrison continued to man the fort after Drake's departure, or whether they returned to St. Augustine is not known; certainly little mention is made of it in the territory of Duval for the next fifty years. Sometime later reference is made to a small fort on the south bank of the San Juan River, the St. Johns, the name of which was changed about this time from San Mateo to the San Juan River.



Map of Duval territory, showing location of Timucuan villages.
(From "Floridae Americae Provincias," by Jacques Le Moyne, 1565.)

The territory of Duval was now left to the Timucuan Indians who remained unmolested in the villages, scattered throughout its confines. The accompanying map, being an enlarged section of "Floridae Americae Provincias," published by Jacques Le Moyne, soon after his return to France in 1565, shows the location of these Timucuan villages.

Le Moyne had a remarkably accurate conception of the region, considering that it had never been previously explored by white men. Especially is this true as to the course of the St. Johns River, or the River of May (designated as F. May). The creeks now called Trout, McCoys, McGirts and Pottsburg can be easily recognized, though unnamed. The Indian village of Choya is shown upon the present site of the city of Jacksonville just where the St. Johns River turns eastward. This town is mentioned by Laudonnière, the commander of the first French colony, but is spelled "Coya" by him. The fact that there was an Indian village where Jacksonville now stands is also borne out by later evidence, such as the existence of an Indian graveyard, the discovery of pottery, implements, etc.

Almost all of the villages shown on the map, including Choya, are named by John R. Swanton in his list of Timucuan villages published in Bulletin No. 73 of the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology. Patchica is referred to as being a village on the "west bank of the St. Johns River in the territory of the Timucuan tribe." The Spanish speak of it also, but spell it Palica. Enecaque, which is across the river from Choya, and is presumed to be near the present site of South Jacksonville, is also included in the Smithsonian Institution list and is mentioned by Laudonnière in his writings.

Calanay is a town reported by the French in 1565 as having allied with the Indian Chieftain Utina against them. Meras also tells of Menendez's visit there. He spells the village "Calabay," which was the name of the chieftain, who ruled over it.

Other villages shown in Swanton's list are Chilili, and Eclnon (mentioned by Laudonnière as well as in one of the old Spanish Chronicles), also the villages of Casti, Edelanou, Omitaqua (also spelled Matiqua), Atore or Ayotore and others. Most of these villages shown on Le Moyne's map were located on the hammock lands near the St. Johns River as he had little opportunity to go back into the flatwoods. Homoloa can be found in the lower part of the map near the St. Johns River, which according to the Smithsonian Institution records, was also called Moloa and is often referred to by Laudonnière and some of the Spanish writers as being located on the south side of the River May near its mouth. It is also stated that there was a Spanish mission there in the Seventeenth century and an early Spanish document speaks of the town or its chief as "Moloa, the Brave." This is one of the two missions known to be located in the territory now comprising Duval County although there are undoubtedly many more which were destroyed by the English and the Yamassee Indians in 1715.

Alimacani, shown upon the map just north of F. May, which is the St. Johns River, is undoubtedly Fort George Island, and is described in the Smithsonian Institution records as being an island and town not far to the north of the mouth of the St. Johns River. Here was located a Spanish mission, established many years after Le Moyne's day, called San Juan del Puerto.

Sarranahi, appearing on the map just north of Alimacani, is described by the Bulletin of the Smithsonian Institution as being the River Nassau, and states that there was an Indian town of the same name near its mouth.

After the death of Pedro Menendez conditions in the province rapidly deteriorated, explorations ceased, many of the forts were abandoned and the Spaniards contented themselves with remaining within the walls of St. Augustine. Yet, when the soldiers retired the priests advanced, and they accomplished what arms could not gain. The Dominicans were the first missionaries, and their policy as expressed by Father Peter de Feria, one of them, was that "by good example, with good works, and with presents, to bring the Indians to a knowledge of our Holy and Catholic truth." The first Vicar and Superior in the territory of Duval was Lopez de Mendoza of Yeres, who held the office both for San Mateo and St. Augustine and was appointed by Menendez "with the consent of the Bishop of Santiago de Cuba"¹ under whose jurisdiction was the Province of Florida.

The Dominicans, however, soon retired from the province, and King Philip requested the General of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) to send twenty-four of its members to Florida for missionary work. The General was unable to send so large a number but in 1567 assigned three, Fathers Peter Martinez and John Rogel and Brother Francis de Villarroel. Father Peter Martinez, as before stated, was murdered by the Indians on what is now Fort George Island, according to Fairbanks, though some authorities state it was on what is now Cumberland Island. The ship which bore the other two returned to Havana, where they remained until 1567 when they came to Florida. Later other Jesuits came but several of these were killed by the Indians and in 1571 the General of the Society recalled all of the members of the Society who were then in Florida.

The Dominicans and Jesuits having failed in successfully establishing Indian missions, it was undertaken by the Society of St. Francis. Toward the close of 1577, Father Alonzo de Reynoso arrived with a number of priests of this order called Franciscan friars,¹ who were successful from the beginning. They were the vanguard of faithful priests, who for two centuries were to spread the teachings of Christianity among the Indians of Florida. In 1592, there were only seven, in 1594 twelve more arrived. At first the Indians were hostile and the priests could not go beyond the palisades of the forts, but through patience and kindly treatment the savages gradually yielded to the teachings of the friars and baptisms followed. In 1595, one priest had baptized eighty and another had penetrated one hundred and forty miles from the coast, traveling alone where no soldier would have dared to have gone unaccompanied. In 1597, the son of a chief, on what is now Amelia Island, murdered a priest and with several followers went from mission to mission in Guale, killing as they went. Five members of the order fell under the scalping knife, but these atrocities did not quench the fire of religious zeal which sustained the Sons of St. Francis. They continued in their work and missions were soon established in most of the important Indian towns throughout the Spanish territory from St. Elena (Hilton Head, S. C.) to the Mosquitoes (Volusia County, Fla.).

In a letter of Fra Francisco de Pareja to King Philip in 1600, the priest claims "there are more than eighty churches which have been built in the different missions and others under construction."²

¹"The Catholic Church in Colonial Days"—John Gilmore Shea, N. Y., 1886.

²"Unwritten History of Old St. Augustine"—Mrs. Annie Averette.

In 1606, an event happened of great interest to the religious. Bishop Cabezas of Santiago de Cuba came to Florida, visiting several provinces¹ and the result was an intense religious awakening among the natives. In 1609, the great cacique of the Timucuans with his son and ten of his chiefs sought baptism and asked for missionaries to reside among his people; and in 1621, the King of Spain by decree made special provision for the maintenance of the Franciscan Missions, which in 1634 claimed thirty thousand converted Indians.²

These events are chronicled as general to all Florida but the Duval territory was the fertile ground of the Franciscan Friars and for nearly a hundred years they were the only white men who visited it. These zealous priests, robed in gowns of gray or brown coarse cloth, pointed hood, whose vows prescribed that they go barefoot and never on horseback,³ walked from village to village through the forests of Duval territory or were carried in the canoes of the friendly Indians that they might minister unto the savages. The warlike Timucuans, who, in earlier days, had slain the Spaniards at sight and ruthlessly cut the heart out of their prisoners, now received the priests in their wigwams, sat at their feet and learned of the teachings of the lowly Nazarene.

In 1674, the Bishop of Cuba came again to St. Augustine and visited the missions along the coast, including San Pedro Mocama on Cumberland Island and then crossed to the mission of Santa Fe de Toloco, which was in the country of Alachua to the west of the St. Johns, "and gave confirmation to all who had been prepared for the Sacrament."⁴ The Bishop spent eight months in his personal visitations of the missions and presumably passed through the territory of Duval. As stated before only two missions have been found in the records as located in Duval territory.

In the Spanish archives there have been found two lists of Florida missions, one called the "list of 1655" and the other the "list of 1685." In neither of these does the Mission of Moloa appear, probably for the reason that it was only a "mission station." The mission of San Juan del Puerto, however, is among those listed in "Provincia de Guale Y. Mocamo" and for that reason has been believed to have been located in the land of the Guale Indians, the center of which was in Georgia. All traces of it have disappeared and only the records can be depended upon for its location. Merely the fact that it was classified by the Spaniards as "in Guale" can not be taken as conclusive evidence that it was not at the mouth of the St. Johns River, for all missions north of that river were listed as being "in the Province of Guale."

The testimony of modern Catholic authorities lends weight to the belief that it was on Fort George Island. The very Reverend H. P. Clavreul in his "notes on the Catholic Church in Florida," says: "Besides the missions near St. Augus-

¹"Catholic Church in Colonial Days"—John Gilmore Shea. Page 160.

The first to exercise Episcopal Functions within the present limits of the United States.

²Barcia.

³Webster's New International Dictionary.

⁴"The Catholic Church in Colonial Days"—John Gilmore Shea. Page 171.

tine, we find forty miles to the north, the mission of San Juan del Puerto." Shea in his "Catholic Church in Colonial Days," says "that San Juan mission was located on an island about fifteen or sixteen leagues north of St. Augustine." An old Spanish league was 2.63 miles, making about forty miles which is the approximate distance from St. Augustine to Fort George Island.

More evidence is found in the account of Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker, who was wrecked on the coast of Florida in 1699 and saved from the Indians by the Franciscan Friars and conducted north, from mission to mission, to the English colony of Carolina. He published an account of his experiences in which he gives an account of his visit to "St. Whan's" Island where a mission was located. He says: "Taking our departure from Augustine (Sept. 29) we had about 2 or 3 leagues to an Indian town called St. a Cruce. This morning early (Sept. 30) we left this town, having about 2 leagues to go with the canoes,¹ and then we were to travel by land; but a cart was provided to carry our provisions and necessities, in which those that could not travel were carried. We had about 5 leagues to a sentinel's house, where we lay all night and next morning traveled along the seashore about 4 leagues to an inlet. Here we waited for canoes to come for us, to carry us about 2 miles to an Indian town called St. Whan's (San Juan's), being on an island: We went through a skirt of wood into the plantation for a mile. In the middle of this island is the town, St. Whan's, a large town and many people: they have a friar and *worship house*. The people are very industrious, having plenty of hogs, fowls, and large crops of corn, as we could tell by their corn houses. The Indians brought us victuals as at the last town, and we lay in their warehouse, which was larger than at the other town."

"This morning (October 2) the Indians brought us victuals for breakfast, and the friar gave my wife some loaves of bread made of Indian corn which was somewhat extraordinary; also a parcel of fowls."

"About 10 o'clock in the forenoon we left St. Whan's, walking about a mile to the sound; here were canoes and Indians ready to transport us to the next town. We did believe we might have come all the way along the sound, but the Spaniards were not willing to discover the place to us."

"An hour before sunset we got to the town call'd St. Mary's."²

That this mission or "Worship house" which Dickinson calls St. Whan's was on St. George's Island there can be no doubt. It was the distance of about fourteen leagues north of St. Augustine "along the seashore" to the inlet which he crossed which could be no other than the St. Johns River. The Island was just across this inlet and a day's journey by canoe south of St. Marys. The description and distances certainly agree with the location of Fort George's Island. In addition to this evidence is the further fact that Oglethorpe in 1736 gave the name George's Island to an island called San Juan by the Spanish and reported an old fort thereon in sight of the St. Johns River, which he rebuilt and named St. George.

¹Up North River or Guana Creek.

²From "Narrative of a Shipwreck in the Gulph of Florida; Showing God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defense in Times of Greatest Difficulty and Most Imminent Danger. Faithfully Related by one of the Persons-Concerned therein."—Jonathan Dickinson, London, 1703.

San Juan Mission was one of the earliest and was established about 1604. Fra Francisco de Pareja was the first missionary and according to a letter of Governor Ibarra, was supported by Dona Maria, Chieftainess of the local tribe of the Timucuan, whose husband was a Spaniard. Pareja states that in this district of the San Juan Mission there were ten settlements and about five hundred Christians, "big and little."¹ Most of these are believed to have been in the Duval territory. A letter of Fra Francisco Pareja of November, 1607, complains of attacks made by wild Indians on the Christians.

In 1638 the Apalache Indians attacked the Spaniards and advanced on St. Augustine, but were repulsed and driven back into their own province. There is no record as to the stand the Timucuan Indians in Duval territory took in this action, though it is believed they were either neutral, or, were on the side of the Spanish.

In the latter part of the Seventeenth Century the English colony, established in South Carolina, had grown to the point that it had become a menace to the Spaniards. St. Elena, a Spanish settlement, was located within the present limits of that state. Both the Spaniards and the English endeavored to make allies of the Yamassee Indians, who lived in the territory that lay between the provinces of Carolina and Florida. The English were successful and as a protection to the Timucuan Indians, who had by this time become so peaceful as to be known as the Mission Indians, the Spanish Governor about 1584 endeavored to persuade them to move from the interior to the missions on the coast. Those of the Duval territory were urged to go to San Juan del Puerto. The Indians, however, refused to go and, for a time, abandoned their missions. In 1676 the Spaniards attacked the English colony on the Ashley River in South Carolina, but were repulsed and three years later attacked a Scotch settlement at Port Royal in that state and destroyed their houses there as well as at points in the interior. Later the English with their allies, the Yamassees, wreaked summary vengeance on the Spaniards and their proteges, the Timucuan. Desultory skirmishes and inroads by the Yamassees, encouraged by the English, occurred during the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. The missions to the north of Duval, in what is now Georgia, were the first to suffer. It was not until 1702, when Governor Moore of South Carolina invaded Florida and turned loose a horde of Yamassees upon the peaceful Indians of Duval, that the extermination of the great Timucuan tribe began. Then the missions were destroyed, vestments and plates taken from the churches, and many of the Indians carried away into slavery.

San Juan del Puerto at the mouth of the St. Johns suffered with others and evidently was not reestablished. According to Shea, another mission of the same name was located later "in the province of the Apalache, established for all who joined it from the Apalache nation and the Yamassees."²

¹Early History of the Creek Indians and their neighbors—Swanton.

²"The Catholic Church in Colonial Days"—Shea. Page 466.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPEDITIONS OF MOORE AND OGLETHORPE. (1702-1763.)

ENGLAND claimed Duval territory by virtue of the discoveries of Cabot and the expedition of Sir Francis Drake in 1586. In 1630 Charles I, of England, granted to Sir Robert Heath all land between the San Mateo (St. Johns) River and the thirty-sixth parallel north latitude which was forfeited by him, and in 1663 was granted to the Earl of Clarendon by Charles II. This placed all of Duval north of St. Johns River, in Carolina. The Spanish claimed that their northern boundary, by right of settlement by Menendez, was near Port Royal, South Carolina.



Map of Duval territory about 1715 when England claimed it as a part of Carolina. St. Johns is spelled St. Whans. (From Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.)

In 1670 an English colony was planted in Charleston, South Carolina, which rapidly spread over the surrounding territory, and the Spanish attack of 1676 followed. The English accounts tell of the extreme cruelties of the invaders. The Spaniards expected to destroy the English as they had the French at Fort Caroline, but were unsuccessful. In the disputed territory lived the Timucuan in Duval, the Yamassees to the north; and the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws to the north and west of the Yamassees. It was the object of both the English and Spaniards to gain these Indians as allies and to instigate attacks upon their enemies. For fifty years this desultory war continued, with occasional expeditions by each with their Indian allies, spreading ruin and destruction in the land of the other. In all of these incursions the inhabitants of Duval suffered.

Probably the first Englishman to penetrate the territory of Duval after Sir John Hawkins came to Fort Caroline in 1565 was Colonel Robert Daniel who was second in command under Colonel James Moore in his expedition against St. Augustine in 1702. Colonel Daniel ascended the San Juan (St. Johns) River in small boats, with his company of Carolinians and Yamassee Indians and captured Fort Picolota located where the old Spanish trail between St. Augustine and Pensacola crossed the river. It was the same expedition which destroyed the Spanish fort on San Juan (Fort George) Island and the mission of San Juan del Puerto located there. After unsuccessfully attacking St. Augustine Governor Moore retreated, along the coast, through Duval by way of St. Juan's Island, which appears to have been the usual route taken at the time by both sides.

In 1703 Moore with a few volunteers and one thousand Indians, invaded the territory to the west of Duval, destroying all the missions and Indian villages therein. The Spanish accounts dwell upon the cruelties of the English and their allies. They claim that priests were ruthlessly murdered and even burned alive in their places of worship, in fact, according to the accounts of each side, in the conflict between the English and Spanish colonies no quarter was given. Each claimed that their acts were in revenge for previous cruelties of the other.

It is doubtful if this expedition entered the territory of Duval but it had its effect upon its inhabitants for it was the beginning of the influx of the Yamassees into the territory, who soon destroyed or absorbed the Timucuan or Mission Indians. Shea, in his "Catholic Church in Colonial Days," says that "only three hundred survivors gathered under the fort of St. Augustine." Many were driven south into the present county of Volusia, along the Tomoka River from whom that stream receives its name.

The Franciscan friars did not give up their religious work, although their missions were destroyed, and many of their converts killed, but set about to Christianize the Yamassees, just as they had the Timucuan more than a hundred years before. By 1726, there were three Yamassee Missions, one of which was St. Diego, on Diego plains, just south of the present site of Pablo Beach, which "had a crescent and church of palmetto."¹ This mission was near the present line dividing the counties of Duval and St. Johns, but its district covered the territory of the former.

In 1708, Colonel Barnwell of South Carolina made an excursion into Spanish territory and came to the St. Johns River. In 1714 the Spaniards succeeded in bringing about an uprising of practically all the Indian tribes in the disputed territory between Carolina and Florida, which nearly destroyed the English colonies. Before making their attack the Indians sent their wives and children to Florida and when the English finally defeated them, driving them into Florida, they were welcomed by the Spaniards.

In 1727, Colonel Palmer, at the head of a small body of South Carolina troops and a following of Creek Indians, crossed through Duval, destroying the Yamassee towns as he proceeded toward St. Augustine, where he forced them into making peace, though it was of short duration.

¹"Catholic Church in Colonial Days"—John Gilmore Shea.

In 1733, the territory between Carolina and Florida became Georgia when James Oglethorpe settled on the Savannah River with an English colony. This settlement gave great offense to the Spanish Government, and he was ordered to withdraw, which he promptly refused to do. A boundary dispute immediately arose, and commissioners were appointed to settle the question but without results, Oglethorpe insisting that his southern boundary was the St. Johns River, and the Spaniards claiming he had no right to be in the country at all.

The Georgia Colony flourished from the beginning. Oglethorpe, a wise leader, soon formed an alliance with the powerful Creek Indians. His treatment of them was so fair and his influence over them so far-reaching that they continued as allies of the British even after his return to England.



Map of Duval territory about 1755, showing forts built by the Spaniards as a defense against the English Colonists. The Islands North of the St. Johns River were renamed by Oglethorpe on his expedition of 1736.

(From Mitchell's map, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.)

In 1736, with Tomo Chichi, the Creek Chief; a Mr. Tanner and Captain Mackey (with a company of Highland Scotch, who had settled at Darien, Georgia, the year before), Oglethorpe proceeded south to explore the coast, on which expedition he gave English names to all the islands as far south as the St. Johns River. Wissoe or Sassafras, he named "Cumberland" for the Duke of Cumberland; Santa Maria became "Amelia" in honor of the daughter of the King; "Talbot Island" he named for Charles Baron Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of England; and San

Juan Island at the mouth of the river "George's Island,"¹ in honor of the King of England.

He repaired the old fort, naming it "Fort St. George," and across the St. Johns on the south side within sight of Fort George,² he discovered a Spanish lookout (Hacer Centinela). Tomo Chichi pointed it out to Oglethorpe as being the land of their enemies, and wished to attack immediately. It was with difficulty that Oglethorpe restrained the old chieftain and persuaded him to return to "the Palmetto ground" near Amelia Island to the north and there wait for him. As soon as he had departed Oglethorpe, with an escort, crossed the river, his boats carrying a white flag.² They found the lookout empty. This fort or blockhouse was evidently about where Mayport now stands and lower down the river was another fort, as it is stated that they went "down to the lower one which was also deserted."¹

Returning to George's Island he left Captain Hermsdorf in charge of Fort St. George and joined Tomo Chichi and his Creeks at the "Palmetto Grounds."

On May 2nd, Oglethorpe received a report that Major Richards, an emissary, whom he had sent to St. Augustine, had been arrested; also that Captain Hermsdorf's men had mutinied, and he had been compelled to abandon Fort St. George. Oglethorpe hastened to George's Island, where he found the report untrue as to the mutiny but that a panic had been caused by "the lies of one man, whom Oglethorpe promptly sentenced to 'run the gantlope'."² The other men were put to work strengthening the fort.

That night fires were seen on the south side of the river, and Oglethorpe believed that the Spaniards intended to attack him. In order to gain time to get reinforcements, he engaged in what he calls "Some small stratagems"² to impress the Spaniards with the idea that he had a large force.³ He had two large and two small cannon placed at distant points in the woods on the island which he fired continually, seven shots by the smaller and five shots by the larger, with the effect that "the smaller guns, from the faintness of their report, had the sound of a distant ship saluting, the larger that of battery returning the salute."² The ruse had the desired effect and the Spaniards, believing that a large force of the English were at hand, asked for a parley. Three commissioners were then sent to meet Oglethorpe, who dispersed his troops and Indians so that the Spaniards would be impressed by his strength.

The English emissary was released, and in October, 1736, a treaty was concluded whereby Fort St. George was evacuated by the English and dismantled, and occupancy of the Island prohibited by either nation.³

✓ On October 23, 1739, war was declared between England and Spain. Oglethorpe was ordered by the British Government "to annoy the settlements in Florida." With thirty rangers, four hundred Creeks and six hundred Cherokees, he marched south from Savannah in November. Before he arrived at Amelia

¹Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe—Harris, Boston, 1841.

²James Oglethorpe—Cooper. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1904.

³Stevens' "History of Georgia." D. Appleton & Co., 1847.

Island the Spaniards had made a night attack there, killing two unarmed Highlanders and mutilating their bodies. In reprisal Oglethorpe pursued them to George's Island (still called San Juan by the Spaniards), crossed the river, and was met by a troop of Spanish cavalry and infantry, who quickly retreated south, Oglethorpe pursuing them as far as a place called Canalles.¹ He then returned to George's Island and sent Captain Dunbar with forty soldiers and ten Indians up the St. Johns River to destroy all the boats he could find. Passing the site of the present city of Jacksonville, Dunbar went as far as Fort Picolata, which he attacked, but was repulsed. In the meantime, Oglethorpe repaired Fort George, and when Captain Dunbar returned, reporting the result of his trip, the Indians were so eager to attack Picolata that Oglethorpe set out on December 1, 1739, with his entire force, ascending the St. Johns River, and, on December 7th, captured and burned the fort.² He then proceeded to Fort St. Francis de Poppa, called Poppa by Fairbanks, which was situated on the opposite side of the river, and captured that. Leaving a small garrison there he returned to Fort George.

Fairbanks states that "Fort St. Nicholas on the present site of South Jacksonville was built about this time by Don Manuel de Monteano, the Spanish Governor, for the purpose of keeping the Indians in check and to protect the passage of detachments to Apalachee."³ Oglethorpe makes no mention of the existence of this fort in 1739, when he passed the site both going up and down the river to and from Picolata. No further mention is made of the garrison which Oglethorpe left at Fort St. Francis de Poppa. It was presumably withdrawn about 1740 and Fort St. Nicholas built at that time.

In the following year Oglethorpe determined to invade Florida in force, and obtained the help of South Carolina in the undertaking. Colonel Vander Deusen, with two hundred South Carolinians; Captain Tyrrell, with a large schooner, and Oglethorpe with four hundred Georgians and a considerable number of Indians, including Creeks and Cherokees, met at Fort George Island on May 10, 1740. The united forces advanced on Fort Diego, which was located twenty-five miles north of St. Augustine. The site of this fort is still pointed out a few miles from Pablo Beach, near the boundary of Duval and St. Johns counties, and the locality still retains the name of Diego Plains. It was "defended by eleven guns and fifty regulars besides Indians and negroes,"¹ and was the plantation of Diego Spinoso, who had built it at his expense, and who had many slaves.

Oglethorpe captured this fort, after which he returned to Fort George Island, where he was met by Captain John Moore McIntosh, a young Scotch Highlander, with a company from Darien, Georgia. He then returned and lay siege to St. Augustine, first capturing Fort Moosa, two miles north of the city, called the "negro fort," as it was built as a refuge for escaped slaves from Carolina. The siege of St. Augustine was a failure and on July 9, 1740, Oglethorpe returned to Fort George Island. Here he called on Colonel Vander Deusen for one hundred

¹Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe—Harris.

²Stevens' History of Georgia.

³Fairbanks' History of Florida.

of his South Carolinians to hold the river and the forts he had captured, but not a man could he get.

Fort George was then abandoned. In 1742 the Spaniards with thirty-six vessels and five thousand men invaded Georgia. Oglethorpe, though his force was small, was able by stratagem and good fortune, combined with blunders by the Spanish, to repulse them. In 1743 he again invaded Florida, and came to Fort George Island, but does not appear to have remained there but a short time, and to have returned no more. The fort was not rebuilt, but one on the south side of the river was maintained by the Spaniards. There was no further conflict between the two nations for several years, although skirmishes between their Indian allies continued.

About 1750, a division occurred among the Creek Indians, between those who took sides with the English and Spanish. The Spanish sympathizers, under Seacoffee, withdrew from the Creeks and removed to Florida. Duval territory was their first habitation where they absorbed or destroyed the Yamassees. They were called Seminoles, or Runaways, by the Creeks, and combining with others in Florida became the tribe of Seminoles which still exists.

CHAPTER IX.

ENGLISH OCCUPATION. (1763-1784.)

FOLLOWING Oglethorpe's expedition, few activities are recorded in Duval territory until the English occupation. The Seminoles conquered the Yamassees, absorbed or extinguished the race, and became the allies of the Spanish. Fort St. Nicholas, on the site of South Jacksonville; Diego, on Diego Plains, and probably an outpost on the present site of Mayport, were the only Spanish settlements.

On Fort George Island there stands an old house built of "tabby" or oyster shells and lime extracted from the shell, which tradition claims to have been erected as barracks for Oglethorpe's soldiers, and to have been used afterward by Captain John Moore McIntosh and his company of Scotch Highlanders. Tradition may be correct in this, for the Georgians were implacable in their hatred of the Spanish, and even after peace was declared, contended that the St. Johns River was the southern boundary of their territory. The Spanish do not appear to have made but little pretense of claiming it, for the power of Spain was rapidly waning and the home government was very sparing in its promises for St. Augustine, which had been reduced, according to Governor Palizir, to a garrison of five hundred in 1759.

In 1746, Philip V, first of the Bourbon Kings of Spain, had died and Ferdinand VI succeeded him. Ferdinand effected a treaty of peace with England in



House on Fort George Island, part of which is believed to have been built in Oglethorpe's time and used by him as barracks for his soldiers.

1748, but in 1759, he, too, passed away, and Charles, his brother and successor, joined France in her war against England, called in American history the French and Indian War. In 1762, Havana fell into the hands of the English, and Florida was cut off from its home government and source of supplies. England had obtained Canada, and was the owner of thirteen prosperous colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. She desired Florida as the fourteenth colony, which would give her undisputed control of the eastern shore of the North American continent. By Spain, Cuba was looked upon as a jewel in her crown, while Florida was regarded of small value. It was easy for an exchange to be effected between the two nations, and, under the treaty of Paris, November 3, 1762, ratified February 10, 1763, east and west Florida were ceded to great Britain in return for Cuba. After one hundred and ninety-eight years Duval territory passed from Spanish rule.

On October 7, 1763, King George III of England divided his newly attained American possessions into four separate governments—Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Granada. East Florida was designated as the land east of the Gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola River, and south of a line beginning at the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers running eastward to the source of the St. Mary's River, and following that river to its mouth.

In all this territory he granted by proclamation,¹ "Without fee or reward to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war and are actually residing there and, shall personally apply for same, the following quantities of land subject at the expiration of ten years to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, and also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvements: To every person having the rank of a field officer, 5,000 acres; captain, 3,000 acres; subaltern or staff officer, 2,000 acres; non-commissioned officer, 200 acres; private, 50 acres."²

In the same proclamation the King admonished the governor and his subjects to faithfully protect the rights of the Indians and not to invade their hunting grounds. This policy was furthered in the treaty of Picolata between the British Governor of Florida and the Indians whereby their boundary was established and recognized by the English, as well as the Spanish in their second occupation. The King's proclamation was for the purpose of encouraging the colonization of the territory by those American colonists who had served the mother country in the French and Indian war. Duval territory being near the frontier of the colonies, some of the inhabitants of Carolina and Georgia took advantage of the offer and immediately settled therein. In St. Augustine the change of flags was distasteful to the old Spanish inhabitants, who, though granted religious freedom by the terms of the treaty, were not content to abide by the domination of their enemies of a half century and preferred to leave the province, many of them burning their homes in their hatred. As far as known there were no Spanish settlers in the Duval territory at the time.

In 1763, General James Grant was appointed the first English Governor and endeavored to placate the old inhabitants but failing, proceeded to replace them

¹Annual Register—J. Dodsley, London, 1768.

²Ibid., Vol. 4, page 209.

with English people. The first real estate development in Florida was begun in 1764. Agriculture was especially encouraged. Literature praising the advantages of the country, the climate and fertile soil was disseminated throughout England and her colonies. On October 7, 1763, Governor Grant issued a proclamation praising the soil and climate and inviting settlers to come. Parliament in 1764, offered extensive land grants and bounties for the production of indigo, silk and cotton. The Annual Register of December, 1763,¹ states that the "first ship bound for Florida was wrecked on October 14th of that year" on a ledge of rock near Madeira and two hundred passengers and sailors were drowned. The King "passed twenty grants of land upon petitions from Gentlemen of rank and fortune who intended settling there immediately."²

Dennys Rolle, whose son afterward was Lord Rolle, obtained a grant of 40,000 acres on the St. Johns and in 1765, with a hundred families, came up the St. Johns River and established a colony at Charlotta or Rollestown, near Dunn's Lake, to the south of Duval territory. Within a few years there was a succession of plantations along the St. Johns and schooners plied between the mouth of the river and England, carrying cargoes of lumber, indigo and Sea Island cotton. According to Forbes, this section furnished large quantities of live oak for ship-building, and it is stated that practically all the best trees for miles back from the river were cut during the English occupation. On June 19, 1771, according to the Annual Register, a shipment of indigo sold at Garroway's Coffee House in London for 8s -9 d per pound, "a proof of what can be done in that infant colony and hope it will encourage the planters in future to extend the collection of this valuable article."

In 1765, the King's Road was built from St. Augustine north, crossing the St. Johns River at the Cowford, the present site of Jacksonville, leading north to Fort Barrington on the St. Mary's, crossing that river into Georgia at "King's Ferry." The present right-of-way of the Florida East Coast Railway follows closely the course of the King's Road between St. Augustine and Cowford.³ According to Fairbanks this road was built by subscriptions of public-spirited citizens, many of whom had recently moved from South Carolina to Florida. This historian names Governor Grant and Lieutenant Governor Moultrie, Messrs. Forbes, Fish, Izard, Pinckney, Gerard, Walton, Oswald, Huger, Henry, Laurens, Elliott and Murray as the first contributors.⁴ Many of these gentlemen are known to have been residents of St. Augustine, but if any lived in Duval territory there is no record.

In the list of applications for land in East Florida in the files of the British Museum,⁵ preserved from the records of the Colonial office, are found the names

¹Annual Register—Vol. VI, page 119.

²Annual Register—Vol. IX, page 107.

³U. S. Topographical Maps.

⁴Fairbanks, History of Florida.

⁵Bundle Number B-32, "References of Petitions for Land in East Florida, 1767"—British Museum, London.

of several of the earliest English settlers of Duval. There are three names in the list of May 8, 1767, which also appear on a map of the St. Johns River of that period now in the possession of the Florida Historical Society. Thomas Philpot, merchant,¹ was granted ten thousand acres on the St. Johns River at the crossing of the King's Road where the city of Jacksonville is now located. On his land was a ferry house and store. Here he had a large indigo plantation, referred to by Bartram, who visited there in 1774. On the map the name is spelled Philipot, evidently an error, but the number of acres shown is the same as in the grant. Francis Rolfe² was granted five thousand acres farther up the river, probably near the present site of the Timuquana Country Club; and Francis Levett³ obtained ten thousand acres on the east side of the river near its junction with Julington Creek.

The map in the possession of the Florida Historical Society is evidently of a later date for only three names thereon appear in the grants of 1767, while several are shown that are known to have obtained grants as late as 1772. There are shown three other settlers on the north bank of the river beside Philpot and Rolfe. J. Tucker, Esq., has ten thousand acres near the mouth of the river, including Fort George Island and the section around Three Sisters Creek. To the west of Tucker, on the river, J. Cross had five hundred acres with a house shown on the map. Between the Cross' Plantation and Philpot's grant, J. Beaumier, Esq., had ten thousand acres near Trout Creek.

On the south bank of the river, beginning at its mouth, is shown ten thousand acres of N. Wood, Esq., including the present site of Mayport, and later the Andrew Dewees Spanish grant. It was then known as the Orange Grove plantation, probably a name given to it by Wood. Next to the west along the river, shown in the order of the naming, but without designating the number of acres are J. Hassard, P. Heslit, N. Conant and J. Forbes. All of these show houses and are in the vicinity of St. John's Bluff. Next to the west but running back from the river, a ten-thousand-acre tract of J. Thorne appears. Next to the west is the house of Fatio on the site of the Francis P. Fatio, Sr., grant at New Castle, which will be referred to later. To the west of Fatio is shown the house of J. Ready, and on the present site of South Jacksonville 1,000 acres of W. Jones with his house. At Mandarin, then called St. Anthony, is shown the house of J. Davis adjoining Levett's tract on Julington Creek.

Hawkes' City Directory of Jacksonville, published in 1870, states that the Marquis of Hastings was granted, about 1765, twenty thousand acres on the north side of the St. Johns River between Trout Creek and Maxton's (later McGirts) Creek, and that the same number of acres were granted to the Marquis of Waterford on the south side of the river between Pottsburg Creek and Julington Creek. Hawkes gives no reference as to the source of his information. American State Papers refer to these grants as among those rejected for confirmation by the United States Land Commissioners, but merely gives the location "on the St.

¹Bundle Number B-32, "References of Petitions for Land in East Florida, 1767" (Application No. 24)—British Museum, London.

²Ibid.—Application No. 81.

³Ibid.—Application No. 99.

Johns River."¹ Only a few of these English grants were confirmed by the United States and only when the titles were allowed by the Spanish government during their second occupation.

The opening of the King's Road brought many settlers into the country from the Carolinas and Georgia and the names of some of these are found in the Public Land Documents of American State Papers. Among the earliest is William Penn, who, in 1769, took up five hundred acres on the King's Road near Twelve-Mile Swamp, probably just north of the present Duval line. In 1770, Abraham Jones came from Georgia and settled at the junction of Maxton's Creek and the St. Johns River, on the present site of Ortega, receiving an English grant for 2,000 acres on January 12 of that year.² Maxton's Creek was also called Maxwell's and afterwards McGirth's Creek and later McGirt's Creek. According to Fairbanks it was named for Daniel McGirth of South Carolina, a scout in the Colonial army, who was court-martialed and whipped, after which he became a bitter enemy of the Americans. He came to Florida where he connived with the Indians against the Spaniards, who captured and confined him in the dungeon of the fort at St. Augustine for five years. Abraham Jones lived on Maxton's or McGirt's Creek until his death and after the cession of the territory to Spain his family returned to Georgia. His son, William Thomas Jones, sold his right to the property to John H. McIntosh. Abraham Marshall lived on the east side of the river opposite the Jones plantation. On April 18, 1771, Paris Taylor received a patent from Governor Grant for 10,762 acres on the Nassau River, which afterwards became the property of Francis P. Fatio, Sr., whose title was recognized by the Spanish Government and to his heirs, Sophia Fleming and William Gibson, was recommended to the United States Congress for confirmation on September 15, 1824.³ Also in 1771, Robert Harris owned 720 acres east of the present site of the village of Arlington on the St. Johns River, which grant includes what is now known as New Castle Island.³ Harris sold the land to David Courvoisie, to whom a patent was granted by Moultrie, the English Lieutenant Governor, on January 10, 1772. Courvoisie was agent for Francis P. Fatio, Sr., and his associates, Messrs. Thomas Dunnage, Rivaz and Naville. Courvoisie "took immediate possession for himself and in virtue of a power of attorney from his copartners."³ At the cession of the province to Spain in 1784, F. P. Fatio remained in Florida, bought the interest of the other partners and obtained title for all the land formerly held by said firm.⁴ Fatio named the site Neufchatel or New Castle and this land was confirmed to his heirs by the U. S. Land Commissioners, September 10, 1824.³

On April 29, 1771, Robert Payne was granted a patent for 500 acres at the head of Pablo Creek, which he afterwards sold to Joseph Peavett and to whom title was confirmed by the United States in 1825.³ Frederick Rolfe, in 1772, was granted 1,000 acres on Trout Creek, which property afterward passed to Joseph Rain and William Bailey, from whom present title is derived.³ To Francis P.

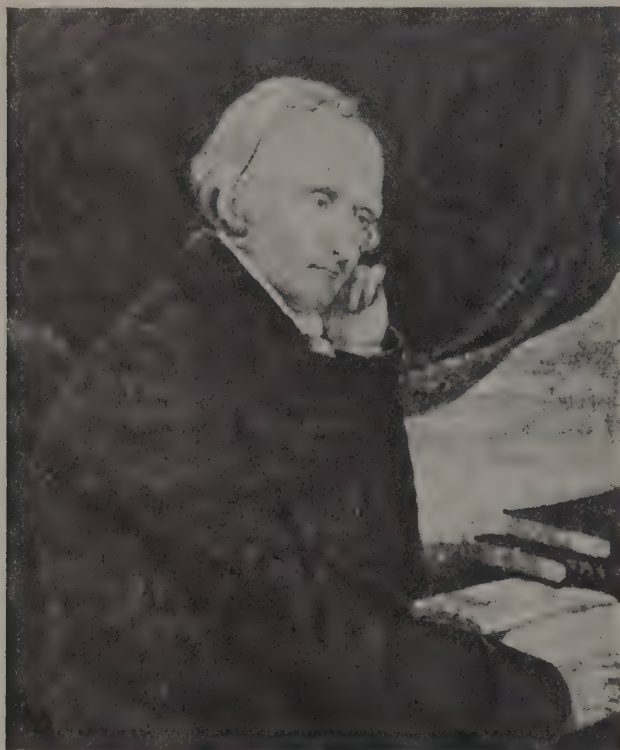
¹American State Papers.

²Report No. 14—William Thomas Jones. Vol. VI, Pub. Lands, Am. State Papers.

³Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. IV.

⁴Testimony of Sophia Fleming, June 28, 1824, before U. S. Land Commissioners Public Lands. American State Papers, Vol. IV.

Fatio, Sr., was granted 500 acres, on March 28, 1775, on the east side of Maxwell's or McGirt's Creek. On the west side of the same creek evidently, and close by was another 500 acres where Henry Strachey had previously settled, and which Francis P. Fatio, Sr., bought from him, receiving Royal patent from Tonym, the English Governor, on the same date, March 28, 1775. Spanish confirmations of these grants were issued to Francis P. Fatio, Sr., on November 25, 1791, who "took oath of allegiance to his Catholic Majesty and was in possession to his death."¹



*Francis Philip Fatio, Sr.
Born in Switzerland, 1724—died in Florida, 1811.
Prominently connected with the early history of Duval territory.*

Francis P. Fatio, Sr., was a Swiss by birth but moved to England and became interested with an English syndicate in Florida land grants. In 1771 he chartered a schooner and brought his family to St. Augustine where he bought a house and obtained large properties in the province. He was highly educated, spoke four languages and wielded wide influence during the English regime as well as in the second Spanish occupation. He died in 1811 at the age of eighty-seven. One of his sons was Francis P. Fatio, Jr., who was loyal to the Government in power during three regimes, the English, Spanish and American. Descendants of Francis P. Fatio, Sr., now live in Jacksonville and members of the family have been continuously identified with Duval territory since 1772.

¹American State Papers.

In 1771, Governor Grant had retired from office and his place was filled by Lieutenant Governor Moultrie, until the appointment of a successor, which was not made until 1774. In that year Governor Patrick Tonyn arrived from England to assume the government of East Florida.

In 1775, Thomas Clarke settled on Pablo Creek and to him was granted two tracts of land of 300 acres each. He died soon afterward and Governor Tonyn had the land surveyed for his widow, Honoria Clarke, who lived there until 1792 when she represented to the Spanish Governor, Queseda, that her land was "so encroached upon by neighbors" that it was difficult since the removal of the British settlers to ascertain the lines, therefore she was willing to relinquish the land for the same amount on Julington Creek.¹ It seems, however, that she could not get what she wished there, so she took other lands outside the county.

In the spring of 1774 William Bartram made a journey through Duval territory.² He came from the Georgia Colony to Amelia Island, and states that he proceeded from that point to the St. Johns River "in a handsome pleasure boat manned with four stout negro slaves to row in case of necessity." He was in company with a Mr. Egan and they proceeded to Fort George Island where they pitched their tents "under the shelter of a forest of live oaks, palms and sweet bays." He states that the sea fowl, curlews, willets, snipes and sand birds were plentiful and they fed on these "with excellent oysters, which lay in heaps in the water close to their landing place." He tells of the shrub *Capsicum* growing in abundance, affording him very good pepper. There was evidently a plantation on St. George's Island at that time, or had been previously, as he states that he drank from a well of fresh water. His sleep, he said, was disturbed by "mosquitoes, the roaring of crocodiles, the continual noise and restlessness of the sea fowl," thousands of them having their roosting places "very near his camp." He describes a barricade of "Palmetto Royal (*Yucca gloriosa*) or Adams needle," which grew so thick "that a rat or bird could scarcely pass through." This is now commonly known as the "Spanish Bayonet" and is the species of the *Yucca* that is cultivated. Therefore the presence of this thick hedge of "Spanish Bayonet" is further evidence that the Island may have been long inhabited.

He continues: "In three days after leaving Amelia, we arrived at the Cow-ford, a public ferry, over St. Johns, about thirty miles above the bar of capes, the river here being about a mile wide."

"Mr. Egan, after procuring a neat little sailboat for me, at a large indigo plantation near the ferry,³ and for which I paid three guineas, departed for St. Augustine, which is on the sea coast, about forty-five miles over land."

"It was now about the middle of April. Vegetation appearing everywhere in high progress, I was anxious to be advancing southerly; and having at this

¹Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. VI.

²"Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida," by William Bartram, London. Reprinted from J. Johnson, In St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1792.

³Grant of Thomas Philpot.

plantation stored myself with necessaries for my voyage, I sailed in the morning, with a fair wind. I was now again alone, for the young man, my fellow traveller, though stouter and heartier than myself, having repented of his promise to accompany me to the Indian trading houses, I suppose not relishing the hardships and dangers, which might perhaps befall us, chose rather to stay behind among the settlements.

"My little vessel being furnished with a good sail, and having fishing tackle, a neat light fusee, powder and ball, I found myself well equipped for my voyage, about one hundred miles to the trading houses."

"I crossed the river to a high promontory of wood-land on the west shore, and being struck with the magnificence of a venerable grove of Live Oak, Palms, and Laurel (*Magnolia grandiflora*) I stepped on shore to take a view of the place. Orange trees were in full bloom, and filled the air with fragrance."

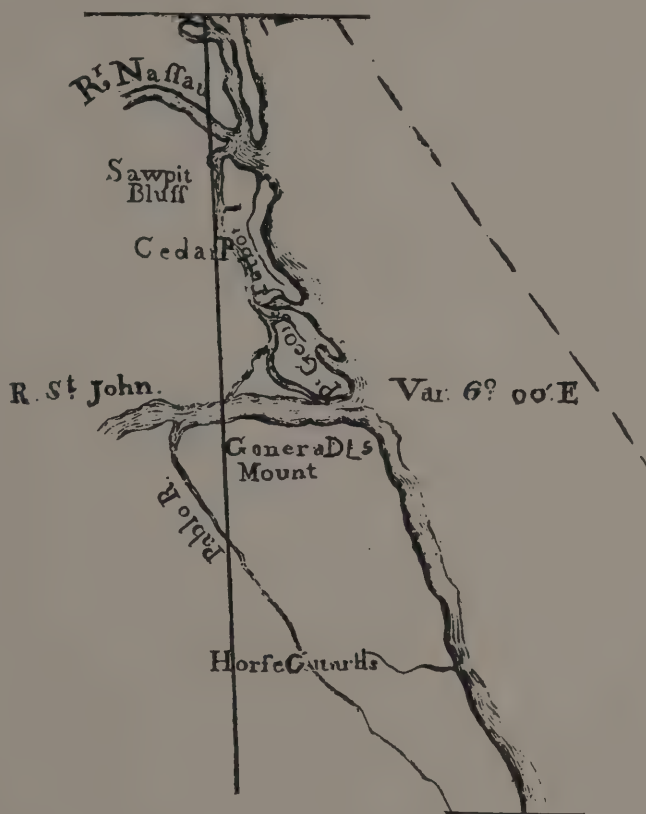
"It was now past noon, and this place being about eight miles above the Cowford, and the river near three miles in breadth, I wanted to reach a plantation in sight, on the opposite shore, in order to get some repairs, my vessel having sustained some damage from the violence of the wind, in crossing over. I arrived late in the evening, and finding a convenient landing place and harbor, I concluded to remain here till morning, and then coast close along shore to the plantation."

"I, however, arose to reconnoitre the ground round about my habitation, being roused by the report of a musket not far off. I had not left sight of my encampment, following a winding path through a grove of Live Oak, Laurel (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and *Sapindus*, before an Indian stepped out of a thicket, and crossed the path just before me, having a large turkey cock flung across his shoulders; he saw me, and stepping up and smiling, spoke to me in English, bidding me good morning. I saluted him with 'It's well, brother,' led him to my camp, and treated him with a dram. This friendly Indian informed me that he lived at the next plantation, employed as a hunter. I asked him how far it was to the house; he answered 'About a half a mile by land,' and invited me to go there, telling me that his master was a very good, kind man, and would be glad to see me.

"The gentleman received me in the most polite manner; and, after hearing my situation, he requested me to make my abode with him a few days, to rest and refresh myself. I thanked him and told him that I would stay a day. He immediately sent slaves who brought my boat round; and having carpenters at work on a new building, he sat them about repairing my vessel, which by night was completely refitted."

"I spent the day in the most agreeable manner, in the society of this man of singular worth. He led me over his extensive improvements, and we returned in company with several of his neighbors. In the afternoon, the most sultry time of the day, we retired to the fragrant shades of an orange grove. The house was situated on an eminence, about one hundred and fifty yards from the river. On the right hand was an orangery, consisting of many hundred trees, natives of the place, and left standing, when the ground about it was cleared. These trees were large, flourishing, and in perfect bloom, and loaded with their ripe golden fruit. On the other side was a spacious garden, occupying a regular slope of ground.

down to the water; and a pleasant lawn lay between. Here were large plantations of the Indigo plant, which appeared in a very thriving condition; it was then about five or six inches high, growing in strait parallel rows, about eighteen inches apart. The Corn (*Zea*) and Potatoes (*Convolv. Batata*) were greatly advanced in growth and promised a plentiful crop. The Indigo made in East Florida is esteemed almost equal to the best Spanish, especially that sort, which they called *Flora*. Mr. Marshall presented me with a specimen of his own manufacture, at this plantation; it was very little, if any, inferior to the best Prussian blue."



Coast of Duval territory, from Bernard Roman's map of Florida, published in 1774. The only original copy of this map, known to exist, is in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Bartram's host was in all probability Abraham Marshall, who was granted a large tract of land by the English Government on July 16, 1770, and whose son, James Marshall, according to American State Papers, made claim before the United States Land Commissioners for confirmation of his title, but was denied. His account of the presence of an orange grove which Marshall had found when he cleared the land is especially interesting. He states that they were "natives of the place," which is incorrect. The orange tree is not indigenous to the soil of Florida. The fruit originated in China where it was called the Chinese apple,

taken by the Arabs to northern Africa where the Moors carried it into Spain and was brought to Florida by the Franciscan Friars. These trees were planted, and as there is no evidence of Spanish farmers in the region prior to this date, the grove was evidently planted by Franciscan Friars, which they usually did close to their missions. This is evidence of the probable existence of a Spanish mission near South Jacksonville at one time.

Upon the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776, there was a large influx of Tories into Duval territory who, being loyal to the English crown, left the colonies, especially the Carolinas and Georgia, and sought a home under the British flag. They took up land along the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers which soon became thriving plantations. In August, 1776, Governor Tonyn issued a proclamation "inviting in strong terms the 'Town of St. Johns' to assemble and cooperate with the King's troops."¹ The "Town of St. Johns" was at St. Johns Bluff, on the site of the old French settlement, Fort Caroline. The old maps show a road from that point south, joining the King's Road just north of St. Augustine. Later, during the Spanish occupation it was known as St. Vincent Ferrer.

The services of a company of volunteers aggregating about two hundred men with officers of their own choosing, well trained, clothed and armed at their own expense, were accepted to do garrison duty during the expedition which was contemplated against Georgia.² The Lower Creek, or Seminole Indians, were favorable to the Royalists, and the Apalachicolas and other tribes to the west, took sides with the American colonists. The report that France had made an alliance with the Americans and that the unfriendly Indians were on the war path spread terror through the Duval territory. Major Prevost and a detachment of the 60th regiment of regulars was stationed at Cowford.

On June 24, 1778, the Americans attacked Amelia Island where Major Prevost hastened, and a call was made for more men. "But," says Forbes, "the crackers refused to join, thus rendering it necessary to fortify St. John's Bluff." Colonel Fuser, the commander, issued a proclamation requiring all those who had not entered the militia to join him, "as the rebels might be expected every instant at the bar or thereabouts."²

The British determined to change their tactics and an offensive campaign began. Major Prevost advancing into Georgia with a force of regulars and volunteers, many of them from the Duval territory, captured Savannah and Augusta, thus carrying the war out of East Florida and relieving the menace of an invasion of the St. Johns section.

In 1780, Governor Tonyn wrote Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State, that the colony was in good health and prospering, that the number of negroes continued to increase but that the planters in the northern district were suffering for the want of a good port. "There are also 20,000 barrels of turpentine," he writes, "and a variety of other stores now on the planters' hands at St. Johns River for want of a market." He also calls attention to the Indian menace. "A body

¹Forbes' Sketches of the Floridas—1821. Page 26-27.

²Forbes' Sketches of Florida.

of them is settled within a few miles of the settlements on St. Johns River and by withdrawing their usual supplies they will readily side with the rebels or Spaniards." In the following year he reported the shipment of 40,000 barrels of naval stores.

East Florida had by this time a General Assembly and delegates from Duval territory were elected. Strict laws were passed regulating the militia and obliging all the male inhabitants to enroll and serve.¹ In 1781, an act was passed empowering the Governor to call upon the planters for a proportion of their slaves to work on the fortifications. Constitutional liberty was now assured, the menace of invasion had passed and a prosperous era was the outlook.

Ten shillings per barrel was paid by the government of Great Britain as a bounty on turpentine. Florida indigo brought the highest price of any sold in London, also the raising of Sea Island cotton, for which the lower St. Johns territory was well adapted, had become quite profitable. Duval territory bade fair to be one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of the British realm. But this prosperity was soon to end.

In 1783, the American colonies gained their independence and Great Britain was left with only Florida, an isolated colony. It desired to terminate a fruitless war with Spain and the Kings of the two nations played chess with the people of Florida. The provinces of East and West Florida were exchanged for the Bahamas.

The first intelligence was the promulgation of the treaty announcing the cession of Florida to Spain and allowing eighteen months for the English settlers to move or become Spanish subjects. Those who had placed their faith in their government must leave all they possessed, and seek other lands, or swear allegiance and fidelity to His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain.

It is interesting to conjecture what the outcome would have been had the British King and council seen fit to retain their Florida colonies. In October, 1782, Governor Tonyn gave the population of East Florida as 1,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Seven months later, in May, 1783, his military colleague, General Archibald McArthur, stated that the population was about 16,000, the proportions of races being three blacks to two whites.² This increase of 13,000 represented the Tories from the United States and their slaves, a large number of these coming to Duval territory. McArthur reported that after the evacuation of Charleston, "a little town, regularly laid out, was forming at the Bluff on the St. Johns River, which would have soon risen to consequence on account of the harbor being safer than at St. Augustine."²

Nearly half of the 7,000 loyalists who evacuated Savannah came to East Florida. These were Anglo Saxons, American colonists, whose loyalty to their mother country made them cast their fortunes on the losing side. Had they been allowed to remain in Duval territory, there is no doubt that within a few years it would have rivaled in prosperity the States to the north. But, in the international

¹Forbes' Sketches of Florida.

²"The Legacy of the American Revolution to the British West Indies and Bahamas," by Wilbur H. Siebert, Ohio State University.

political readjustments which followed the Treaty of Versailles, the rights of the individual were sacrificed and the people were scattered to the four winds. Impoverished and embittered, some cursed the nation for which they had sacrificed their all. Col. David Fanning, the famous Tory leader of North Carolina, is an example of the Tory refugee. He fought his Carolina neighbors there during every year of the Revolution, and at the end came to Florida with his Tory followers and their slaves. They had scarcely settled and planted their crops, when again they were forced to move and started for the Mississippi River, but at Key West were stopped by a hurricane. They then turned to the Bahamas, where they went from island to island, without finding the haven they desired. They finally drifted to Nova Scotia, and in his bitterness, Fanning told his followers that the loyalists had been sacrificed to the indignation of their enemies, that nothing was to be expected of Great Britain.

CHAPTER X.

SECOND SPANISH OCCUPATION AND SPANISH LAND GRANTS, UNDER THE ROYAL ORDER OF 1790.

BY THE treaty of Versailles, September 3, 1783, no provision was made as to the status of the inhabitants of Florida, other than that they should have eighteen months in which to leave the country. Religious toleration exacted by the king of Spain, from the British, in the treaty of Paris in 1763, was not required by the King of England, from Spain, in the treaty of Versailles. Campbell, in his *Historical Sketches of Colonial Florida*, says "Spain was not opposed to foreigners living in her colonies provided they were Catholics and it was well understood that any English who were or should become such would be at liberty to remain." It does not appear, however, that all the English settlers were entirely welcome judging from a letter from Nicolas Greiner, the commander of the Spanish garrison at St. Mary's, to the Governor of Florida written on November 10, 1784. He says, "the number of outlaws between the towns of St. Johns¹ and St. Mary's is about sixty families. Among them some might be useful to our nation but the others, the sooner we drive them out of the province the better as they are men who have neither God nor law, and men who are capable of the greatest atrocities."² Again he writes, two years later, on December 5, 1786,² "The inhabitants have openly declared against us, but conceal themselves in the wilderness on the banks of the St. Johns as far as St. Mary's controlling that Province." A letter dated Madrid, December 5, 1786, to the Governor of Florida, says further: "Nicholas Greiner warned the English Governor Don Patrick Louin to prosecute the perfidy of such men, if he would secure a peaceful Government. The opinion he had formed of them was afterward confirmed by the frequent thefts and deprivation, it could not be remedied for the want of aid. Under such circumstances I judge it better to wait and allow them to leave and then vigorously oppose their reentering the Province. At the beginning of the year 1785, we find ourselves free from many of the principal leaders of them, who went over to Pensacola, and other English settlements and to the United States, where some have paid the penalty of their misdeeds with their lives. The Senor Louin seemed to think the time had arrived when they should be prosecuted, and so he sent to arrest one of the outlaws, Daniel Mc———,³ in the name of Great Britain."²

With a few exceptions the settlers in Duval territory deserted their plantations and went aboard transports which were sent to Fernandina to rescue them. The Tories from the American colonies who had placed faith in England's promises could not well return to the United States where they were in disrepute and would

¹St. Johns was evidently at the mouth of the St. Johns River or at St. Johns Bluff.

²Unwritten History of Old St. Augustine—Mrs. Annie Averette.

³Daniel McGirth was captured and confined several years in San Marco Castle in St. Augustine.

be compelled to bear the slurs and indignities of their former neighbors. Leaving their lands and taking their personal property and slaves they sought a haven in the West Indies, while others returned to England. All were practically ruined by the catastrophe which had befallen them. The Spanish government extended the time for departure from eighteen months to two years, but on April 5, 1786, Juan de Entralgo, Notary of the Spanish Governor, published the last and final warning to the effect that thirty days was given "to take oath of fidelity or depart."

The plantations along the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers were deserted and sank back into the wilderness as they were before the coming of the English; rank weeds soon grew about the empty houses of the planters and the quarters of the slaves, where only savages and wild beasts roamed.

A few of the settlers took the oath of allegiance, retained their property and became prominent and influential citizens during the second Spanish occupation, but these were very rare and Duval territory, from 1786 to 1790, could boast of but very few white people within its borders. Most of these were the Spanish garrisons in the outposts at St. Nicholas and at the mouth of the St. Johns.

The Spaniards as a rule were not planters. They preferred the life of a city or town. Vignoles says, "The Spaniard is different from the American in all his habits, and more particularly as a settler; he is fond of society and could not exist on a remote farm several leagues from his nearest neighbor passing the greater part of his time within his own domestic circle. Like the French, the Spaniards are social beings and love towns and villages and groups of habitations. The plantations in Florida were with few exceptions cultivated by English settlers, or by those Spanish subjects who, by intercourse with Georgia, had adopted the American customs."¹

Zespedes, the Spanish Governor, made few land grants immediately following the retirement of the English, but he was succeeded in 1790 by Queseda, who formulated a more liberal policy. It was through his efforts that the "Royal Order of 1790" was promulgated by the King of Spain. Queseda made application "to permit the introduction of foreigners,² that these foreigners alone will be received who may of their own free will present themselves and swear allegiance to his Majesty to whom there shall be granted and measured lands gratis in proportion to the working hands each family may have."

Previous to this time only subjects of Spain could own land, and it was necessary, not only to swear allegiance to the crown, but to swear fidelity to his Catholic Majesty. Furthermore, these grants under the Royal Order of 1790 were not in fee simple as was the title to a subject of Spain, but only the right of possession for ten successive years, during which time the grantee must live on the land, and sale or abandonment meant its forfeiture to the Crown. At the end of ten years, all conditions having been performed, a royal title was given by the Governor, in fee simple with no right of forfeiture except for treason.

¹Vignoles' "Observation of the Floridas," 1823. Page 142.

²Public Lands—American State Papers. Report 630, Vol. V.

The amount of land fixed was according to "head rights," or heads in the family, one hundred acres being allotted to the husband, the same amount to the wife and fifty acres to each child or slave over sixteen years of age. While these were the rules usually followed, it is found that the Spanish Governor occasionally made grants on more liberal terms. Governor White, Queseda's successor, reduced the amount of land granted as "headrights" to one-half during his term of office, but his successors adhered to the original plan of allotment.

SPANISH LAND GRANT¹

For Gov.^{or}

Stephen Eubank nuevo Poblador admitido bajo la proteccion de S. M. C. con todo respeto a V. S. digo. Que deseando dedicarme a la agricultura he encontrado para lo qual en el Rio de Napau terreno vacante y suficiente para el efecto, bendando por el Dto las tierras concedidas al havotante Alejandro Parker, por lo que

A V. S. suplico se sirva concederme en dicho paraje los acres de tierra que me correspondan arreglado a la familia que he declarado en mi juramento: gracia que expuso de la justificacion de V. S. San Ag.^{to} y Febrero 4 de 1806.

Stephen Eubank

San Agustín 4 de Febrero de 1806 = Concediase a este interesado doscientos cincuenta y cinco acres de tierra en el paraje que solicita un perpetuo de cencero, que son los que le corresponden con arreglo a su juramento bien entendido que deberá establecerse en dicho terreno en el termino de un mes contados d^e la fecha.

White

Petition of Stephen Eubank dated February 4th, 1806, and authority from White, the Spanish Governor of East Florida, granting permission to occupy and cultivate the land, under Royal Order of 1790.

The method of obtaining a land grant was for the settler to present a memorial to the Governor at St. Augustine, setting forth that he desired to swear allegiance, giving the number of his family and slaves, and praying for a specified number of

¹Mention of this grant is made in Item 120, p. 396, Vol. 5, Duff Green Edition, Public Land Document American State Papers.

acres at some particular location. The Governor would thereupon consult "the surveyor general as to the probable influence the settlement would have upon the military defence of the province," and the petition was usually granted immediately with the order "let the lands be granted without injury to a third person," meaning, provided the land had not been previously granted to others. The surveyor general traveled over the territory and staked off the land, taking a census of the number of "heads" in the family. Upon his report the Governor made his final decree as to the amount of land granted. For this reason the surveyor's favor was eagerly sought by the settlers. These facts are interesting for upon these grants are based the titles of a large portion of land in Duval County today.

The Royal Order of 1790 was the basis of all titles until the Royal Order of 1815, under which grants were allowed for military and other services, giving immediate title in fee simple instead of ten years' occupancy. In addition there was a class denominated as "mill grants" which were given in consideration of the building of a sawmill, and were generally for sixteen thousand acres. Whether it was the intent to convey the land or only the timber rights was later a subject of much discussion before the United States Commissioners, as all the grants expressly stated "you may build a mill and cut timber in the woods." However, during the Spanish occupation such grants were usually allowed even as to the land, but the United States in confirming these titles always required evidence that the mill had actually been erected.

Among the English settlers who retained their titles under the Spanish regime, was Robert Payne, who settled on Pablo Creek in 1782, a five-hundred-acre tract being surveyed by Benjamin Lord. He also had five hundred acres at the head of Durbin Swamp, surveyed by F. G. Mulcaster in 1771.

Both of these tracts were afterwards sold to Joseph Peavett to whom they were confirmed in 1825.¹ Others were the Hartleys, whose descendants now live on the same grant at Loretta, and Uriah Bowden, who settled at St. Anthony, called San Antonio by the Spaniards, now the village of Mandarin. Affidavits in Public Land Documents state that "William Barden (also spelled Beardon) married the widow of Uriah Bowden and occupied the land since 1787." The land referred to is six lots in the village of St. Anthony on the St. Johns River which was confirmed to Barden on December 18, 1824.¹ Uriah Bowden had two other tracts, one of 250 acres at St. Anthony's Bend, close by St. Anthony, and 250 acres south of St. Johns River, which were inherited by Moses Bowden and confirmed to him.¹ Adjoining Uriah Bowden's property was that of Robert Gilbert, which was inherited by his daughter Polly, wife of William Barden, who transferred part to Samuel Fairbanks. Thirty acres of this tract was purchased in 1867 by Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Other English settlers who retained title under the Spanish government, confirmed by the United States were Francis P. Fatio, Sr., and his wife Maria Theresa, their son Francis P. Fatio, Jr., and daughters, Sophia Fleming who married Cap-

¹Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. IV.

tain George Fleming; Louise A. Hallows; Mary Ann Fatio and Fernando Fatio. In addition to grants within the present territory of Duval, this family owned 10,000 acres at New Switzerland, south of Julington Creek on the east side of the St. Johns, and 10,762 acres at Hibernia across the river. Thomas Clarke, whose sons Charles and George I. F. Clarke¹ were prominent during Spanish occupation, owned land in or near the territory of Duval though they may have resided outside of its boundaries. George I. F. Clarke was later Surveyor general and received large grants for services, one of which was for the construction of "a machine with four horses which can saw eight lines at a time, cutting 2,000 feet of timber in a day."²

In 1790, 300 acres were surveyed for Solomon King at a place called "King's Point," on the St. Johns River which afterwards passed to Isaac Hendricks and was confirmed to him in 1828.³ This was evidently near South Jacksonville. The following year Robert Pritchard took up four hundred and fifty acres across the St. Johns River on the site of the present city of Jacksonville, built a house and cultivated the land. John Joseph Lain was his overseer and the settlement was continued until the Indian raid of 1812, about which time Pritchard died and the land was abandoned. His widow married James Hall to whom the land was confirmed April 12, 1825.³ This land, however, was settled upon by the widow of Turnel (Purnall) Taylor about 1816, after Pritchard abandoned it. Taylor had been killed by the Indians and his widow Maria Suarez Taylor married Zachariah Hogans who petitioned for the confirmation of two hundred acres, now in the business section of Jacksonville, which was allowed him on April 26, 1824.³ From this grant all present titles run, although confirmation to the Pritchard heirs was subsequent to that of Hogans.

Pritchard also had several other grants, one of 250 acres on Goodman's Lake (now Goodby's Lake), which was originally surveyed for Thomas Bowden in 1790; also a mill grant of 16,000 acres on Julington Creek in 1803, which was not recommended for confirmation by Congress on the ground that a mill was not built. His widow, Eleanor Pritchard Hall, was also granted 270 acres at Beauclark's Bluff on the St. Johns, later spelled "Beauclerc," and confirmed in 1828.⁴ Goodby's Lake appears to have been a stream of many names. In 1792, 640 acres were surveyed for Francis Goodwin on Azza Creek which stream was called "Goodman's Lake" in 1805, and "Goodby's Lake" and "Goodby's Creek" later.

In the section along the St. Johns south of the Cowford to New Switzerland were the remains of abandoned English plantations and these were taken up by the new settlers who came in, mostly from Georgia. In 1791, Angus Clark petitioned for and was granted 446 acres on Julington Creek, adjoining land, where Hannah Moore had a plantation. His daughter, Constance McFee, inherited it in 1804, to whom it was confirmed in 1825.³ Across the St. Johns River from St.

¹The name George I. F. Clarke appears throughout the Gales and Seaton Edition Public Land Documents, Vol. IV, V, VI, VIII, American State Papers. Forbes, Vignoles, Williams and other Historians give the name George I. F. Clarke.

²Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. V.

³Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. IV.

⁴Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. VI.

Anthony, Daniel Plummer settled on 300 acres in the same year, at a place which was known as "Colonel Plummer." His heirs sold it several years later to Ambrose Hull to whose heirs it was confirmed in 1828.¹ Also there was a tract of 208 acres to the east of St. Anthony near the old King's Road taken by Robert Corwin, which became the Hannah Nobles' grant, to whom it was confirmed May 30, 1825.²

Settlers came to the St. Anthony section on both sides of the river. In 1793, Pedro Marrott, the surveyor, laid off three separate tracts for Artemus E. Ferguson; one of 507 acres at "Sancancy on St. Johns River, bounded by lands known as St. Andrews Point"; 43 1/3 acres at "Turkey Bluff"; and 1,150 acres at "Negro Bluff" called "Armonica."²

During this time other parts of the county were being settled. In 1791, Francis X. Sanchez obtained 300 acres on the St. Johns River at a place called "Terros", which became the F. Miles grant.² Diego Clarkworthy had 300 acres at "Sekey's Bluff," which his widow left to James Summerall whose plantation was destroyed by the Indians in 1812.²

In 1792, John McQueen, a descendant of the Highland clan that followed Oglethorpe to Georgia and settled at Darien in that state, came into the territory. He obtained surveys for two tracts of land, one of 720 acres on Fort George Island,³ the other being the abandoned plantation of Abraham Jones at the junction of McGirt's Creek and the St. Johns River, now Ortega. Don Juan McQueen, as he was called by the Spanish, exerted considerable influence in the territory. In the same year there came James William Lee to the head of Trout Creek, to what is now known as the Joseph Fenwick grant; Reuben Hogans on the "Hodgin's plantation," which he afterward sold to Seymour Pickett. John Simson obtained 200 acres on Pottsburg Creek, afterward sold to Wm. Hendricks. Spicer Christopher settled on Talbot Island, called San Marta by the Spanish—Andrew Atkinson near St. Vincent Ferrer, or St. Johns Bluff.

Near the Cowford, John Hammon took up 250 acres at the "Cove of St. Nicholas,"⁴ so called from Fort St. Nicholas—Wm. Valentine, 150 acres on the St. Johns which he sold to Wm. Hollingsworth, and was confirmed to the heirs of Peter Bagley.³ Also in 1792, Samuel Eastlake, the Surveyor, obtained for himself 350 1/2 acres at what is now "Plummer Point" and "Plummer Cove." It was named for Daniel Plummer who about ten years later settled there after Eastlake had abandoned the property, and it was confirmed to Prudence Plummer, Daniel's widow. The same year John Creighton settled on Levitt's plantation on the St. Johns—George Long settled on Julington Creek which property he afterward sold to Sarah Petty—and John Thorpe obtained a grant at "Plantage Rico" or "Rich Plantation" near Saw Pitt Bluff, which his daughter Mary Smith inherited, and to whom it was later confirmed.

¹Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. V.

²Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. IV.

³Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. VI.

⁴Also spelled St. Nicolas and St. Nickolas.

Andrew Dewees came from Charleston, South Carolina, and on February 8, 1792, Don Pedro Marrott surveyed for him a place called "The Orange Grove," evidently an old English plantation situated at the mouth of the St. Johns River, bounded by the ocean beach and Pablo Creek. This tract contained 2,633 and 1/3 acres and here Dewees, a large slave owner, lived and prospered. In 1804, the records show that he had died and his widow Catalina Chicken reaffirmed the grant from the Spanish Government. In 1811 she sold 1,800 acres of the land to John Forbes & Co.¹ who applied to the U. S. Land Commissioners in 1824 for confirmation, but same was not allowed on the grounds that "the petitioners were not residents of the province." On September 26, 1825, the Commissioners confirmed to the heirs of Andrew Dewees, 2,290 acres of the tract.² Mary Dewees, wife of Philip Dewees and daughter of Francis X. Sanchez, also inherited from her father 100 acres on Guana Creek several miles to the south in St. Johns County, which was confirmed to her. This Philip Dewees was a son of Andrew Dewees though Andrew evidently also had a brother by the same name.³

Those who arrived in 1793 were: Wm. Hendricks who first settled on Nassau River and later moved to the Cowford; Samuel Wilson on Trout Creek, who claimed 150 acres as "head rights"; Francis Bagley, to whom was allotted 1,000 acres for services on "St. Johns River at a place called Brown Fort," and another tract of 248 acres "at Goodman's Lake", St. Johns river at a place called "Bagley";⁴ William Lane on Trout Creek and William Jones on the south bank of the St. Johns at the Cowford.

The history of the William Jones' grant is the early history of South Jacksonville. A map found in Volume IV of the Public Land Documents of American State Papers,⁴ shows the property lying in the bend of the river, through the center of which runs the King's Highway, ending at King's Landing, about where the present ferry slip in South Jacksonville is located. This map was presented with the survey by Pedro Marrott and Josiah Dupont on February 14, 1793, for "the inhabitant William Jones" and is described as being "at the plantation named St. Nicholas" and containing 216 acres. It further states that "At the landing there are eight acres of land of the King laid off within this plat." William Jones proceeded to clear and cultivate this land. In 1794 there was an uprising of the planters on the St. Johns against the Spanish Government called "Wagners War." For some reason the Governor ordered all the settlers to move from one side of the river to the other and "sent the gun boats to burn and destroy all the plantations in order to compel the inhabitants to remove on the east side of the river."⁵ William Jones took part in this insurrection, and for that reason his property was confiscated. On May 16, 1797, Wm. Hendricks presented a petition to White, the Spanish Governor, "praying that the land which the rebel against his Majesty,

¹Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV. Report No. 2, 1824—John Forbes & Co. vs. U. S.

²Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV. Report No. 116—Heirs of Andrew Dewees.

³See Biography Frederick C. Hedrick, a descendant of Andrew Dewees.

⁴Public Lands, A. S. P., Vol. IV.

⁵Report—Isaac Hendricks vs. U. S.—A. S. P., Vol. IV.

William Jones, occupied on the south bank of the River St. Johns should be granted to his son, Isaac Hendricks."¹ Governor White granted the land to Hendricks with the reservation that "the plain where the detachment of St. Nicholas is quartered should be kept clear for the distance of a gun shot or more." From this evidence it would seem that Fort St. Nicholas was either on or in close proximity to the Hendrick's grant, which is now the business section of South Jacksonville. The property was occupied by William Hendricks and confirmed to Isaac Hendricks by the United States on June 18, 1824.

Francis Flora settled in 1793 at "Red Bank" on what was later the William Craig grant. The first sawmill in the section was built by William Pengree in 1793, on Naponacema Creek near the present boundary of Clay and Duval. One thousand acres was allotted him, which reverted to his widow Rebecca and her son-in-law, a Mr. Cook. Two years later Patrick Travers built a water sawmill "on a creek two miles south of Pottsburg Creek."² In 1794 William Lee obtained 200 acres "at Jolly's Old Field near Cowford." Lee sold to Samuel Betts in 1803 and moved back to Georgia. Betts sold it to James Hall in 1806, who in turn sold it to Clark and Atwater to whom it was confirmed in 1825.³ During the same year there was another settlement near the Cowford, Joseph Pons received a grant on December 16, 1795, of 350 acres of land which had been previously abandoned by John George Knowles. Pons afterward exchanged to William Hart who sold to George Atkinson.⁴ About the same time Samuel Russell settled on a tract of 650 acres on the east side of St. Johns, which was afterward sold to Francis Richard and confirmed to him. In 1796 Lewis Schofield settled at "Nine Mile Spring on King's Road" which is near the present station of Sunbeam on the Florida East Coast Railroad. William Fitzpatrick had settled at Cedar Point on the St. Johns in 1795.

These constituted, in the main, the citizens of Duval territory at the end of the Eighteenth Century. There were only a few dozen families in all the territory. The main arteries of travel were the St. Johns River and its tributaries—the King's Highway, and an old road formerly used by the English, which led from the mouth of the St. Johns River south, paralleling the seashore to St. Augustine.

As the new country opened new settlers came in, hardy frontiersmen from Georgia and the Carolinas. In 1801 John Jones took up 500 acres near the Cowford but appears to have abandoned it and later secured 100 acres on Trout Creek. About the same time a family consisting of Andrew Tucker and his brother-in-law, William Berrie, and also William Braddock, came from Camden County, Georgia. Tucker obtained 230 acres as "head rights" according to his family and slaves, located at "Black Hammock" near the mouth of the Nassau River. William Berrie obtained 100 acres at "Snelling's Old Field," across the St. Johns River

¹Isaac Hendricks vs. U. S. Pub. Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV.

²Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. V.

³Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV.

⁴Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV. George Atkinson vs. U. S. Property now in Jacksonville.

from St. Johns Bluff, which Braddock helped him to clear. They cultivated this land until 1808 when Berrie and his brother-in-law, Tucker, exchanged plantations. They remained until the "Patriot War" of 1812, when all returned to Georgia. Later they returned to Florida, and title was confirmed to them by the Land Commissioners of the United States.¹

In 1802 Ezekiel Hudnall took up 500 acres on the "Mouth of Nassau River at Pumpkin Bluff." He afterward moved to the vicinity of the Cowford. In 1803 Frederick Hartley obtained 200 acres at "St. Nickolas, Six Mile River";² Levin Grunby at "Damès Point" on the St. Johns, later known as Yellow Bluff and now New Berlin; and John B. Richards at the head of Pottsburg Creek.

The year 1804 saw the advent of several men who yielded wide influence in the territory, not only during the remainder of the Spanish occupation, but for years after the territory was ceded to the United States.

¹Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV. Berrie vs. U. S. and Tucker vs. U. S.

²Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV.

CHAPTER XI.

SECOND SPANISH OCCUPATION AND SPANISH LAND GRANTS UNDER ROYAL ORDER 1790—(Continued).

THE largest land owners on record in Duval territory prior to the promulgation of the Royal Order of 1815, were Francis P. Fatio, Jr., his sister Sophia Fleming, John McQueen, Andrew Dewees and John H. McIntosh, all of whom have been heretofore mentioned. The records show that John H. McIntosh owned a plantation of 3,274 acres¹ between St. Johns River and McGirt's Creek, surveyed in 1792; also an undefined amount "on Marratts Island,"¹ believed to be Fort George's Island which was surveyed by Marratt. Another large land owner was Zephaniah Kingsley, who from time to time acquired various tracts in Duval territory. The following grants were confirmed to him by the United States Commissioners from 1825 to 1830: 300 acres "at head of Saw Mill Creek",² 150 acres "Orange Grove, Dunn's Creek", 50 acres "St. Vincent's Ferrer, St. Johns River", 100 acres "St. Johns River south side called St. Johns Bluff", 261 acres "place called Laurel Grove",³ 720 acres "Ft. George Island, St. Johns River", 565 acres "San Jose, St. Johns River."² In addition to these there were also large grants at Twelve Mile Swamp, Drayton's Island, Doctor's Lake, St. Mary's River, besides others outside of Duval territory.

John McQueen was probably the one who induced John Houston McIntosh and Zephaniah Kingsley to come to Duval territory. All three were Scotchmen, McIntosh and McQueen coming to Florida from McIntosh County, Georgia, and Kingsley from New England, it is said. McQueen sold land to both of them. McIntosh bought from him the old Abraham Jones plantation of 2,000 acres at McGirt's Creek and the St. Johns River, now Ortega, and also purchased 800 acres upon which Philip Dell⁴ had settled two years before with other land adjoining, making a total of 3,274 acres. He also bought 720 acres on Fort George Island from McQueen, obtaining title on March 13, 1804, the same month in which he acquired the McGirt's Creek property. In June, 1804, McQueen bought 1,000 acres from Rupert C. Maxey "at the point of Pablo Creek"⁵ and settled there. Kingsley first lived at Laurel Grove plantation but later moved to Fort George Island. All three plantations could be reached by boat. McIntosh also lived on St. George's Island, for a time, and his daughter and sister-in-law were buried there in 1808; there the tombs, overgrown with a luxuriant growth deep in the woods, can still be seen. On his daughter's tomb, carved in stone, are the words: "Mary, Daughter of John Houston and Eliza Bayard McIntosh, died in 1808"; on the other, his wife's sister, is the epitaph: "Mrs. Mary Ann Bayard Houston,

¹Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. VI.

²Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. IV.

³This was partially in what is now Clay County.

⁴Spelled "Dill" in American State Papers.

⁵Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. V.

Daughter of Nickolas Bayard of New York, Sister of Mrs. Eliza Bayard McIntosh, died 1808.” It is known that McIntosh had a home there as late as 1812,¹ and that he sold the property to Zephaniah Kingsley January 23, 1817.



Two graves deep in the woods of Fort George Island that mark the last resting place of members of the family of Col. John H. McIntosh, who was President of the Republic of Florida.

The stone tablets give the date of death as 1808.

Fairbanks in his History of Florida has the following concerning McIntosh: “Some ten years after the change of flags General John McIntosh returned to Florida with his accomplished and devoted wife, and settled upon the St. Johns River at a plantation which he called Bellevue. He had been a distinguished officer in the war of the American Revolution and brought with him to Florida several

¹“Notes of My Family and Recollections of My Early Life,” by Susan L’Engle. Published privately in 1888.

families devoted to his interests. The Spanish Governor, Queseda, jealous and suspicious of the consideration with which McIntosh was treated, affected to believe that he was engaged in projects inimical to the interests of Spain. He pretended to be on friendly terms with the General, but upon one occasion when he was a visitor to St. Augustine, Queseda had him arrested and thrown into the castle. A detachment of soldiers was sent out to the General's plantation, who searched the house and carried off all the private papers they could find. All communication with the family was prevented and soon after General McIntosh was sent to Havana and immured in the dungeon of Moro Castle. His resolute wife made every effort in her power to procure his release; though practically blind, she wrote to the Governor General of Cuba several able letters, declaring the innocence of her husband, and urged that he be brought to trial and confronted with his accusers. She also appealed to the sympathies of her husband's old comrades in arms and enlisted the services of George Washington himself, to procure the release of the General. Finally after he had been kept a year in close confinement, the Governor of Cuba released him, and allowed him to return without trial to his family. Incensed and disgusted with the treachery of Queseda, General McIntosh determined to abandon Florida forever and gathering his adherents, some of whom had been his fellow sufferers, he descended the river and returned to Georgia, but not without first having destroyed the Spanish fort at the Cowford,¹ opposite Jacksonville, and several galleys that lay in the river."

General McIntosh did not abandon Florida, however. Fuller in "The Purchase of Florida" says, "by 1811 he had become a man of importance on the lower St. Johns. He owned large numbers of negroes, horses and boats and was extensively engaged in cutting pine timber under a lucrative contract."

Facts concerning Zephaniah Kingsley are best obtained from his own writings. He was evidently a man of education judging from a book which he wrote entitled "A Treatise on the Patriarchal System of Society as It Exists Under the Name of Slavery." It was published in 1829, and is known to have run into the fourth edition, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Little is known of Kingsley's early history, except that according to his own statement he had travelled in Africa, and had lived in Brazil and the West Indies where, "he had travelled on horseback engaged in buying coffee." He amassed a fortune in slave trading and was one of the largest planters in East Florida. John Lee Williams says in his "History of Florida", "that Kingsley raised crops on one plantation in one year valued at \$10,000", that in one year he produced "five thousand bushels of rough rice, fifty hogshead of sugar, besides a large quantity of cotton, corn, peas, potatoes, etc." On Fort George's Island, Zephaniah Kingsley's residence still stands, now owned by the Fort George Club. The house, set in a grove of live oaks and palmetto, faces Fort George Inlet, with the outhouses much as they were over a hundred years ago. In the rear, the ruins of twenty-six slave cabins can be seen and through the forest now overgrown, two rows of majestic

¹Fort St. Nicholas.

palmettoes mark the drive to the St. Johns River to the east. The surrounding country was then cultivated fields of indigo, Sea Island cotton, corn, etc.



Avenue of Palmettoes on Fort George Island, said to have been planted by Zephaniah Kingsley about 1820.

Kingsley also owned a fleet of schooners which, loaded with negroes, plied regularly between Africa and St. George's Island, or his other plantation. It is said that he had a treaty with an African King, who delivered his prisoners of war to Kingsley's partner, named Reuter, who was stationed on the River Congo and there collected the negroes which Kingsley's schooners brought over. These wild savages were kept on Fort George Island until they were tamed and classified as to their ability and qualifications.

After being classified the slave was sent to a particular plantation where he was taught to speak the English language, and trained to some manual labor. Kingsley writes that he himself could speak several of the African dialects. If the slave displayed intelligence and skill he became an artisan or a house servant, or, if of a lower degree of mentality, a farm hand or common laborer. When sufficiently trained he was sold in the Carolinas and Georgia, where it was said that the name "Kingsley nigger" was regarded the stamp of value in slave trading. It is claimed that a slave which cost him from \$25 to \$50 to import brought from \$1,000 to \$1,500 after "graduation" from "Kingsley's school".



One of twenty-six slave quarters built on St. George Island, Fla., about 1825. Walls of house are built of "tabby," a composition of oyster shells and lime.

In his "Treatise", Kingsley defends the system and claims that bringing ignorant savages out of the heart of Africa into the light of civilization, training them in language and useful occupations, was not only humanitarian but of great economic advantage to society. His proposition can best be presented in his own words: "Slavery is a necessary state of control from which no condition of society can be perfectly free. The term is applicable to and fits all grades and conditions in almost every point of view whether moral, physical or political. It certainly is a mistaken notion that the progress of labor guided by the accidental impulse of single individuals is greater than that of systematic coöperation directed and controlled by a skillful mechanic and economist under the patriarchal government".

Throughout the second Spanish occupation, Kingsley grew rich in his traffic, and, even after the change of flags and slave trading was prohibited, he is said to have been encouraged by the slave holders of Georgia and Florida to continue the

practice, that they might benefit by obtaining more slaves. "Gunnison's Cut," now a part of the inland waterway, is said to have been dug by Kingsley, with a ship load of three hundred and fifty of his own slaves, captured by a United States gunboat. Being the only one equipped to care for these negroes he was called upon to do so, and agreed to use them in this work, under the direction of an engineer named Gunnison, who was supplied by the War Department, and for whom the cut was named. Kingsley died in 1843 and true to his promises rewarded many of his slaves with freedom.

From 1804 to 1812 several other important grants were made in Duval. Isaac Hendricks took up 350 acres on McCoy's Creek in 1804, giving him a plantation on each side of the St. Johns River at the Cowford. In 1805 John Underwood built a sawmill on Black Creek, which he operated until 1812, when it was burned by the Indians. A few years later he returned and built another and is said to have sawed 100,000 feet of lumber in six months. Captain George Fleming testified before the Land Commissioners that Underwood invested "from eight to ten thousand dollars" in this mill.¹

In 1806 Don Fernando de la Maza Arredonda, Sr., was granted, for services, 2,700 acres on the St. Johns River "at a place known at the time of the British occupation as Danor Slek".¹ Arredonda, Sr., gave it to his son Fernando de la Maza, Jr., who sold it to Pedro Meranda, who in turn sold it to Francis P. Sanchez. Slek is an old English word meaning "a miry basin overflowed by the sea at high tide." Danor Slek was afterward called Dun's Slek which name through usage became Dunn's Lake and in later days Dunn's Creek. In 1807 Moses Harrell¹ was granted 395 acres for "head rights" on the Nassau River, which land is now owned by Harrison Starratt. In 1808, Ulrick Smith took up 50 acres "south of Trout Creek"¹ which he later sold to Z. Hogans, and in 1809, John Houston, son-in-law of Spicer Christopher, obtained two separate tracts on Talbot Island.

In 1811, Francis X. Sanchez received 145 acres "at St. Domingo", a few miles from the Cowford on the south side of the St. Johns, which he afterward sold to F. Bethune;² and William Hart, 350 acres on "east bank of St. Johns at a place called Colonel Castle, bounded on north by land of Francis Richard".¹ Joseph Espinosa settled on a plantation "called San Ramon" at the head of Pablo Creek, which at his death reverted to Donna Josepha Espinosa whose heirs, Christina Hill and others, sold to Louis Mattair.¹

There is no record of surveys in land grants in the territory of Duval during 1812. This was the year of the beginning of the Patriot War and the establishment of the "Republic of Florida", the history of which will be given in a separate chapter. New settlers from Georgia did not think it worth while to go to the trouble to make application to the Spanish Governor if the territory was to be independent. Furthermore, it was the year of the Indian raids when many houses were burned, plantations destroyed, settlers killed or driven out of the country.

¹Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. IV.

²Public Lands—A. S. P., Vol. V.

The Seminoles, under Chief Payne and Bowlegs,¹ suddenly emerged from their villages on the plains of Alachua and came down the St. Johns, leaving destruction in their path. One of the first plantations destroyed was New Switzerland, the home of Francis P. Fatio, Jr., located south of Julington Creek in what is now St. Johns County. They burned the residence and the slave quarters. Fatio, who was a judge or magistrate under the Spanish Governor, escaped with his family by boat with two negro slaves, Dublin and Scipio, whose loyalty probably saved their lives. Eleven persons in all, Judge Fatio, his wife, with seven members of their family and two slaves, managed to reach a small boat and gained the open waters of the St. Johns out of reach of the bullets of the Indians. The only articles saved were some silver knives which Scipio was cleaning when the Indians arrived.² After considerable hardships the Fatio family reached the mouth of the St. Johns and proceeded through the inland waterway to St. Marys, Georgia, later returning to Fernandina and afterward to a plantation at San Pablo where they lived until Florida was ceded to the United States, when the family returned to New Switzerland.



*Francis Philip Fatio, Jr.
Born in Switzerland, 1760—died in Florida, 1831.
Prominent in Duval History and one of the
few men who was continuously loyal to
Florida under the English, Spanish
and American Governments.*

Francis P. Fatio, Jr., came to Florida with his father, Francis P. Fatio, Sr., in 1771, during the English regime; served in the British army during the American

¹This Seminole Chief must not be confused with "Billy Bowlegs," another chief of the Seminole War of 1836.

²Notes and Recollections of Susan L'Engle.

Revolution, and for six years thereafter in Scotland, retiring with the rank of Captain, and returned to Florida about 1790 to manage his father's affairs. He was the last of the direct line of the name of Fatio, his sons dying without male issue; but through one of his daughters, Susan, who married Captain John L'Engle of the United States Army, many families of Duval County of the present day are descended.

The Indians continued down the St. Johns, destroying plantations at San Antonio, now Mandarin, and at the Cowford. Zephaniah Kingsley at Laurel Grove withstood a siege of several days and saved his property. An expedition against the Indian villages in Alachua, where Chief Payne was killed, put a stop to these raids.

In 1813, there was only one grant recorded. John Houston, son-in-law of Spicer Christopher, who had been living on Talbot Island, was allowed 500 acres, 270 acres at Half Moon Bluff on the River Nassau, and the balance "on Calles Creek at head of Dunn's Creek". Daniel K. Barton settled on 550 acres at "Smith, west side of St. Johns River," but did not obtain title from the Spanish government. He lived there until 1822 and received a "donation" from the United States, as shown later.

In 1814 the records only show a reconfirmation to Joseph Fenwick of land bought on Trout Creek from James William Lee who settled there in 1792; and three grants to Robert Hutchinson, two of which were for land adjoining and aggregating 500 acres situated two miles north of McGirt's Creek, and 350 acres on the St. Johns River.

After 1814 there were few grants under the Royal Order of 1790 on the basis of "head rights", the Patriot War and the Republic of Florida evidently influenced the Spanish Governor to adopt a more liberal policy toward the new settlers.

CHAPTER XII.

THE REPUBLIC OF FLORIDA. (1812-1816.)

THERE is probably no event in American History so romantic, so fantastic, yet concerning which so little has been written, as the "Republic of Florida", which was organized in 1812, and embraced the territory bounded by the St. Marys River on the north and the St. Johns River on the south. It had a Director or President, an army, a flag, a constitution and for over a year Fernandina was its capital. A gentleman who owned what is now Ortega in the city of Jacksonville was its first and only president.

To properly understand the rise and fall of the "Republic of Florida," international events of the period should be reviewed. For years Spain had been drained by the Napoleonic Wars, her king had been forced to abdicate and a Bonaparte ruled, upheld by French bayonets. When Ferdinand VII, the Spanish king, was restored he had much more difficult problems confronting him than those of the Province of Florida for anarchy reigned and the throne of Spain was tottering. For years England had oppressed American seamen, and the United States was upon the point of declaring war against her. James Madison, then President, and James Monroe, Secretary of State, knew that Florida, in the hands of the English, would be to their strategic advantage and realizing the weak condition of the Spanish Government, took steps to appropriate East and West Florida to the American cause.

There is no doubt as to the intent of President Madison and Secretary Monroe, but they wished to avoid an open rupture with Spain. Madison, as early as 1804, when he was Secretary of State, had favored taking Florida and Cuba, as shown by a letter written by him on October 3 in that year. It was a popular idea of the times. Even Thomas Jefferson, after his retirement from the Presidency, wrote to President Madison from Monticello, Virginia, on March 8, 1811, advocating the seizure of East Florida.¹

But the President evidently wished to adopt a more subtle method and acting under authority of Congress, given in secret session, he appointed General George Matthews and Colonel John McKee secret commissioners to proceed to Florida and negotiate with the Governor for the possession of Florida by the United States. They were instructed that, if necessary, they should agree to redeliver the province to Spain at a future period, and were admonished to execute, "from general observation the trust committed to you with that discretion which the delicacy and importance of the undertaking requires."² Specific instructions were given regarding West Florida. As to East Florida, Secretary Monroe wrote: "the conduct you are to pursue in regard to East Florida, must be regulated by

¹Possession of Florida—Correspondence of James Madison, Department of State.

²Letter of James Monroe, Secretary of State, to Matthews and McKee.

the dictates of your own judgments, on a close view and accurate knowledge of the precise state of things there, and of the real disposition of the Spanish Government, always recurring to the present instruction as the paramount rule of your proceedings. Should you discover an inclination in the Governor, of East Florida, or in the existing local authority, amicably to surrender that Province into the possession of the United States, you are to accept it on the same terms that are prescribed by these instructions in relation to West Florida. And, in case of the actual appearance of any attempt to take possession by a foreign power, you will pursue the same effective measures for the occupation of the Territory, and for the exclusion of the foreign force, as you are directed to pursue with respect to the country East of the Perdido, forming, at this time, the extent of Governor Folk's¹ jurisdiction. If, in the execution of any part of these instructions, *you should need the aid of a military force*, the same will be afforded you upon your application to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States of that station, or to the commanding officer of the nearest post, in virtue of orders which have been issued from the War Department. And, in case you should moreover need naval assistance, you will receive the same upon your application to the naval commander, in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department."²

The Spanish Governor declined to surrender the provinces and the efforts for secrecy failed, the news reached the frontier and the settlers were astir at the prospects of being a part of the United States. General John McIntosh had previously written a letter to President Madison commending his course.³

John Lee Williams says that in March, 1812, "a large collection of Georgians and Floridians, with all the wood choppers and boatmen in the neighborhood of St. Marys, met at the dwelling house of Colonel Ashley and organized a provisional government."⁴ They elected General John Houston McIntosh Director or President. Fairbanks claims that they drew up a constitution and that he possessed a copy of it. They adopted a flag of white color, decorated with a soldier with bayonet charged and the motto "Salus Populi—Suprema lex."⁵ Colonel Ashley was appointed Military Chief and proceeded to organize his "army". Boats were collected and they proceeded down the St. Marys to Fernandina, where nine United States gunboats lay in the harbor under the command of Commodore Campbell. He had entered under pretext of protecting American interests at the request of General Mathews, who was present. That there was collusion between the "Patriots" as the forces of the Republic of Florida were called, and the United States naval officers, there can be no doubt. The guns of the vessels were trained on the fort, and Colonel Ashley embarked with his troops of the Republic and approached the town, demanding its surrender. Don Justo Lopez, the Spanish commander, did not hesitate in his decision. Articles of Capitulation were drawn up between "Don Justo Lopez, Commandant of Amelia Island, in the Province of

¹Vincente Folch was Governor of West Florida in 1811.

²Letter of James Monroe, Secretary of State, to Matthews and McKee.—Journal House Representatives, Twelfth Congress, July 1st, 1812.

³Correspondence of James Madison—Department of State.

⁴History of Florida, by John Lee Williams.

⁵"Purchase of Florida"—Fuller, 1906. Page 193.

East Florida, and John H. McIntosh, Esquire, Commissioner, named and duly authorized by the Patriots of the District of the Province lying between the River St. Johns and St. Marys, including the islands of the same,"¹ whereby the Spaniards gave up their arms and were paroled "not to take up arms against the Patriots." Rights of the property were guaranteed by the Republic, Fernandina was made a free port, and with the stipulation that Amelia Island should be ceded to the United States Government within twenty-four hours." The articles were witnessed by George Atkinson, George I. F. Clarke, Charles W. Clarke and Archibald Clarke. George Atkinson has been previously mentioned as having secured lands from William Hart at "Colonel Castle" on the St. Johns. George I. F. Clarke, one of the other witnesses, surveyed this for him as well as an additional 550 acres adjoining General McIntosh's plantation on McGirt's Creek. Clarke lived in Fernandina, was surveyor for the Spanish Governor and one of the most influential men of the times. He had granted to him by the Spanish five tracts of over 2,000 acres. Archibald Clarke was also a beneficiary to the extent of large grants from the Spanish.

The day following the surrender of Fernandina General McIntosh appointed Lieutenant Ridgley of the United States Army Garrison at Point Petre, Georgia, to take command of Fernandina and Colonel Ashley with 300 men marched to Cowford. From here a detachment was sent to seize Zephaniah Kingsley who was then at one of his plantations called Laurel Grove, a few miles up the river. Ashley wished Kingsley's aid and influence for the Republic and offered him liberty and protection as a "patriot", or imprisonment and confiscation of property if he refused to join them. Kingsley readily consented to espouse the cause of the Republic and appears thereafter as a loyal adherent.

Ashley having captured Fernandina and Zephaniah Kingsley, proceeded with his army to capture St. Augustine. He crossed the St. Johns and moved down the King's Highway and surprised and captured Fort Moosa, located about two miles from the ancient city. Here the army camped and, strange as it may seem, were joined by Colonel Smith with 100 regular United States troops,² although the United States was at peace with Spain.

It seems that here the first revolt occurred within the revolution. The Army of the Republic became dissatisfied with their military chief, Colonel Ashley, and without waiting for orders from General McIntosh, the Director or President, proceeded to depose him by a direct vote of the army and elected William Craig in his place. Colonel Ashley retired with his staff, carrying with him a large number of forces which had been collected from the plantations.¹ Williams says Craig was a planter, Fairbanks calls him a Spanish Judge, and Brevard refers to him as "an official of East Florida." He had a plantation, 2,425 acres, at Red Bank on the St. Johns, previously referred to and later in 1815 obtained a tract of 250 acres from John Hammon at the Cove of St. Nicholas, which is now South Jacksonville. Both tracts were confirmed to him in 1828.³

¹History of Florida, by John Lee Williams.

²John Lee Williams, Fairbanks and Brevard all agree in this.

³Public Lands, American State Papers, Vol. V.

Craig did not consider his army strong enough to attack the Castle of St. Augustine without artillery and Estrada, the Spanish Governor, was too weak to make a sortie on the Patriots. But Estrada fitted up an old schooner with a 20-pound and two 12-pound cannon, sent it up the river and bombarded Fort Moosa, whereupon the allied forces of United States troops and Patriots retreated to Pass Navarro near Four-Mile Creek, where they encamped.

General George E. Matthews, the secret commissioner of President Madison, was with the Army of the Republic at this time. In the files of the State Department at Washington is a letter found in the "correspondence of James Madison" from George Matthews to the President, dated "Old Fort Moosa, East Florida, April 16, 1812,"¹ in which he transmits official papers to the Secretary of State and requests that "two companies of artillery and one of infantry fortify Amelia and Cumberland islands and Point Petre." He further states that he thinks it advisable to erect a territorial government in Florida as soon as possible.

A short time later Craig, deciding that his forces were not strong enough to take St. Augustine, returned to the St. Johns and established a camp at New Hope, leaving Smith and his regulars at Pass Navarro. Sickness broke out among these and some were sent back under escort of Lieutenant Williams of the United States Marine Corps.² The evening of May 12, 1812, they were attacked from ambush on Twelve-Mile Swamp by a company of negroes, escaped slaves, sent out from St. Augustine. Captain Williams was mortally wounded, a non-commissioned officer and five privates were killed and others wounded. The negroes fled at the first charge.

A delegation of Seminole Indians came to the camp at New Hope and offered their services to General McIntosh who had joined the Patriot Army. They were met in Council by McIntosh, Kingsley and General Matthews,³ who advised them not to take part in a quarrel between white men. This polite refusal of their services was regarded an insult by the Indians and, headed by "Bowlegs", a young chief, they offered themselves to the Spaniards and were accepted. The result was the raid on Duval territory in which many settlers were killed and plantations destroyed.

In the meantime Don Luis de Onis, the unrecognized Spanish Minister at Washington, made strong remonstrances against the invasion of Florida by American troops. The United States was on the point of declaring war against England and President Madison did not desire a conflict with Spain. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, hastened to assure De Onis that General Matthews had exceeded his authority and would be removed. Secretary Monroe's letter to Matthews, dated April 4, 1812, and published in the House Journal of the Twelfth

¹This was approximately the date that Col. Smith and his U. S. Regulars joined Colonel Ashley.

²Fairbanks' History of Florida.

³History of Florida—John Lee Williams.

Congress, is a model of diplomatic correspondence. The culprit is ruthlessly discharged from his office in terms almost apologetic in their tone and with highest praise for his zeal. The President had been compelled to completely reverse himself as a matter of state policy and Matthews was the victim. Governor Mitchell of Georgia was appointed in his place, with instructions to restore affairs as they existed "before the late transactions." Evidently Governor Mitchell's real instructions were to keep the new Spanish Governor Kindelan in a good humor through correspondence, but to let the American troops remain in Florida, as Colonel Smith did not remove his camp from Passo Navarro. In October, 1812, Madison, in order to satisfy De Onis, was compelled to remove Mitchell and appoint another Emissary, General Thomas Pinckney. At the insistence of Congress President Madison was compelled to abandon Florida, but the troops were not withdrawn until May, 1813.

In the fall of 1812 Smith removed his camp to Davis Creek on the King's Road and concerted action was taken by him and forces of the Republic against the Seminoles. According to Williams, 110 men rendezvoused at Kingsley's Laurel Grove plantation, from which place Kingsley sent them in boats to New Switzerland, the plantation of Francis P. Fatio, Jr.¹ From there they proceeded under the command of Colonel Newnan of Georgia against Bowlegs and Chief Payne in the Alachua country. After a hard fight and an eight-day siege, hemmed in on all sides by the Indians, they succeeded in cutting their way back, inflicting heavy losses on the savages and killing Payne, their chief. Kingsley raised twenty-seven men and sent them to Newnan's rescue.² The Indians made no further organized attack, but wandering bands of Seminoles continued to burn houses, carry off livestock and steal negroes.

It was thought that the withdrawal of the American troops and the delivery of Fernandina to the Spaniards would end the "Republic of Florida", but not so. The sturdy American frontiersmen refused to accept Spanish rule.

Most of the large land owners were loyal to the Spanish Government and saw only anarchy and chaos in this uprising. They were the officers of the militia and now rallied to the support of the government for the Patriots were regarded by them as composed largely of "ruffians" and "fugitives from justice." It is a fact that there were many such in the Army of the Republic, but there were evidently some good men, recent settlers from Georgia and the Carolinas, who unaccustomed to Spanish institutions and learning that the United States desired to seize Florida, thought they were serving their fatherland in joining the Republic. These men now declined to accept Spanish authority and civil war ensued. The loyal militia and the "Patriots" met in open combat at the battle of Waterman's Bluff on the St. Marys River in 1813, but the exact date is not known. The Army of the Republic was victorious and there were several casualties. Among those killed in the Loyalist party was Archibald Atkinson, and among the wounded was

¹Francis P. Fatio, Sr., had died the previous year, 1811.

²John Lee Williams' History of Florida.

Charles Seton.¹ Francis P. Fatio, Jr., who was Captain of the militia, commanded part of the Government forces in this engagement.²

Mrs. Susan L'Engle tells of this engagement in her "Notes of My Family and Recollections of My Early Life."³ She was the daughter of Francis P. Fatio, Jr., and with the others of her family had just been driven from their home at New Switzerland by the Indians. She says: "We took refuge in the little town of St. Mary's, in Georgia. At this time a border warfare was being waged in Florida by filibusters from Georgia, and disaffected subjects of Spain, living in Florida, all of whom were prompted and aided by agents of the United States government, which was seeking the acquisition of the province, and wished to make its further retention undesirable by Spain. One of the leaders of these filibusters, calling themselves 'Patriots', was John H. McIntosh (then residing on Fort George Island, afterwards a well-known citizen of Georgia), who grandiloquently styled himself 'Dictator of the Republic of Florida.' Collisions of arms took place between these marauders and the Spanish militia. I particularly remember one of them, known at that time as 'the battle of Waterman's Bluff', in which my father took part, leaving his family in St. Mary's, my mother being sick in bed with an infant a few days old."

"Living under the protection of the Spanish government, my father willingly, as every good citizen would do, rendered it military service for defence of the province."

"He was a Captain del Partido (Captain of a District), and at the battle of Waterman's Bluff was in command of one of the boats, but not of the expedition. The so-called 'Patriots' were posted on a high bluff of the river, waiting the approach of the attacking forces, which, against my father's protest, had been divided, one part going in boats by water, the other marching by land."

"As the boats came within range, the enemy fired down into them, and defeated all efforts to land. The cockswain of my father's boat was killed. His name was O'Neil, a relative of Judge James O'Neil, now living, an honored octogenarian, near Fernandina."

"I well remember the booming of the cannon, and my poor mother's distress of mind. She sent one of our servants, Frank, on to the roof of the house with a spy glass to watch the fight. He would from time to time call out that he saw my father, and that he was still unhurt; that he saw him plainly, 'and now', he said, 'I see him take snuff.' My father often used a leather pouch or pocket fitted into his vest for the convenience of holding snuff, of which, as was common in those days, he was an inveterate taker."

"In my father's boat Mr. Archibald Atkinson (an uncle of General A. Atkinson Humphreys of the United States army) was also killed, and Mr. Charles Seton (the father of the Miss Seton who married Col. Louis Fleming) fell, desperately

¹Spelled "Seton" in American State Papers.

²Notes and Recollections of Susan L'Engle.

³Many of the incidents referred to by Mrs. Susan L'Engle have been verified by reference to historical authorities.

and, it was thought, fatally wounded. But he recovered and lived many years. dying finally, it was thought, from the ball which had lodged in his body. Many others were killed and wounded in this action, on the land as well as on the water; for, after repulsing the boats, the enemy attacked the land force, which had failed to come up in time to co-operate with the other division, and easily routed them."

To obtain land grants it was necessary to swear allegiance to Spain, so the new settlers, lawless and the law-abiding alike, occupied land without taking the trouble to apply to St. Augustine for a title. It was a tradition that the seat of government of the Republic was on an island on the St. Johns where the leaders met. No historical reference is made to this, but it is known that the Patriots of the Republic of Florida held out against Spanish rule until given the representative form of government which they desired. George I. F. Clarke in a report dated July 25, 1821, addressed to Captain John R. Bell, American Commander of the Province of East Florida, gives a brief account of the happenings from 1813 to 1816, when the Spanish Governor made terms with the "Republic of Florida." "In August of the same year, 1813, hostilities recommenced; more sanguinary scenes ensued, and the insurgents, aided by bands of idlers from Georgia, took and kept possession of all the territory lying to the west and north of the St. Johns River. Fernandina having become too weak for offense and St. Augustine not being willing to let out all its troops to hunt 'bush fighters', the newly styled Republic of Florida, over which their influence of order had not been felt since March, 1812,¹ and having now no compulsive inducement to union among its members, soon fell into the most wretched state of anarchy and licentiousness; even the honest were compelled to adopt knavery in their own defense and this continued until August, 1816, while the most rancorous feelings were bandied between the 'Pat-riots' of the main and the 'Damn'd Spaniards' of Amelia Island."²

Jose Coppinger, who had become Governor of Florida in January, 1816, made an attempt to come to an understanding with the "Patriots" of the "Republic of Florida." The better element of the citizens were very desirous to obtain a stable form of Government and he was able to readily induce them to assist him. In August, 1816, he sent George I. F. Clarke, Zephaniah Kingsley and Henry Yonge to treat with the leaders of the Republic. This committee met with about forty "Patriots" at Wills Ferry on the St. Marys River and persuaded them to call a mass meeting at Waterman's Bluff three weeks later.

On the day appointed several hundred met these three gentlemen at the place designated and the "Patriots" insisted that nothing but a representative form of government would be agreeable to them. This was contrary to the principles of Spanish rule, but the committee saw that nothing could be accomplished unless they acceded to these terms. The result was a plan of Government which the committee agreed to submit to Governor Coppinger for his approval. The territory between the St. Marys and the St. Johns was to be divided into three districts, to be called Nassau and Upper and Lower St. Marys. Each district was to have a

¹This was the date Clarke had witnessed the Articles of Capitulation of Fernandina.

²Vignoles' "Observations on the Floridas."

magistrate court and a company of militia, with an election of officers of the militia from a mass of the people of each, without allowing the candidates to offer themselves, "that the officers to be elected should be immediately commissioned to enter on functions of their offices and that all the past should be buried in total oblivion."¹ They proceeded forthwith to elect their officers at the meeting, three magistrates and nine officers of the militia, evidently upon the determination that if the Spanish Governor did not accept their plan they would have a form of Government ready at hand. Clarke says that "every demonstration of satisfaction ensued. They took up their officers on their shoulders, hailed by the shouts of hundreds. A plentiful feast and many interesting scenes of friendship and mirth closed the day."

Coppinger accepted the plan, and probably Duval and Nassau territory had the first representative form of Government that ever existed in a Spanish colony. Clarke was offered "a superintendency jurisdiction" over the District, and appears to have given satisfaction. Thus ended the "Republic of Florida" that existed for over four years and finally resulted in the establishment of a representative form of Government for the citizens of Duval territory.

¹Report of George I. F. Clarke to Captain John N. Bell—Vignoles' Observations of the Floridas.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPANISH GRANTS, UNDER ROYAL ORDER OF 1815 AND DONATION ACT.¹ (1815-1818.)

THE promulgation of the Royal Order of March 29, 1815, which granted land for services, or according to head rights with titles in fee simple, instead of the requirement of ten years' occupancy as required under the Royal Order of 1790, brought many settlers into all parts of Duval territory.

In 1815, Charles Seton, presented a memorial to Governor Kindelan stating that he was an inhabitant and merchant of Fernandina, that he was one of the first to establish himself on Amelia Island and was a subject of the King of Spain and a loyal citizen, with a family of five white persons and twenty slaves; and that the conditions in Fernandina were so precarious that he desired land elsewhere, asked for 1,400 acres on Nassau River "wherever he should select." Governor Kindelan decreed on March 1, 1815, that "taking into consideration what Don Carlos Seton stated, granted land to be selected by him without injury to a third person." George I. F. Clarke surveyed for Seton, 1,251 acres on Nassau River "at a place called Houston Swamp", and 520 acres on the same river "at a place called Roundabout."

In the same year, 1815, Samuel Sauls obtained a grant for 350 acres at "Funk's Savannah, a branch of Nassau." This land was "one mile from the public road leading to Georgia" and was sold to Abraham Bellamy to whom it was confirmed. Francis Richard received 466 acres at "Branchester, St. Johns River", and 230 acres at "Parque on St. Johns River" besides 110 acres at "Point Santo Isabella" bounded by George Atkinson's land which was granted to him three years later in 1818. Joseph Summerall obtained 400 acres on "Wills Creek near Julington Creek" in 1815. Christopher Minchin took up 400 acres near Durbin Swamp and a neighbor of his was Pedro Cociofacio who was granted 2,000 on the King's Road "twenty miles north of St. Augustine." Both of these properties lie not far from the present station of Bayard on the Florida East Coast Railroad. Louis Mattair was granted 300 acres at "Box's Branch", south side of St. Johns River and 500 acres, the location not named. Bartholome De Castro Y. Ferrer received 1,000 acres at "Three Runs or Little Creek" which was a tributary of Pablo Creek.

Adjoining De Castro Y. Ferrer's grant was 1,200 acres awarded in 1816 to Aguida Villalonga Segui, widow of Bernardo Segui, and described as "on the road to St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Johns River." St. Vincent Ferrer was a settlement at St. Johns Bluff and there was a road leading to St. Augustine. There was also a stream mentioned several times in the Public Land Documents called St. Vincent Ferrer Creek, the present location of which can not be exactly ascertained but it was evidently named for the De Castro Y. Ferrer family and presumably was one of the tributaries of Pablo Creek near their land. Other tracts granted in 1816

¹Unless otherwise stated in footnotes, grants and donations named in this chapter are found in Public Land Documents, American State Papers, Vol. IV.

were, 355 acres to Jose Alvarez and 650 acres to Charles Seton, both on Nassau River; a mill grant of 16,000 acres to John Breward,¹ spelled Broward after the change of flags, 10,000 of which was on Cedar Creek, and 6,000 acres in Cedar Swamp; 300 acres on Nassau River to Francis Broward's heirs; and a mill grant of 10,000 acres to Charles F. Sibbold on Trout Creek. The titles to these mill grants were denied by the Land Commissioners but allowed by the Supreme Court of the United States. There were also granted 300 acres to Francis Bagley "on south side of St. Johns River, bounded on east by lands of Reuben Hogans, on west by Wm. Hendricks"; 50 acres to John Mestre "at Cowford St. Johns River, bounded on west by lands of Z. Hogans" which he later sold to John Bellamy and to whom it was confirmed.

It was on September 13th of this year, 1816, that Maria Saurez received Royal Title to 200 acres of land which is now the business center of the city of Jacksonville. She was the widow of Purnall Taylor who had settled on the land which had been the plantation of Robert Pritchard and was abandoned by his widow after his death. As previously stated Taylor was killed "in an attack on River St. Johns during insurrection", and Zachariah Hogans married his widow Maria Saurez Taylor and claimed title to this land. The grant to Hogans was given by Jose Coppinger, acting Governor of Florida. Governor Kindelan had been succeeded by Juan Jose de Estrada on June 3, 1815, who held office until June 6, 1816, when he was relieved and Coppinger appointed acting Governor. Coppinger received regular appointment September 25, 1817, and served until July 10, 1821, the date of change of flags.

George Atkinson, who was one of the witnesses to the Articles of Capitulation upon the surrender of Fernandina to the force of the Republic of Florida, was granted large tracts of land "for his services during years of 1812 to 1815", surveyed by George I. F. Clarke, another witness. One of these tracts was located in the present corporate limits of the city of Jacksonville. It is for 550 acres on the west side of the River St. Johns "bounded on the north and west by lands of John McIntosh and on the south by McGirt's Creek", and was granted February 22, 1816. Another tract for 1,000 acres located "on McGirt's Creek, St. Johns River",² to the north of the other tract, was ordered surveyed for Atkinson April 21, 1817, and 15,000 acres "in Cedar Swamp on west side of Little Upper Lake", surveyed October 20, 1816.³

The land of John Jones referred to as bounding Zachariah Hogans on the west was given to Isaac Hendricks in 1816, Jones had 500 acres granted to him on McCoy's Creek in 1801, but he evidently abandoned it as his name does not appear in Marrott's list of February 27, 1801, of the inhabitants of St. Johns.³ Hendricks claimed title to 350 acres on McCoy's Creek and St. Johns River, which is now the La Villa section of Jacksonville, and it was granted to him September 28, 1816, and confirmed by the United States April 22, 1824.

¹Grandfather of Governor Napoleon B. Broward.

²Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. V.

³Public Lands—American State Papers, Vol. VI.

On November 1, 1816, Charles Seton was awarded a mill grant of 16,000 acres on Nassau River. Seton built a mill which was destroyed. Josiah Gray had 51 acres at Dame's Point, now New Berlin, surveyed for him on May 16, 1816, and 95 acres at "Clapboard Creek, St. Johns River consisting of Pilot Island" on May 8. These two tracts were confirmed to John F. Brown by the United States on April 17, 1824. Andrew Atkinson was granted 450 acres at St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Johns River, "King's Plantation or Shipyard", on April 5, 1816, and 200 acres on November 17, 1817, between Dunn's and Trout Creek on the St. Johns.

On May 28, 1816, John Rafo, a militiaman, was granted 345 acres at "a place called Shipyard and one-half mile from St. Vincent Ferrer." Rafo died and the land was turned over to Pedro Miranda for debt. He sold it to Thomas Aguilar, an officer of the government, on July 2, 1820, who in turn sold it to Francis P. Sanchez on January 11, 1821, to whom it was confirmed. Adjoining it Ramon Sanchez obtained 200 acres in April, 1816; and Hannah Nobles had 100 acres surveyed for her on Wills Creek in the same month. In the same year George I. F. Clarke was awarded 16,000 acres for services, which were first located at "White Springs above Black Creek." In 1819, Clarke petitioned to the Governor to locate part of the grant elsewhere which was allowed. This made a total of about 25,000 acres to Clarke's credit. This land was located at various places in the province of Florida from the St. Marys River to the upper St. Johns but a considerable portion of it was in Duval territory. There was much litigation concerning the land after the change of flags, but his heirs succeeded in saving a large part of it.

In the year 1817, grants were continued to be made in large numbers. There were several on Cedar Creek but there appears to be two streams of that name; one is described as being "at the head of Nassau River", the other as "Cedar Creek, St. Johns." One of the grants was to Francisco Barbe for 500 acres at "head of Nasasu River on Cedar Creek at place called 'Thomas Swamp';" Lindsay Todd, who owned property in Fernandina, was granted 390 acres on "Cedar Creek, St. Johns, to the west of the eastern Creek which forms McGirt's Creek, the first line runs west to Kingsley's road." Todd made his petition on the grounds that he was a militiaman serving under "Captain Don Andrew Atkinson during the insurrection." He died a few years later and the title was confirmed to his heirs in 1824. Charles Breward also received 250 acres on "Cedar Creek, St. Johns." Jose Garcia took up 100 acres "at a place called Talek" on the St. Johns adjoining lands of Mrs. Prudence Plummer. He later sold this property to E. Hudnall to whose heirs it was confirmed. To these same heirs was also confirmed another tract of land amounting to 255 acres which was settled in 1817 by Daniel Hogan's; this property is described as on the "north side of St. Johns River opposite the Fort of St. Nicholas and on the east of Hogan's Creek," in what is now East Jacksonville. This seems to be the earliest record of the name, Hogan's Creek. Selvey Taylor was granted 200 acres at "south side of Pablo Creek," which he sold to E. Hudnall, and another tract of 900 acres was conceded to E. Hudnall directly by the Spanish Governor the same year on "east side of St. Johns, opposite Dryton's

Island."¹ This, however, was never confirmed to his heirs by the Land Commissioners on account of testimony that "in fear of Indians he did not take possession." Another tract of 1,000 acres, taken up the same year as a mill grant by George Atkinson, was denied by the commissioners. It was located on McGirt's Creek. William Eubanks secured 150 acres on "Big Cedar Creek, St. Johns"; George Hartley 250 acres on "Goodby's Lake," and 400 acres on "Old Field Branch, Julington Creek," adjoining which his brother Frederick Hartley took up 600 acres; David I. H. Miller 250 acres on McGirt's Creek which he sold to Francis P. Sanchez; William and John Loftin 300 acres "north of Julington Creek"; all of which were granted in 1817 and later confirmed.

Juan B. Entralgo, "notary of the government", who in his petition presented himself as former commander of "a company of mulattoes and blacks", was granted in 1817, 2,000 acres on "south side of Cedar Swamp Creek, west side of St. Johns River." The commissioners did not confirm title but recommended it to Congress. Z. Hogans, in the same year, secured grant for 200 acres "near Pottsburg Creek" which he sold to Francis Richard who also obtained title for two other tracts in 1817. One of these was a mill grant for 16,000 acres on Pottsburg Creek. He built a sawmill, operated it for many years and title was confirmed to him by the United States Supreme Court. The other tract was for 250 acres located at "Red Bay Hammock, Boggy Branch, opposite St. Nicholas, at place called Red Laurel Grove" and was confirmed to Richards. He also bought 350 acres from R. Hogans at "Strawberry Hill" which was granted in 1817 and 560 acres from Samuel Russell granted in 1795 as previously mentioned.

There appears to have been only one Spanish grant for land in Duval territory made in the year 1818, which was afterwards confirmed by the United States Land Commissioners, and is believed to have been the last one granted in Duval from which title runs. It was to Robert Hutchinson, the order for survey being given on January 9, 1818, for 350 acres "on west side of St. Johns River on McGirt's Creek, bounded by his own land and that of George Atkinson." This is now within the city limits of Jacksonville and includes the Avondale section. It was confirmed to him June 17, 1824.

There were many other grants made by the Spanish Governor but they were never confirmed by the United States. An explanation why these grants were not confirmed requires a story of European intrigue and international negotiations covering a period of three years, during which time new settlers in Duval had no way by which they could obtain title. Diplomatic negotiations had been carried on for many years for the cession of Florida to the United States, which culminated in a treaty on February 22, 1819. These negotiations were begun in January, 1818, between Luis De Onis, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State. Before the treaty was ratified, however, the American Minister at Madrid learned that Ferdinand, King of Spain, had secretly granted all the previously ungranted land in East and West Florida to three of his court favorites, the captain of his bodyguard, one of his court chamberlains and the

¹If this is Drayton's Island it is not in Duval territory.

treasurer of his household. The terms of these grants included "All the land in Florida and the adjacent islands not already disposed of." This was regarded by Adams and others as a disgraceful act to deprive the United States of the ownership of the crown lands. Thereupon Adams insisted that the treaty ceding Florida should require that all grants made subsequent to 1802 should be declared null and void. De Onis offered a counter proposition that the date of January 24, 1818, be fixed since that was the date "when Spain first expressed her willingness to cede the Floridas",¹ which proposition Adams finally accepted with the distinct understanding that the three special grants of the King should be held void. This De Onis agreed to, which was evidently not favorably received by the King, for De Onis was succeeded as Minister a few months later by Don Francisco Vires. Following this incident there was a long delay, with continued diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Spain, before the treaty was formally ratified on February 19, 1821, and the province was surrendered the 10th of the following July. During these three years of negotiations settlers came into Duval territory, built homes and cultivated land to which they later found they had no title. The treaty with Spain as finally ratified required, "That all grants of land made before the 24th day of January, 1818, by Spain should be ratified and confirmed to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territory had remained under the dominion of Spain." Congress appointed three commissioners authorized under the treaty, to decide the validity of titles. These commissioners soon reported to Congress the injustice which was being done to settlers who had taken up land between January 24, 1818, and February 19, 1821, and who, under the treaty, could have no title to property they occupied. To deal fairly with these settlers and to insure titles to them, Congress passed a law called the "Donation Act" awarding title in fee simple to those who could prove that they had actually settled and cultivated the land between January 24, 1818, and February 19, 1821, or had been bona fide settlers prior to January 24, 1818, but had not acquired a Spanish grant.

Those who received such awards in "Donations" of land in Duval are:

Daniel I. Barton, 550 acres in Talleyrand section of Jacksonville, settled in 1813.

Settlers in 1818, after January 24, Donation and Location:

Jonathan Watson, 640 acres on "Trout Creek."

Seymour Pickett, 640 acres, "South Prong of Six Mile Creek."

Eleanor Hogans, 640 acres on "Pottsburg Creek."

Heirs of John Garcia, 200 acres one mile from "St. Johns River."

Settlers in 1819, Donation and Location:

John E. Brindley, 640 acres "North Side Black Creek."

Levi Sparkman, 640 acres "Little Trout Creek, on road from Jacksonville to Camp Pinckney."

Cotton Rawls, 640 acres "Head South Prong Trout Creek."

¹"The Purchase of Florida"—Fuller, 1906.

William Silcox, 640 acres "Wills Creek near Cedar Swamp."

John F. Brown, 640 acres "Between Dunn's Creek and Clapboard Creek."

John R. Hogans, 640 acres "North side St. Johns River bounded east by Hudnalls, west by Hogans lands, south by Creek entering St. Johns River." Hogans claims he had occupied land from February 22, 1819, to January 27, 1821. Reported to Congress under Donation Act August 30, 1825. This is part of the city of Jacksonville now known as Springfield.

Settlers in 1820, Donation and Location:

James Bradley, 250 acres on "Cedar Swamp."

Isaac Carter, 640 acres "Road from Jacksonville to Camp Pinckney on Nine-Mile Creek."

John Carter, 640 acres "South side of Trout Creek, place called Cold Hill."

David Scurry, 300 acres "Goodby's Lake."

Many controversies arose over the difference in meaning between the versions of the English and Spanish copies of the Treaty, but in all cases the commissioners adhered to the meaning of the American text. The United States paid nothing directly to Spain for Florida, although it is often stated that five million dollars was the price. According to the eleventh article of the Treaty, the United States agreed to undertake to make satisfaction for claims of its own citizens "to an amount not exceeding five million dollars." It had a right to pay this sum out of its treasury, or with stock bearing six per cent interest "payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territory hereby ceded." The sale of land many times more than paid for the claims which amounted, with interest, approximately to \$6,485,000. So the United States paid Spain nothing for Florida, but merely assumed her claims, paying them out of the sale of lands within the territory.

CHAPTER XIV.

CARTAGENIAN REBELLION—THE CHANGE OF FLAGS. (1816-1822.)

FROM 1812 to 1821, the date of the Change of Flags, Fernandina was the mart or center of activities of the Duval territory. In 1816 it was a town of nearly a thousand population, people of all nations, American and English adventurers, French and Irish refugees, Spanish insurgents congregated there as headquarters for filibusters and privateersmen. A newspaper was published there at this time,¹ probably the first in Florida. Forbes says, "there were generally in port upwards of one hundred and fifty sorts of shipping of all nations and flags carrying on an immense transit trade, more favorable to those concerned in it than honorable to the governments under whose auspices it was fostered." Williams places the number of vessels in the harbor at one time as high as three hundred. It was a day of Revolutions. Mexico and the South American colonies of Spain were in revolt and organized filibustering expeditions made Amelia Island their headquarters in these activities, on account of its location, its splendid harbor and its freedom from law and recognized authority.

No sooner were the affairs of the Republic of Florida peacefully settled by George I. F. Clarke and his committee than the "Cartagenian Rebellion" claimed the center of the stage and has its place in the history of Duval County since its residents were concerned in the conflict which ensued. In June, 1817, one Gregor MacGregor, who had been active in filibustering in Mexico and South America, appeared off Fernandina with several vessels and demanded the surrender of the town. Colonel Morales, the Spanish commander, and his garrison fled precipitately, and MacGregor, who styled himself "Brigadier General of the armies of Granada and Venezuela, and General-in-chief of that destined to emancipate the provinces of both Floridas, etc.", took possession of the territory, including the lower St. Johns River. His flag was a green cross. MacGregor and his band were called Cartagenians for the reason that they had taken part in the campaigns of General Simon Bolivar whose headquarters had been at Cartagena in Colombia, South America.

An interesting account of the affair is given by Mrs. Susan L'Engle in her "Recollections of My Early Life." Her father, Francis P. Fatio, Jr., and his family were living in Fernandina at the time. She says: "In July, 1818, a fisherman came hurriedly to the town, full of important news. He said that while he was fishing, a boat from a vessel had approached and hailed him, and, after inquiring as to the number of inhabitants in the town, the means of defence, the number and character of the garrison, etc., etc., had commanded him to return to the city and tell the commandant that General Sir Gregor MacGregor, with a fleet and army, were off the bar, on his way to the town to take possession of it. The

¹"The Purchase of Florida"—Hubert Bruce Fuller, Cleveland, 1906.

fisherman's story was little heeded at first, but soon others came, corroborating his statements, and saying that five vessels were already in sight."

"The matter had now assumed so serious a look, that my father called a meeting of gentlemen, and they waited upon the commandant, Colonel Morales, to learn what action he proposed to take. The commandant, a fat old gentleman, loving his ease, threw up his eyes and hands imploringly, and exclaimed: 'What can I do? There is but one thing to do, and that is to take my command in boats to the St. Johns River and march to St. Augustine and report to the Governor.' 'Then, Colonel Morales', said my father, 'I will tell you what the Governor will do. He will arrest you and put you in the fort for deserting your post, and will send you in irons to Havana.' 'What would you have me do?' said Morales. 'Call out the militia,' was the answer from all. 'We are here ready to support you. Make a stand and resist the landing of the enemy.' 'Pooh! pooh!' replied Morales, with a shrug of his shoulders, 'you are talking nonsense. I will do as I have said.' By sunset he had embarked with his command and left the defenceless inhabitants to whatever fate might await them."

"The better portion of the inhabitants thought it advisable, under these circumstances, to put their families out of the town, which was about to be surrendered to marauders, of whom they knew nothing. Many of the families were taken to Georgia, others to different localities in Florida. The remainder stayed in the town and awaited developments.

"It so happened that my father's plantation-boat had been sent from the plantation at San Pablo, the day before, with grain and provisions for our household, and was waiting for the turn of the tide to return. So, availing ourselves of this means of escape, we once more took flight, departing at midnight, when the tide served. The boat could carry but little besides ourselves, our clothes and a little bedding. Everything else had to be left. We went to the plantation above referred to, where my aunt, Mrs. Sophia Fleming, with her family, was then living. Her husband, Captain George Fleming, was in the regular military service of Spain, and was most of the time on duty in St. Augustine. He soon removed his family there, leaving the entire house at the plantation to us."

"The self-styled Cartagenians¹ reconnoitred the coast for some days, and finally landed and marched to the town. 'A splendid army! Every man with a long green plume in his hat—muy hermoso.' Such was the description of a young Spaniard, who announced the coming of the dreaded foe. The splendid green plumes proved to be stalks of the abounding dogfennel."

"They marched quietly into the city, took possession of the abandoned houses, and made themselves comfortable. Their chief, Sir Gregor MacGregor, who was a splendid-looking man, of appearance quite in keeping with his imposing name, established himself in the largest and finest house in the town. He assumed great style; sentinels paced before his door, and formalities had to be observed to gain approach to him. But when admitted to his presence nothing could exceed the

¹They were generally referred to locally as Carthaginians, but "Cartagenians" is the correct spelling.

courtesy with which he gave audience. He entertained in lavish style, gave grand dinners, was profuse in his hospitality, and was of a jovial spirit. He had brought his wife with him, a young pretty Spanish woman, who did not understand a word of English, or of any other language but Spanish, which her husband and many of his followers were perfectly familiar with. A cruel love of fun, even at his wife's expense, sometimes made her the subject of merriment for himself and his companions. With ceremonious politeness he always seated her at the head of his table. On one occasion my father, who had been obliged to return for a day to Fernandina on business, met MacGregor, and was courteously invited to dinner. He accepted the invitation and witnessed one of these practical jokes. A gentleman present asked 'Lady MacGregor', in English, 'to take wine with him.' The host acted as interpreter. 'What shall I say?' she asked. Say 'Sir, I wish you may go to h—l!' and she repeated the English sentence, roars of laughter following. She inquired in Spanish, 'Why do they laugh?' 'O because you said it so sweetly and so amusingly, my dear,' was the reply in the same language."

"The Cartagenians set up a city government, appointed a mayor, opened stores for the sale of the valuable merchandise they had brought and solicited traffic with the citizens. Various and costly fabrics, coffees, teas, sugars, cocoa, and other groceries, wines, and liquors were offered for sale, and the country people were invited by proclamation to come in and trade. The latter did not neglect the opportunity thus afforded to dispose of their produce. For their chickens, eggs, and vegetables they received wonderful prices, and were equally astonished and pleased at the purchases they were able to make. The easy-going country people hailed the arrival of these free-lances as the dawn of a good time not dreamed of before. They were manifestly well pleased with their invaders and were reaping a rich harvest."

"These adventurers held Fernandina for about eighteen months. They made it a free port, large quantities of dutiable goods were notoriously smuggled from thence into the United States, the St. Mary's River and Cumberland Sound affording convenient avenues for the illicit traffic. The harbor was visited by vessels from Europe and America, and commerce was active."

MacGregor issued proclamations to the citizens of Duval territory calling upon the former "Patriots" of the Republic of Florida to join his cause, promising that he would place the "green cross of Florida on the proud walls of St. Augustine."¹ He declared an embargo on all the territory of the province. The "Patriots", however, declined to be embroiled in his affairs and remained true to their agreement with the Spanish Governor, who apparently was too weak to attack the invaders. Affairs went badly with MacGregor; his paper money rapidly depreciated in value and his proposed campaign against St. Augustine was abandoned. In September he sailed away to get recruits, "leaving in command one Hubbard, lately sheriff of New York."¹

In the following October, General Louis Aury, another of the MacGregor type appeared. He, too, had only recently been engaged in a filibustering expe-

¹Fuller's "Purchase of Florida."

dition to Cartagena where he narrowly escaped capture by the Spanish fleet, and withdrew with his force to Galveston, Texas, where he espoused the cause of the Mexican insurgents and was made a Military Governor under the Republic of Mexico. Later he came to Fernandina and was appealed to for assistance by the followers of the departed MacGregor, which Aury granted with the understanding that the "Green Cross of Florida" should be supplanted by the flag of the "Republic of Mexico" and he should be made Governor and Commander-in-chief. This was agreed to by MacGregor's followers and on October 4, 1817, the territory was "formally declared a part of the Republic of Mexico."¹

The Spanish government finally took action against the intruders and Governor Coppinger was ordered to dislodge them. He summoned the militia of the lower St. Johns and the Nassau country, most of them former "Patriots", to meet at the plantation of Francis P. Fatio, Jr., on Pablo Creek. There did not appear to be an over abundance of enthusiasm on the part of the militia. Both MacGregor and Aury had created a market for their produce and times were more prosperous with progressive Fernandina the center of activities than the walled city of conservative St. Augustine. The "Patriots" had their own self-government anyway, which had not been disturbed by the intruders. Some of the militia responded with reluctance, others not at all. Coppinger with a few regular troops and a small number of militia that had gathered at Fatio's plantation dragged several pieces of artillery across country, ferried them over the creeks and the St. Johns River and finally brought his force to McClure's Hill to the southeast of Fernandina. He planted the artillery in the night and went to rest preparatory to the attack in the morning. But the Cartagenians, or "forces of the Republic of Mexico", surprised them at daylight. The Spanish troops and militiamen rushed to their cannon only to find the guns had been "spiked", presumably by one of the militia. A hasty retreat followed, and thoroughly demoralized, the Spanish troops returned to St. Augustine and the militiamen to their homes.

Tiring of the continued smuggling on its southern border, and on account of the continued demands of Spain to suppress the "liberation" or filibustering movements against her colonies which were usually organized in the United States, James Monroe, recently elected President, sent two war vessels under Commodore Henly and a detachment of troops under Major Bankhead to occupy Amelia Island. Aury protested violently against such interference but realizing that resistance was futile, quietly surrendered and sailed away. Now the Stars and Stripes flew over Fernandina, being the fifth flag in the territory within five years, the Spanish, the "Republic of Florida", MacGregor's "Green Cross of Florida", Aury's "Republic of Mexico" and the United States. The American troops remained until driven out by the yellow fever epidemic which rapidly depopulated the town.

The first mail route in Duval territory, certainly since the English regime, was established by Francis P. Fatio, Jr., in 1817. After leaving Fernandina, following its occupation by MacGregor, Judge Fatio² had moved to a plantation on Pablo

¹Fuller's "Purchase of Florida."

²This is the title given him by James Grant Forbes and other historians of the time on account of his office of magistrate.

Creek owned by the English firm of John Forbes & Co. It was part of the Dewees grant which Catalina Chicken, Andrew Dewees' widow, had sold to Forbes & Co. and was now being farmed by Fatio and his brother-in-law, Captain George Fleming, who was, at the time, an officer in the Spanish service at St. Augustine. The mail route was a private affair arranged for the benefit of Fatio, Fleming, Governor Coppinger and their friends. The Governor assisted by detailing two soldiers to carry the mail bag from St. Augustine to the Fatio plantation at San Pablo every Monday. There Judge Fatio transferred it by his own men on one of his boats down Pablo Creek, across the St. Johns River through the inland channels to Fernandina where Farquhar Bethune received it and sent it on to St. Mary's, Georgia, consigned to George I. F. Clarke. St. Mary's was the most southerly point of the United States postal service and Clarke acted as custodian for mail either to or from St. Augustine and Fernandina to the north. The boat returned with the mail by the same route, via Bethune's at Fernandina to San Pablo where Judge Fatio assorted and gave to the soldiers that which was addressed to St. Augustine, where Captain George Fleming acted as Postmaster.¹ This mail route continued throughout the Spanish occupation, or, until Judge Fatio moved from San Pablo to his plantation at New Switzerland on the St. Johns River which he did soon after the change of flags. He was then sixty-five years of age but vigorous in mind and body, taking an active interest in affairs under the American Government as he had under the English and Spanish.

James Grant Forbes, in his "Sketches of the Floridas", gives an interesting account of the Duval territory in 1821. He says, "The St. Johns is thirty-six miles south of St. Mary's, and is the principal river in East Florida. In point of commercial and agricultural importance, as well as grandeur of scenery, it is likely to become second to none in North America, except the Mississippi. Its source is not exactly ascertained; but no doubt soon will be, by actual survey."

"It lies in lat. 30° 17', and is known by the high sand hill on the south cape, called General's Mount. It admits vessels drawing ten feet, and at high water those drawing thirteen feet, and carries them up 150 miles, as far as Lake George. Captain Mulcaster, of the British engineers, says he sounded the bar himself, and found nine feet at low water."

"From the sea this splendid river takes a course westward, alternately presenting along its whole length a variety of bluffs and levels worthy of notice by the traveller as he ascends it. On the north side branches out a creek called 'The Sisters,' from two hammocks, or small islands, resembling each other, and so near as to leave a passage only for small vessels. On the south, at a small distance from its mouth, runs the river Pablo, by some called Pablo Creek, which takes a southern course, parallel with the sea for several miles, when it is intersected by Diego Plains. Its communication with St. Marks, on the North River, might be effected by a ditch, or canal, of five or six miles, thus continuing the conveyance by water from Charlestown to St. Augustine."

¹"Recollections of my Early Life"—Mrs. Susan L'Engle.

"Oak timber, with which this country abounds, has been furnished in considerable quantities from this quarter for the construction of ships for the navy of the United States."

"The land in the neighborhood of Pablo is held in such high estimation, that many productive settlements have been made, and are now making. The plantation of Mr. John Forbes, on which Messrs. Fatio and Fleming now work their hands, and those of Don Bartolo, Messrs. Fitch and Chaires, and Mrs. Baker, are the most conspicuous."

"No part of the country comes more generally into notice than this, from its presenting some of the largest settlements on the present route from the United States to the capital of the province."

"Diego Plains afford the most luxuriant pasture for cattle, which thrive there wonderfully; the mast for hogs is very abundant, and the wild cabbage is found in immense quantities in the adjoining swamp."

"On the south side of the St. Johns, a few miles from the sea, is a bluff called by some Oglethorpe's or Hubert's,¹ on which a small town was settled by the British, in 1779, who were doing considerable business there until the evacuation, when it fell into ruins, from which it has never recovered. On the important subject of settling a town on this river, to become, perhaps, the most commercial if not the metropolis of the territory, the conflicting interests of speculators and land proprietors will clash so much with the various claimants, that no correct opinion can be formed."

"The Cowford, so called from the number of cattle which crossed that part of the river, where it is more than a mile wide, comes next into notice. The water is here brackish in dry seasons; but in wet seasons it is drinkable. It is twenty-eight miles from the bar, and serves to this day as a ferry for the main, called the King's road, from Fort Barrington to St. Augustine, which, with little regulation and enterprise, can be made serviceable to the public. As to soil, although sandy, it is here very good. The shores are level and shoal, extending in some places, where it is three miles wide, one or two miles from the river."

The change of flags in East Florida occurred at St. Augustine on July 10, 1821, between Governor Coppinger on the part of Spain and General William O. Butler² on the part of the United States. General Andrew Jackson was appointed Military Governor and William P. Duval the first judge of East Florida.

The various ordinances of General Jackson, especially the one authorizing the naturalization of inhabitants of Florida which was distasteful to Spanish residents did not affect Duval citizens to any serious extent. In the first place the majority of its inhabitants were American settlers and welcomed the change of flags. Secondly, it was so far removed from the centers like St. Augustine and Pensacola that the ordinance was repealed by Congress before the Spanish settlers were required to be naturalized. It was in those cities that the old Spanish settlers

¹St. Johns Bluff.

²Fairbanks states that Colonel Robert Butler represented the United States. Brevard gives General William O. Butler as the representative.

denied the right of the Governor to force their allegiance to the United States. Jackson divided the territory into two counties, Escambia on the west and St. Johns on the east, which included Duval territory.

The province remained under military rule until March 30, 1822, when by act of Congress the two Floridas were united and civil government established. Judge William P. Duval was appointed the first Civil Governor of Florida for a term of three years, and afterwards reappointed for three additional terms, holding office until 1834. The legislative power was vested in the Governor and a council of thirteen appointed annually by the President of the United States.

The first council met at Pensacola on July 19, 1822, and divided St. Johns, forming Duval County, which was named for the Governor, William P. Duval. At the first election all sailors and soldiers, by order of the Legislative Council, voted, which was objectionable to the citizenry, and which Congress disapproved thereafter.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DUVAL TERRITORY AND THE FOUNDING OF JACKSONVILLE. (1822-1825.)

ANDREW JACKSON, Military Governor of Florida from March, 1821, to April 17, 1822, divided east and west Florida into two counties, St. Johns on the east and Escambia on the west. The first Legislative Council of the territory divided St. Johns County by creating the County of Duval, which Act was approved by Governor William P. Duval, the first civil Governor of the territory, August 12, 1822. The county was named in his honor. This was one of the first records¹ of the Legislative Council, and was entitled, "an Act to regulate the courts and establish inferior courts in the territory of Florida." It provided that the territory of Florida should be divided into four counties, two in West Florida and two in East Florida, and that the part of East Florida lying north of the River St. Johns and north of the line commencing "at a place called Cowford on said river and terminating at the mouth of the Suwanee River, shall constitute a county by the name of Duval." The bill further provided for the establishment of a Circuit Court; a Superior Court; appointment and removal of judges; jurisdiction of the courts, etc. It provided particularly, that "the Judge in East Florida shall hold four terms in St. Augustine and two terms at Jacksonville, near the Cowford on the St. Johns River, on the first Monday in March and November." The act further provided that the inferior courts should have criminal jurisdiction of cases against the territory in the county of Duval. A solicitor was appointed to act as attorney for the circuit court, with a compensation of \$300.00 annually, and \$5.00 for every judgment upon indictment for crimes, misdemeanors, and motions. On September 13, of the same session, the time of holding court was changed to the third Monday in December and August.

Duval, thus created, did not include any territory south of the St. Johns River, but extended west to the Suwanee, and these boundaries were maintained for over two years when on December 29, 1824, the governor approved an Act cutting off the section north of the Nassau River, forming Nassau County, a portion of the west forming part of Alachua County, and taking from St. Johns County territory south of the St. Johns River, which was added to Duval.² This boundary remained unchanged for four years.

At the second session of the Legislative Council of 1823, an Act was passed and approved by the Governor on June 11, providing for the permanent establishment of a county seat. The County Court—three of the Justices of Peace being present and concurring—was required to appoint "three discreet and impartial persons," whose duty it was to examine and select the most convenient and eligible

¹Acts of Legislative Council, 1822.

²Acts of Legislative Council of 1824.

situation for the permanent seat of Justice. The "three discreet and impartial persons" met and decided that the settlement at the Cowford, which had been laid out the previous year and named Jacksonville, should be the county seat.

There were older settlements in the county at the time, one in the eastern part, the other in the west. Both had been, for nearly seventy years the landing places where the planters met for barter and trade on the most convenient highway of traffic, the St. Johns River. The principal method of travel then was by boat. Practically all the land from Julington Creek and Black Point to the mouth of the river, on both sides, had been taken up and the shores were successions of farms. The settlement on the east side of the county was at St. Johns Bluff, which was called "The Town of St. Johns" in English times, and St. Vincent Ferrer during the second Spanish occupation. As before stated, Forbes speaks of it as "Oglethorpe, or Huberts." The settlement on the west side of the county was known in the English régime as St. Anthony and as San Antonio in Spanish times. When Florida was ceded to the United States, San Antonio was named Monroe in honor of the president, but a few years later received its present name, Mandarin, on account of a variety of orange, of that name, brought there direct from China.

These settlements held their prestige while the river was the main artery of traffic. In 1765, the Kings Road was built by the English for the purpose of making a connecting link between Savannah, the capital of the Colony of Georgia, and St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The most direct route would have been by St. Johns Bluff, but the rivers were too wide, so they detoured in order to come to the narrowest point of the St. Johns which was at the Cowford, or Wacca Pilatka of the Indians. This was the place where from earliest times they had crossed, and the cattlemen had driven their herds, swimming their horses by the heads of the leaders, holding their horns and piloting the "bell-wethers" across the river while the others followed. Therefore in the days of the English occupation Cowford was an important place, with the south side of the river of the most importance, for here was Fort St. Nicholas, which offered protection from the Indians; in fact, the place was known in Spanish times as the Ferry of St. Nicholas. The Americans, however, seemed to prefer the old English name, "The Cowford." The American Revolution interrupted traffic on the highway between the colonies of Florida and Georgia and the Cowford suffered accordingly. Then, the ferry was only needed for travel between nearby plantations. When the English evacuated the country and the Spaniards returned, the Kings Highway to the north grew up with vegetation through disuse, and the occasional traveler crossed the river as best he could. To the south, there was little travel on the Kings Highway, except from San Antonio to St. Augustine, and from St. Johns Bluff where a sandy trail led southward in a direct line.

It has already been stated that Robert Pritchard was the first to settle on the present site of Jacksonville, across from the Cowford, in 1791. Evidently his wife, Eleanor, thought they lived too far from town for he procured a grant in the San Antonio (Mandarin) section and moved there, leaving his overseer, John Joseph Lain, with his slaves to farm the place. After Pritchard's death and Mrs. Eleanor

Pritchard married James Hall, the plantation was abandoned in the Indian raid of 1812. The same year the soldiers of the army of the Republic of Florida camped here for a short time. There was a spring "on the west side of the road at the west of what is now Liberty Street, which supplied the army. It eventually became filled with sand and years ago entirely disappeared."¹

About this time, Donna Maria Suarez, widow of Turnel² Taylor, settled in what is now "downtown" Jacksonville. He had been killed by the Indians and she married Lewis Zachariah Hogans.³ Their log cabin was located near the corner of Forsyth and Hogan Streets.⁴ This was in 1816.

The same year, Juan Maistre (John Masters), settled to the east of Hogans and built a home on what is now "the middle of the east part of square 1, between Bay and Forsyth Streets, near some live oaks still to be seen."⁴

Maistre moved away in the summer of 1817, and the nearest neighbor to the Hogans was Isaac Hendricks, across the river. Hendricks also had a grant of several hundred acres on the north side of the river, to the west of Hogans, where the Terminal station now stands. This tract was said to have a clay subsoil which made it so unproductive that it was known as "Hunger and Hardship Plantation," a name often found in the records. New settlers came, and in 1819 there were, within a radius of five miles, or within the present limits of Jacksonville and South Jacksonville, ten plantations. J. R. Hogan was to the northeast in what is now Springfield; to the east of him was Daniel I. Barton, and to the south of him on the river was E. Hudnall. Between Hudnall and Hogan was John Brady, who had bought Maistre's tract. To the west side of Hogan was George Atkinson's grant, though it is not certain he lived there at this time; and by him Robert Hutchinson, who came in January, 1818. Beyond, on McGirts Creek was D. S. H. Miller, afterwards the local surveyor, and the plantation of John Houston McIntosh, on which was a sugar-mill near the present site of the Florida Country Club. From this mill, the name, "Sugar House Cove," was given to that part of the St. Johns River. McIntosh had moved to Georgia but part of his plantation was occupied by Philip Dell. Across the river, Hendrick's neighbors were Francis Bagley and William Craig.

This was the settlement in 1820, when the report had become current in Georgia and the Carolinas that Florida would be ceded to the United States. An influx of settlers immediately began. The overland route from Georgia was the most convenient, and to reach St. Augustine and the east coast of Florida it was necessary to cross at the Cowford, the narrowest place in the river. A hundred and ten years later Jacksonville had the only bridge on the St. Johns between Palatka and its mouth. The Cowford was the only gateway to the territory to the south, and gained its importance thereby.

¹Webb's History of Florida.

²This is the spelling in American State papers, though in later records it is spelled Purnal.

³Zachariah Hogans in American State Papers.

⁴"Jacksonville, the Metropolis of Florida", by James Esgate, Boston, 1885.

Probably the first one to realize the importance of its location was John Brady, who had bought the Maistre land. He built a house large enough to entertain travelers, and established a ferry¹ at the point on the river which is now the foot of Liberty Street. Then came William G. Dawson and Stephen E. Buckles from Georgia, the first seeking relief from pulmonary troubles, the second as a companion to his friend.¹ They liked the spot and remained. The nearest stores were at St. Augustine and Fernandina and they saw the opportunity for one at the Cowford. They built a log house on the highway on what is now the "north side of square number three, on the south side of Adams, between Market and Newnan Streets:"¹ brought a stock of goods by sailing vessel from New York, and began the operation of a general store under the style of Dawson and Buckles.

The next inhabitant to arrive was Isaah D. Hart, who had previously lived on St. Marys River with his brother Daniel, both members of the army of the "Republic of Florida." He came to the Cowford in 1821 and on May 12, that year, purchased eighteen acres of land from Zachariah Hogans for \$72.00, "which he paid for in cattle."¹ He built a large log house on what is now Forsyth Street between Market and Newnan Streets, and moved his household goods by boat down the St. Marys and up the St. Johns, while his family and his cattle came overland. His brother, Daniel C. Hart, came soon afterward. Other settlers who followed were Francis J. Ross, Benjamin Chaires, and John Belamy, all of South Carolina; John L. Doggett, of Massachusetts; Col. John Warren, of Virginia, and William J. Mills. Dawson and Buckles built a large frame house, east of their store, which Mrs. Sarah Waterman, a widow from St. Johns Bluff, conducted as a boarding house.¹ Joseph Andrews, brother-in-law of I. D. Hart, also came and built a boarding house, and it is said, that not only these, but all the residences were constantly filled with travelers.

In June, 1822, Hogans, Brady, and Hart agreed to plat their land for a town, and Messrs. John Bellamy, Benjamin Chaires, and Francis J. Ross were selected as commissioners, and D. S. H. Miller as surveyor, by the three property owners. Beginning at the foot of what is now Market Street, the dividing line between Brady's property on the east and Hogan's and Hart's on the west, each side gave forty feet for a street running north, eighty feet wide which they named Market. Bay Street was next laid out. All the others were made seventy feet wide;² Liberty Street, which was also the King's Highway and also called Ferry Street; Newnan Street, named for General Daniel Newnan, of Georgia, leader in the Indian war of 1812; Washington for George Washington; Forsyth for General John Forsythe, a distinguished Georgian; Monroe for the President of the United States at that time; Adams for John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State; Duval for William P. Duval, the Governor of Florida, and Ocean Street, which Webb states was so named "because the waters covered the face of the whole earth westward of the

¹Webb's History of Florida, 1885.

²Both Webb and Esgate claim that Bay Street was eighty feet. T. Frederick Davis in his "History of Jacksonville" states that Bay Street was seventy feet.

west half of square No. 10 as far as could be seen."¹ Many lots were sold when the survey was completed; among the purchasers being John Bellamy, D. S. H. Miller, Stephen J. Eubank, and Benjamin Chaires, who bought eight lots for \$50.00.²

The first county court was held on December 16, 1822, and the first county judge appointed under Act of the Legislative Council was Major Benjamin Chaires, but the Act was declared null and void by Congress,² and four Justices of Peace presided at the initial term. They were Thomas Reynolds, William G. Dawson, Rigdon Brown and Britton Knight, old settlers of the county. There was no court house and the court probably sat beneath the spreading branches of a live oak. It was the beginning of the county organization, their chief work being that of laying out roads and "getting started." George Gibbs was the first clerk, James Dell, first sheriff, with Daniel C. Hart as deputy. Dell moved to Alachua County later and Hart became sheriff. George Gibbs also moved away, becoming clerk of the United States Court at St. Augustine, leaving no clerk in Duval. Webb says that there were several persons waiting for marriage licenses and finally the appointment of John Bellamy relieved the situation. The records of the Probate Court show, however, that only two licenses were issued on October 7, 1823, which are the first on record, and there were no more until November 18, the same year. The fourth March, 1824, the fifth, July 25, of the following year, and the sixth, making the total for the year, was to John Broward, who married Margaret Tucker on October 15, 1824, the ceremony being performed by the groom's brother, Charles Broward, a Methodist minister. December 30, 1824, James Hughes became clerk for two years when I. D. Hart was appointed and held the office until 1845, at which time the state was admitted into the Union.²

According to Esgate, the name Jacksonville was suggested by Col. John Warren, who had served in the Creek War under General Andrew Jackson, who had recently been Military Governor of Florida. General Jackson never visited Jacksonville, in fact never came east of the Suwanee River.

On June 11, 1823, an Act of the Legislative Council was approved by the Governor, providing that the judge of the Superior Court of the District of East Florida should hold court on the first Monday of April and December at the county seat in the County of Duval; that until the said county seat was permanently established the said court should be held at Jacksonville, on the River St. Johns; and another Act on June 29, 1823, provided "that there shall be appointed a clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Duval, who should reside at the county seat of the said county and keep the records there." Bonds approved by the judges of the court in the sum of \$3,000.00 were required.

On December 1, 1823, the first United States Court was held, Judge Joseph L. Smith of St. Augustine presiding. He was the father of General Kirby-Smith, the famous Confederate leader and great-grandfather to Dr. Kirby-Smith, now a resident of Jacksonville.

¹It is also claimed that the original name of the street was Ossian in honor of a son of I. D. Hart, and through error became known as Ocean.

²Webb's History of Florida.

In January, 1823, John Brady sold all his property in Jacksonville, the unsold part of the Maistre grant, and moved to Alabama. He evidently sold his ferry to John L. Doggett, for an Act of the Legislative Council, approved December 29, 1824, granted Doggett a franchise to establish a ferry on the St. Johns River at Jacksonville for a term of ten years, and no other person could establish or keep a ferry within five miles "unless the same shall be for his, her, or their own exclusive use and not for the purpose of gathering toll." Under the terms of the franchise he was required to keep in good repair a flat-boat of sufficient dimen-



John L. Doggett.

The above is a copy of an oil painting of Judge John Locke Doggett, when he was twelve years of age. This portrait was painted in Boston in 1812, and is in the possession of a direct descendant of Judge Doggett. The book held in his hand is the Greek testament, which he had translated at such an early age.

sions to carry across the river a loaded wagon and team, and a sufficient number of canoe boats to answer at all times the purposes of transportation. Tolls were subject to regulations of the County Court and the Legislative Council. John L. Doggett was at first engaged as a merchant and in the lumber business; but in July 18, 1826, he sold out to John Price, turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to practice. He became the presiding judge, and later sole judge of the County Court, which office he held until his death in 1844. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and was at one time president of that body. A. Bellamy was also clerk, making two members from Duval at that time.

In October, 1823, Doggett contracted with the county to build a court house. It was located on a lot given by John Brady for the purpose, where the present Court House stands. The building was not erected until the summer of 1825, and "was a structure forty feet square, two-stories high, with a basement of ten feet in height."¹ It faced the south and was framed by Seymour Pickett. When "he had completed the laying out and framing the court house, the people of the county voluntarily gathered, and under Mr. Pickett's able direction, in two days raised it."¹ The building, however, was not completed for many years, and in the meantime the hall over John Warren's store at the corner of Bay and Newnan Streets, "opposite the Post Office" was used, which also served as a place "for preaching, theatrical presentations, and when occasions presented, for a ball room."¹

John L. Doggett came from Massachusetts about 1821, primarily for his health, bringing with him his young wife, Maria Fairbanks Doggett. After several months, his health improved to such an extent that he determined to become a resident at the Cowford. They had six children, the descendants of whom still reside in the city of Jacksonville. The old Doggett home stood on the block east of Market Street, south of Forsyth Street, west of Liberty Street, and north of Bay Street.

John L. Doggett platted his portion of the eastern part of the old city, and placed on record what is generally known as Doggett's Map of Jacksonville, which was filed with his widow's will, known as "The Maria Doggett Will," for probate in the county judge's office of this county. September 13, 1854, is the date of the Maria Doggett Will, to which was attached the Doggett Map of Jacksonville. On this map he platted a block of land, which lay at the top of the highest hill in Jacksonville, where it would intersect the path of Market Street, which he thought would be one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. This block of land he donated to the St. Johns Episcopal Church, of which he was an ardent and consistent member. A similar donation of a lot, located on the south east corner of Market and Adams Streets, was made to the Odd Fellows organization, of which he was a charter member, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have, uninterruptedly, occupied that plot as its home and place of meeting.

Catherine Street, shown on his plot, received its name from one of his children who died when very young, and on her tombstone, now in the old city cemetery, is an inscription written by Judge Doggett, as follows, "A parent's tears will continue to moisten thy grave, but the dews of Heaven alone can refresh thy immortal spirit."

¹Webb's History of Florida.

CHAPTER XVI.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF DUVAL AND THE INCORPORATION OF JACKSONVILLE. (1825-1835.)

IN THE year 1825 a contract was given to Colonel John Bellamy by the United States government for the completion of the highway from Pensacola and West Florida to St. Augustine and East Florida. This was called the "Bellamy Road" and crossed the St. Johns River at Picolata, the usual route from Duval to the West.

The boundary between Duval and Nassau Counties was more clearly defined by the Legislative Council of 1826, "to commence at the mouth of Nassau River, running thence up the river to Thomas Swamp, running thence up the said swamp to its headwaters, running thence in a direct line to the headwater of Big Creek and thence down Big Creek to the waters of St. Marys River."

New settlers were continuously coming in, who took up the unoccupied lands in the county. There was no land on the St. Johns that had not been included in the Spanish grants, and only the more remote sections offered opportunities for these people. One of the important settlements about this time was a colony of Georgians who settled at Maxville in the western side of the county.

Previous to 1826, the Legislative Council had been appointed by the President of the United States from the territory at large, but that year they were elected by popular vote, and two members, James Dell and John L. Doggett, were from Duval. In 1829 and again in 1832, A. Bellamy, the first lawyer in the County,¹ was president of the body, and Col. John Warren was a member from 1832 to 1835.

On January 20, 1827, the rate of pilotage at the bar of the St. Johns River was established by the Council. The pilots were allowed \$2.00 for each foot of water which the vessel drew, and \$2.00 per day for each day the pilot was detained on board, and should any vessel, bound for the port of St. Johns without a pilot, refuse to take a hailing pilot, such pilot could demand and receive from the master of the vessel the same fee as if he had been received on board. The master of any vessel outward bound, refusing to take on board a pilot, was liable to pay one-half of the pilotage, and the fees were made recoverable before any court of justice. This Act was of importance in the establishment of a settlement at the mouth of the St. Johns. Upon the passage of the law, pilots began to live there and the settlement on the present site of Mayport was started. "Hazard" is the name of the settlement shown on maps prior to 1846 and the old lighthouse was called "The Hazard Light." According to Webb,² Mayport was founded about 1830, but pilots and fishermen had been living there for several years on a part of the Spanish grant confirmed by the United States Commissioners on September 26, 1825, to

¹"History of Jacksonville", by T. Frederick Davis.

²Webb's History of Florida.

the heirs of Andrew Dewees. Later deeds show that small tracts of land were sold out of the grant, but the settlement amounted to very little until the building of Parson's Mill about twenty years later. Many of these early settlers were members of Dr. Andrew Turnbull's Minorcan Colony, who had early settled at New Smyrna.

The Legislative Council passed an Act January 18, 1828, providing that "All clerks of the county court, sheriffs, justices of peace, surveyors, assessors and collectors of taxes of each and every county, shall hereafter be elected by the people," that all colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors should be elected by their regiment.

The Bank of Florida was the first one to be incorporated in the territory. The Act was approved November 23, 1828, and the books were opened at the four most important towns in the state. Jacksonville, which was at that time only a straggling village, was not regarded of sufficient importance to be named along with Tallahassee, Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Mandarin. There is no record of the amount of stock subscribed by citizens of Duval. At the same session the council passed an Act, which was approved by the Governor November 17, 1828, providing that the judge of the superior court of the eastern district should hold court the first Monday of April and December at Jacksonville, and should have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases in Duval and Nassau. This Act placed Nassau within the same district with Duval. A few days later, November 23, an Act was passed more fully defining the boundaries of the county. It was practically the same as that passed December 29, 1824, excepting, that the northwest boundary was described as running to the "point of intersection of a line extending due west from Thomas Swamp, thence along the same said swamp of the main stream of the Nassau River." In the same Act, the time and place of holding county court was made the first Monday of May and October.

The year 1829 saw the enactment of the first road law affecting Duval. It was passed November 9, 1829, and provided that whenever two or more "household inhabitants" of the county petitioned for a public road it would be the duty of the county court to appoint not less than three, nor more than five, commissioners, any three of whom had the power to act or to mark out the proposed road along the nearest and most practical route, taking into consideration the greatest care and convenience to the inhabitants and with as little prejudice as possible to any person. The right of eminent domain was conferred upon the commissioners, and it was prescribed that the roads should be twenty feet, and that any limbs of trees hanging over the roads, which would be inconvenient to horse and carriage, should be cut away, and that no stump in the road should "exceed six inches in height." Upon the report of the commissioners the court was authorized to appoint one or more justices of peace of the district to lay out the road. Overseers were appointed and the work was done by the people in the district, those subject to work on the road being all able-bodied free white males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residents of the county for twenty days, and all able male slaves, free negroes and mulattoes between the ages of sixteen and fifty. Ordained preach-

ers, practicing physicians, teachers, postmasters, millers, pilots and their crews, and ferrymen were not required to work the road. In excepting ferrymen from road duty it was required that they should have special license, and upon their refusing or neglecting "to cross any person, his horse, cattle, carriage or property in a convenient time to forfeit not less than \$2.00, nor more than \$20.00 to the person injured."

In this same year considerable impetus was given to cutting pine timber by the invention of the steam saw-mill. Previous to this time, logs had been sawed by water or horse power. About this time Charles F. Sibbald erected a steam saw-mill on his mill grant just north of Jacksonville, about where Panama is now located on Trout Creek,¹ and close by him a brick kiln was built by Judge Farquhar Bethune. Bethune had previously lived in Fernandina and had become quite prominent in local affairs. Under an Act passed by the Legislative Council on February 2, 1831, he, with Isaah D. Hart and John Houston, were appointed Commissioners of Pilotage for the bars and rivers of St. Johns and Nassau counties. This Act repealed the Pilotage Act of 1827 and gave the commissioners power to establish rates, and to make all the necessary rules and regulations for the government of pilotage in these counties. This commission, however, evidently did not meet the entire approval of the pilots and the public, as the council on January 29, 1833, repealed the Act and passed one practically identical with that of 1827.

In 1830, Duval County had, according to the census of that year, 1,970 inhabitants, and it was estimated that less than three-hundred of these lived in Jacksonville. The first public interest in education appears to have been manifested in 1831. In that year the Florida Educational Society was established at Tallahassee, with branches in various towns in the state. In 1828 a law had been passed authorizing the sale of certain lands for schools,² but little action was taken under this law. The society seems to have aroused some interest but there is no record of any schools in Duval County at that period, though it is possible that there were private tutors among the more prosperous families.

By an Act of the Legislative Council February 9, 1832, and approved by the Governor on February 11, the town of Jacksonville was incorporated. The boundaries were described as "within a line commencing at a point on the south bank of the River St. Johns, opposite to Hogans Creek, on the north side, running north half a mile up said creek, thence west for a mile and a half to McCoys Creek, thence south to a point on the south side of the River St. Johns, opposite to McCoys Creek, thence east to the point of begining." It will be noted that the channel of the river was included within the corporate limits of the town. The Act provided that a mayor and four aldermen should compose a council for the management of affairs, to be elected annually on the first Monday of April from the qualified voters, who shall have resided within the limits of the town for at least one month, and "shall be housekeepers therein." In addition to the usual powers to such officers, they had

¹"History of Jacksonville"—T. Frederick Davis.

²Fleming's "Memoirs of Florida."

the authority to construct walls, regulate anchorage of vessels, erect bridges and ferries, and establish the rates and tolls. In the election which followed, William J. Mills was made the first mayor of Jacksonville.

On February 13, 1833, the Union Bank of Florida, to be established in the city of Tallahassee, was chartered with a capital of \$1,000,000. The Act authorized the opening of books for subscriptions at various places in the state, and by this time, Jacksonville had grown to sufficient importance to be included among the number selected, "Under the superintendence of James B. Lancaster, Isaah D. Hart, William J. Mills, Lewis Fleming, Samuel Y. Gary, John L. Doggett, and Thomas H. Brown," the books were to be kept open for thirty days in Jacksonville. Only owners of real estate situated in the state of Florida, who were citizens thereof, were entitled to subscribe, and for one year these subscribers could transfer the stock to citizens of Florida. After one year the subscribers could transfer to others, but only to owners of real estate in the territory. Mortgages, the security of which were satisfactory to directors, were accepted for stock, such mortgages being "on land and slaves or lots with house or other edifices yielding a revenue." The board of directors consisted of twelve members appointed by the Governor, five of whom represented the Territory and seven the stockholders, all being subscribers to stock. Branches at St. Augustine, Marianna, and Pensacola, and such other places in the territory of Florida as the directors deemed advisable, were allowed. The plan of this bank was originated by Col. John Grattan Gamble, a Virginian who had settled in Jefferson County in 1827.¹ He conceived the plan of raising bank capital by the sale of bonds in the territory, secured by mortgages on lands and slaves of the stockholders who had the privilege of taking out a loan in the bank up to two-thirds of the stock owned. The Territory was authorized by the Legislative Council to issue bonds on the bank's account up to \$3,000,000, and many of these bonds were sold by Col. Gamble in the North and in Europe. There is no record of a branch being established in Jacksonville, but the citizens of Duval subscribed to the stock along with others in Florida and they suffered alike in the financial cataclysm which followed.

On February 14, 1833, an Act was passed by the Legislative Council, authorizing Joseph A. Coffee and Francis Faulk to establish a ferry across the St. Johns River near Mandarin, "a place known by the name of Horse Landing on the eastern margin of said river." The franchise was for a term of seven years, and no other person could establish a ferry and charge a toll within five miles.

In 1834, the Duval County Courthouse, the contract of which was granted to John L. Doggett, had not been completed. In fact, the county had failed to pay him for the work which he did. It was raised and boarded and thus it stood for several years when desperate measures were taken to complete the building, which was proposed to also be used as a schoolhouse. An Act was passed by the council on February 7, 1834, with the following preamble and resolution: "whereas the court house of Duval County is in an unfinished state, and there are yet due and

¹Fleming's "Memoirs of Florida."

owing upon the same, monies, which is believed will impose too burdensome a tax upon the people of Duval; and whereas, it is desirable to pay those said sums and complete said building; for the administration of justice, as well as for the double purpose of an academy, for which purpose in part the said building when completed is designed: Therefore, be it enacted, "that it shall and will be lawful for Jos. B. Lancaster, Isaah D. Hart, and William J. Mills, or any two of them under the direction of the County Court of Duval County, to raise by lottery in such scheme or schemes as they may deem appropriate and advisable, any sum of money not

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terms.

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dressed to L. WILLIAMS, Editor of the Cour-
ier—postage in all cases, to be paid.

A PARTING SONG.

BYRON BAKER.

When will I reach of my friends?

When will I reach of my friends?

When the last red light, the farewell of day,

From the rock and the shore is passing away,

When the sun with a deep red blush is bright,

And the heart grows burden'd with tender

thought—

Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, kind friends?

When will ye think of me?

When the rose of the rock midsummer time

Is full'd with the hues of its glorious prime;

When ye gather in bloom, as in bright hours

fed,

From the walks where my footsteps no more

may tread;

Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, sweet friends?

When will ye think of me?

When the sudden tears overflow your eyes

At the sound of some olden melody;

When ye hear the voice of a mountain stream,

When ye feel the charm of a poet's dream,

Then let it be!

Thus let my memory be with you friends!

Thus ever think of me!

Kindly and gently, but as of one

For whom ye will be fed and gone;

As of a bird from a chain unbred,

As of a wanderer whose home is found—

So let it be.

AFECTING SCENE.

It is now between four and three years

since, I reasoned her for speaking
so much, fearing that it would exhaust
her.

"Oh no," she replied; "if ever you are
a stranger, dying in a strange land, you
will know how thoughtful it is to think,
in such a time. You may have attention
of kind physicians, and kind friends, but
the heart will not be soothed by the
tender's love; the look that soothes the
pain that medicine cannot reach—that
shows the affection against its suffer-
ings. You will then learn how different
are the affections we owe to mothers of
kindness and duty from those which the
heart offers, and the heart receives." After
she said this, she continued, "this dying among
strangers is indeed a hard death. If you
know how the heart turns from the atten-
tion they offer, to all which they cannot
leave, from the looks of pity to the
looks of love that are far away, that have
watched and wept over our tomb—to feel
the agony of those, who will watch in pain
for our return—to think how the eye will
grow dim, and the cheek pale, at the
thought that the conduct is ended over,
and the child has fallen, unsheltered by the
buffer of a mother's love—to be denied
in death, the kind look of that only love
that was unchanged through life—to feel
the loss of this world draw closer round the
heart, at the moment they are to be severed
forever—imagine all this, and you will
still have a faint idea of the feelings of a
dying child."

The next morning I went to visit her.
I found her still in her chair, but evidently
more weak and exhausted. The bright
eye and natural bloom were still there,
but her countenance was more sunk and
hollow. She smiled when she saw me
enter, and motioned me to her; told me in
a voice much more feeble than I had be-
fore known, that I had come to bid her
farewell; and pointing to the sea, which
was visible from the window near which
she sat, she added in a half playful man-
ner, "I shall soon embark; I feel that I
have seen the sun rise for the last time,
and pleased myself with the thought that
it is the same sun that shines at home; I
sit and watch the water and the breeze,
and the clouds that come from the east, as
if they could tell me of England, and I
love." "It seems hard to our weak en-

terers, who come to the point as fast as
possible, and to whom the journey is
every thing. They generally use a shawl
and severe stuff, a sort of cocoon of pro-
tection. Others are all urbanity and dis-
tained delicacy. They value this style as
much as the shawl, and offer the "sac-
round as much out of dignity to benevo-
lence. Some take stuff usually, others
lavishly, others in a manner as dry as the
stuff itself, generally with an economy of
the vegetable; others with a luxuriance of
gesture, and a lavishment of supply, that
announces a monster article, and adds its
superfluous honors, eye, neckcloth, and
coat. Dr. Johnson's was probably one
of this kind. He used to take it out of his
waistcoat pocket, instead of a box. There
is a species of long-armed stuff makers, that
perform the operation in a style of point
and elaborate preparation, ending with a
sudden activity. But smaller and rounder
men sometimes attempt it. He first puts
his head on one side, then stretches forth
the arm, with pinch in hand; then brings
round his hand, as a snuff taking elephant
might his trunk; and finally, shoves snuff,
level, and uses together, in a sudden violence
of convulsion. His eye-leaves all
the while are lifted up, as if to make the
more room for the onset; and when he has
succeeded, he draws himself back to his per-
pendicular, and generally proclaims the
victory he has won over the impurity of
the precious moment, by a snuff, and a
great "bah!"—(Leigh Hunt's Journal.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.—The House
met pursuant to adjournment; a quorum
being present, the journal of yesterday's
proceedings was read.

The following Standing Committees
were appointed by the President of the
Legislative Council, to wit:

The Judiciary.—Messrs. Smith, Blount,
Downing, Walker, Putnam, Braden.

Finance.—Messrs. Blount, Bellamy, Fitz-
patrick, Love, Mitchell, Wood.

Banks.—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Smith,
Blount, Putnam, Mitchell.

Education.—Messrs. Love, Hunter, Mc-
Nail, Davis, Moore, Walker.

State of the Territory.—Messrs. Bellamy,
Fitzpatrick, Putnam, Walker, Downing.

presentments of the Grand Jury, for the
County of St. Johns and Mosquito, at the
June Term, 1824, and the December Term,
1824, and on his motion, it was ordered,
that so much thereof as relates to law, be
referred to the Judiciary Committee; so
much as relates to Finance be referred to
the Committee on Finance; and so much as
relates to Internal Improvements, be re-
ferred to the Committee on the State of the
Territory.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented the petition of
Indiana C. T. Richardson, with an accom-
panying certificate, praying to be divorced
from her husband William Richardson. Al-
so the petition of Alexander Patterson,
praying to be divorced from his wife Eliza
—with accompanying certificates. Also
the petition of Mary Ann Child, praying to
be divorced from her husband Hale Child
with an accompanying certificate; which,
on his motion, were severally referred to a
select committee, with leave to report by
bill or otherwise.—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Bel-
lany, and Downing, were appointed thereon.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented the petition of
undry inhabitants of the City of Key
West, praying a repeal of incorporation of
said city, and for other purposes therein
expressed, which on his motion, was refer-
red to a select committee.—Messrs. Fitz-
patrick, Downing, and Walker, were ap-
pointed thereon.

Also the presentments of the Grand Jury
of Monroe County, made at the adjourned
December Term, 1824—which, no motion
being made thereon, the committee on the
State of the Territory.

Mr. Duval offered the following Resolu-
tion, and Resolution, to wit:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Provi-
dence to remove from among us, Nathan
Brad, a member elect of this body from
the County of Leon; and Whereas, The
members of this body impressed with the
most lively sense of the great loss that they
and the country have sustained, in the re-
moval, that has deprived them of the
aid of one from whose elevated virtues, ac-
tual zeal for the public good, and past
services, so much was to have been antici-
pated, and desirous of making a proper
manifestation of their regard for departed
merit.

Be it therefore Resolved, That in token

his motion, was read by its title, and refer-
red to the committee on the State of the
Territory.

Mr. Higginbotham, gave notice, that on
some future day, he will ask leave to in-
troduce a bill, "To change the name of
Elizabeth Underwood, to that of Elizabeth
Blount."

Mr. Holcomb gave notice, that he will on
some future day, ask leave to introduce a
bill to amend an act concerning Executors.
The Report of Charles Austin, Treasur-
er of the Territory of Florida, was taken
up from the order of the day, and the re-
sult of Mr. Blount, 500 printed copies
thereof are ordered.

The Report of Thomas Brown, Auditor
of the Territory of Florida, was taken up,
and on motion of Mr. Blount, 500 copies
are ordered.

The House then adjourned until to-mor-
row at 12 o'clock.

SEPTUAGES, JANUARY 10.—The House
met pursuant to adjournment, a quorum
being present, the journal of yesterday's
proceedings was read.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Dupont
a member elect from Gadsden County,
was duly qualified and admitted to take
his seat.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Dupont
was added to the committee on the Judi-
ciary, and on the State of the Territory.

On motion of Mr. Duval, Mr. Dupont
was added to the committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Duval
was added to the committee on Banks.

On motion of Mr. Blount, Mr. Putnam
was added to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Putnam gave notice that on some
future day, he will ask leave to introduce
a bill entitled an act in relation to Fees.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gave notice, that he will
introduce a bill at some future day to pro-
vide for taking the Census of the Territory
of Florida.

Mr. Downing gave notice, that he will
introduce a bill to make New Smyrna, the
County Seat of Mosquito county.

Mr. Duval gave notice, that on some fu-
ture day, he will ask leave to introduce a
bill to be entitled to act for the encourage-
ment of Mechanics.

Mr. Putnam pursuant to notice previous-
ly given, asked and obtained leave to in-
troduce a bill entitled an act to incorpo-

Copy of earliest extant issue of a Jacksonville newspaper.¹

An article in this paper describes Jacksonville in 1823. It says: "In December, 1823, the first term of the Supreme Court for the county was held here. It was a novel and pleasing spectacle to witnesses. There were only a few buildings scattered through the forest trees and but two hundred citizens assembled on this occasion. The court house was built in 1824 but is still in an unfinished state and requiring repairs."

exceeding \$6,000.00, providing, that the said persons which bind themselves in such manner as the said court shall direct, will and truly conduct such lottery in good faith, and to appropriate the proceeds to the object above stated." The Act allowed the managers of the lottery six per cent of the monies raised as compensation. This use of the court house as an academy is the first reference to a public school building in the history of the county. That lottery should have been reported to is evidence of the conditions in these pioneer days.

¹Original in library of Mr. J. C. Yonge, Pensacola, Florida.

On February 9, 1834, a change was made in the charter of Jacksonville, eliminating section eight of the Act of 1832. This was in reference to qualifications of voters. The previous Act prescribed that all white male inhabitants, twenty-one years of age and residents of the town for one month, should have the right to vote, while under the new Act it appears that the inspectors of the election were judges of the proper qualifications. In the act of 1832, Isaah D. Hart, John L. Doggett, and Henry H. Burritt were named as inspectors of the election, and in the Act of 1834, William S. Mills was substituted for Burritt.

Probably the first Protestant Episcopal Church services in the county of Duval were held in the court house of Jacksonville on Sunday, April 15, 1834, by Reverend Alphonse Henderson, a missionary from St. Augustine. He organized the parish under the general laws concerning religious societies and came to Jacksonville one Sunday in each month. Later Reverend David Brown became the pastor. Out of this organization was later incorporated the St. Johns Church of Jacksonville.

In 1834, the first newspaper was founded in Duval County. It was a weekly and called the "Jacksonville Courier," published by L. Currier & Company, who had recently come to the county from Boston. James Esgate, writing in 1885, says, "it was a neat and handsomely printed paper and was edited by one of the most genial and unselfish men that ever graced a paper." The publication did not continue long and the proprietors moved away within a few years and never returned. (See page 110 for reproduction.)

This period saw the beginning of railroad legislation in Florida, but it was several years before one was built that affected Duval County. The earliest proposed road was incorporated on February 13, 1834, called the "Florida, Peninsula & Jacksonville Railroad Company." Subscription books were opened in various parts of the state, one of which was at Jacksonville under the superintendence of Joseph B. Lancaster, Isaah D. Hart, Farquhar Bethune, William G. Mills, and Steven Eddy. The route contemplated by the railroad was from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, where it was to be united with the Tallahassee & St. Marks Railroad. The following year, on February 7, 1835, the East Florida Railroad was incorporated with a capital of one-half million dollars. The books were opened at Jacksonville under the superintendence of James Dell, Joseph B. Lancaster, Isaah D. Hart, Steven Eddy, E. Williams, M. K. Pinckston, and John W. Richard. The route contemplated was from some point on the St. Johns River to the Gulf of Mexico, but with the proviso that it should not interfere with the route of the Florida, Peninsula & Jacksonville Railroad. Neither of these roads were built, but the incorporation illustrates the industrial awakening of that period. Jacksonville had by this time become quite a cotton market and the lumber and naval stores business had just begun to thrive. This era of prosperity covered the whole United States. President Andrew Jackson's war on the National Bank had caused the creation of state banks to take its place, which were incorporated with little restrictions. In Florida, the Union bank was issuing a large amount of its bank bills, based on the credit of the planters, who had mortgaged their plantations. There was a period of inflation. In 1837 the crash came.

To add to the difficulties in Duval, the Seminole war had begun in 1835. These Indians resented the constant encroachments of the white man upon their lands and their forcible ejection into the territory beyond the Mississippi, causing them to strike back with murderous effect. Emerging from the swamps of Central Florida they made raids along the St. Johns River, reaching far into Duval County. Many people on Julington and Black Creeks and around Mandarin were killed, and others fled to Jacksonville, where a blockhouse was built on the northwest corner of Ocean and Monroe Streets,¹ on which site Mr. William B. Barnett lived about 1885. Homes in the western part of the county were abandoned, and no crops were raised for several years. Business was paralyzed. In addition to the depredations of the Indians and financial difficulties, nature also took occasion to bring its calamity. There occurred in 1835 the coldest weather ever known up to that time, or since, as far as the records show. In February of that year a severe north wind blew for ten days, during which period the mercury sank to seven degrees above zero and the St. Johns River was frozen several rods from the shore. All kinds of fruit trees were killed to the ground, many of them even to the roots, the wild groves suffered equally with the cultivated ones. It was during these hard times that we find notice of a school conducted in Jacksonville, by Alexander Green, mentioned in the "Jacksonville Courier," published in the early months of 1836.

¹"Jacksonville"—James Esgate.

CHAPTER XVII.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING—INCORPORATION OF MANDARIN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MAYPORT. (1835-1845.)

ON FEBRUARY 10, 1835, the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville were changed, being as follows: "beginning at the mouth of McCoys Creek of St. Johns River, running thence up said creek to a point on said creek opposite to John W. Richard's sugar-house; thence from said creek by a line running due north so as to include said sugar-house to the main road leading to St. Marys River; thence by a straight line to Hogans Creek at a point where Sweetwater Branch empties into said creek, thence with the meanders of said creek down the same to the mouth, thence by a line due south to the south bank of the river St. Johns, thence up the bank of said river to Hendrick's Point, thence across the river to the point of beginning." A second section of this Act expressly gives the right of suffrage to "all free male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years residing within these limits for three months previous to any election."

On February 14, 1835, an Act was approved, incorporating the Bank of Jacksonville, with a capital stock not to exceed \$75,000.00. It provided that books should be opened for subscriptions to the stock under the superintendence of William J. Mills, Milo K. Pinckston, William Rider, Steven Eddy, and Isaah D. Hart. The charter was to run until 1860. Eight per cent was allowed for loans and the bank had the privilege of issuing currency, the issue being limited to an amount not to exceed three times the amount of money actually in the vault of said bank, the bills of the bank being redeemable on demand in gold or silver. The stockholders were bound both in their corporate and individual capacity for the ultimate redemption of all the issue and debts of the bank.

On the same day the Bank of Jacksonville was incorporated, a franchise was granted to John N. L. Bowden to establish and conduct a ferry for the term of five years across the St. Johns River at Mandarin. He was given the exclusive rights for one-half mile, which he would forfeit, should he fail for three months to keep a sufficient number of boats for the accommodation of passengers. The rate of tolls being subject to the courts of Duval County. On the same day the council granted a franchise to Ruben Loring and John Gerathy for a ferry across Julington Creek from New Highham on the south bank in St. Johns County, to Sloan's Landing in Duval. Exclusive rights were given for one-half mile, the rates being subject to the courts of St. Johns County.

1836 saw new activities along educational lines. On July 1 of that year, Congress passed an Act, authorizing the Governor and Legislative Council to sell government lands for the benefit of the University of Florida, and in addition the Legislative Council authorized the Territorial Treasurer to demand all monies then

due from the rent of school lands. The Treasurer, however, did not seem in position to carry out these instructions and little good actually resulted. The cause of education continued to be of little importance in Duval and other parts of Florida.

A picture of the conditions in Jacksonville and Duval County in 1836 is presented in Williams's "History of Florida," published in 1837. Jacksonville is described as "the seat of justice for Duval County, situated on the north side of the St. Johns River at the Cowford, thirty miles from the bar, where the Kings Road crosses the river. It contains a large court house, jail, and several private dwellings." Mandarin is also described as "a small village." The only roads in the county were sand trails, one to Mandarin, the old Kings Road to St. Augustine; and one north to the St. Mary's River. The old road to Tallahassee was by way of St. Augustine and west by the Spanish Trail, or "Bellamy's Road." About this time one was also built, by an appropriation of the Legislative Council, from Jacksonville to Tampa Bay. Williams says that it was "well-constructed and proved a useful route." His map, published in 1837, shows only four towns, or settlements in the county. These were Jacksonville, Mandarin, one at the mouth of the St. Johns River on the present site of Mayport, with no name given, and a place called "Jenks," located near the head of Pablo Creek, of which no reference is made, and of which nothing is known.

Raising capital for the Bank of Jacksonville did not meet with success and on February 12, 1837, an Act was passed by the Legislative Council, extending the time of subscription to October 1, 1837. New superintendents were named, including Joseph Dell, Joseph B. Lancaster, John L. Doggett, and Hardy H. Phillips, and a year later, January, 1838, the charter was further amended, increasing the capital stock to \$100,000.00.

On February 4, 1837, a franchise for seven years was granted by the Legislative Council to William Hendricks to conduct a ferry "across the St. Johns River, on the south side at the Cowford, opposite Jacksonville in the county of Duval." From the wording of this Act it would appear that at this time "Cowford" was the name of what is now South Jacksonville. Fifty years earlier, it was the name of the north side of the river, and the south side was then known as the Ferry of St. Nicholas. Hendricks had exclusive rights for a ferry for two miles.

On January 27, 1837, an Act was passed more clearly defining the boundaries of the town of Jacksonville, evidently extending it somewhat on the north side, for the boundary which previously ran along McCoys Creek to John Richard's sugar-house, now continued to a point on the creek where Richard's fence joined it, and then proceeded across to the Kings Road, as in the previous boundary, and down Hogans Creek to the river.

By 1837, Jacksonville had become the gateway for the transfer of United States troops to the scene of the Seminole war. These troops came from Georgia along the Kings Highway to Jacksonville, where they embarked to Fort King and other forts in the interior. While awaiting embarkation the troops were encamped in town and used the court house as barracks. In consequence of this use a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council on February 8, 1838, petitioning

Congress for money to repair the building. It says, "Whereas, from the destitute and ruined situation of the county of Duval in consequence of the Indian war, which renders it altogether unable to raise money by taxation, and whereas, the court house having been taken at divers times by military companies in the service of the United States and used as quarters, and from the causes aforesaid the said court house has become so much mutilated and broken that it is almost useless to the county, therefore, be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida; that our delegate in Congress be requested to use his best endeavors to procure the passage of a law, appropriating five thousand dollars for the repairs of the said court house."

In 1838 it appears that Judge John L. Doggett was again given a franchise to establish a ferry over the St. Johns River. This was by an Act of the Legislature on February 2 of that year, and provided that the Act of December 29, 1824, should be revived and continued in force until the year 1845. This was entitled, "an Act to establish a ferry over the St. Johns River at Jacksonville." The act of 1824 gave him exclusive privileges for five miles. Nothing is said as to whether this franchise affected the one given to William Hendricks, the year before, for a ferry at the Cowford on the south side. Evidently there were two ferries for Hendrick's franchise was renewed in 1844.

The Parish organized by Reverend Alphonso Henderson in 1834 had now grown to the point that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Jacksonville was incorporated by the Legislative Council on February 23, 1839. The Act provided "that William J. Mills, Samuel L. Burritt, and Robert Biglow, Wardens, and Harrison R. Blanchard, and such others as were elected, Vestrymen of the Episcopal congregation in Jacksonville, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate, by the name and style of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Johns Church at Jacksonville."

In 1838, there came to Jacksonville a man, who for decades was to wield great influence in the municipality and the County of Duval. This man was Dr. A. S. Baldwin. He was a graduate of Geneva College, New York, in the class of 1834, and subsequently received his medical degree from the same institution. For many years he was the only practicing physician within a radius of thirty miles of Jacksonville, and all that territory, it is said, he covered on horseback, but in addition he found time to study natural history and botany. From 1839 to 1852 he kept a record of the reading of the thermometer and the state of the weather, and after that date was a regular correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to which he furnished a full meteorological record. He served in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1852 and succeeded in getting a charter for the first railroad into Jacksonville, and was a prominent surgeon in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States.

About this time there was built the first United States Government building in Jacksonville,¹ which was a commissary for supplies. In 1839, preliminaries for

¹T. Frederick Davis—"History of Jacksonville."

a proposed survey of the harbor of the St. Johns River was made. On January 29th of that year a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council, petitioning Congress to procure "the appointment of a competent engineer and an appropriation to defray the expense of making a survey" of the bar of the St. Johns River. The resolution and preamble read: "Whereas, the River St. Johns in East Florida, is one of the first magnitude upon the Atlantic Coast, south of the Potomac, being some two to three miles in width, and extending from its mouth into the interior through a fertile region more than three hundred miles, connected at various points with important navigable tributaries, and looking to the time, which it is hoped is not far distant, when the Indians, who inhabit a great portion of the lands bordering upon the said river and its tributaries, will be removed, and the pursuits of agriculture no longer be interrupted; and whereas, the commerce on the said river is rapidly increasing, and its waters must soon become the outlet to the production of a vast extent of country and whereas, it is confidently believed and asserted by practical and scientific men that the bar at the mouth of said river is susceptible of great importance, and that a break-water would deepen the water upon said bar and eminently improve its navigation. Therefore, be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida that our delegate in Congress be requested to procure the appointment of a competent engineer and an appropriation to defray the expense in making a survey of the said bar and its harbor, and to report the practicability and expense of making a break-water thereat."

In Duval County the second church to be incorporated was the Presbyterian Church at Mandarin on February 8, 1839. The Legislative Act named as incorporators: Alexander W. Crichton, Oliver Wood, Andrew D. Wood, Moses Curry, and Joseph E. Summerall.

The year 1840 found the Seminole Indians still unconquered and the thousands of United States troops, which had poured into Florida, had been unable to keep them out of Duval. In the will of Stephen Eubank, dated February 17, 1837, he mentions the fact that four hundred head of cattle and six horses had been taken from him by the Seminole Indians. His plantation was located on Cedar Swamp only a few miles west of Jacksonville and a little to the east of the present village of Marietta.

There was a blockhouse about ten miles west of Jacksonville which was kept by James McCormick. His grandson, Z. T. Roberts, now living in Zephyrhills, Pasco County, Florida, relates the story of the Seminole raids as told to him by his grandfather. Mr. Roberts says, "My grandfather was out on the range looking after his stock when he found an Indian woman with two children picking blackberries. At that time the Government was taking up all Indians and putting them in the fort at St. Augustine, preparatory to sending them west. My grandfather took up the squaw and children and when the bucks returned and did not find them, they suspected my grandfather had picked them up, so they went to his place before day and hid themselves until he came out on the porch to kindle a fire with flint, steel and tinder box. Just as he made a spark they opened fire, sticking bullets in the wall around him. He quickly got inside, unscathed, and barred the

door. His wife and daughters loaded the guns while he and his sons shot at the Indians through the port holes in the wall. The guns were muzzle-loaders with loose powder and shot, taking considerable time to load and prime. They were able to keep the Indians off, and when the sun rose the bucks left, striking out to the west, to the home of Berry Johns, two miles east of where Baldwin is now, and shot him down from ambush. Mrs. Johns dragged his body to the house and barred the door; but they battered it down and shot her, took off her scalp, set the house on fire, raised the war whoop and left. She was not dead, however, was just able to crawl out into a pond near the road, where she lay in the water all day. That afternoon she was picked up by Samuel Waggoners and taken to the fort and cared for by my mother and her sisters."¹



The first Presbyterian church in Jacksonville, originally called the Ocean Street Presbyterian church, organized December 29, 1848. During the War between the States it was used by the U. S. Government in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, at which time there was a cessation of all church work. The property is now occupied by the new edifice of the First Presbyterian church, corner Ocean and Monroe Streets.

In 1840 the Methodists erected a church in Jacksonville near the corner of Duval and Newnan Streets. Previous to that time, they had worshipped in the blockhouse, built as a refuge against the Seminoles. The Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville was chartered by the Legislative Council March 2, 1840, the incorporators being O. Congar, Owen Dorman, Harrison R. Blanchard, Steven Eddy, and L. D. Miller, who were appointed Trustees, and on February 10, 1841, the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville was incorporated, the Trustees being William B. Kass, Charles Merrick, Solomon Warren, Elias G. Jaudon, H. H. Phillips, and A. Assian (Ossian).

¹This account was given to the author by Mr. Roberts.

Not only was there a religious but an educational awakening in Duval as well as the entire Territory of Florida during this period. The Legislative Council of 1839 was the first to undertake the actual establishment of a public school system. On March 2, an Act was passed, directing that three trustees should be appointed in each township "to care for and lease the sixteenth-section lands of their township and to apply the income to the support of common schools in that township, and in case there were no common schools in existence, to establish and maintain them."¹ In addition, another Act was passed "to raise funds for the education of poor children." Two per cent of the Territorial tax could be used, which was increased in 1840 to ten per cent. This act appears to have reference, however, only to orphan children.

The charter of the town of Jacksonville was repealed on March 2, 1840, and until February 10, 1841, when a new charter was adopted, Jacksonville had no town government. The charter of 1841 provided broader powers as to health and quarantine, the construction of docks, ferries, and public buildings, provision for the poor, and establishing of schools, limiting the qualifications for voting to twelve months residence in the county of Duval, and six months in the town of Jacksonville. Under this charter, Chester Bisbee,² Jacob Gatterson, and Rodney Dorman, were inspectors of the first election.

Evidently the village of Mandarin looked with envy upon the rival village of Jacksonville, and following its example also obtained a charter. On February 1, 1841, a Legislative Act was passed incorporating the town of Mandarin and providing that "all free, white, male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, comprehended between Budge Creek and Horse Landing on the east side of the River St. John, and extending one mile back from the said river," should be incorporated as the town of Mandarin. It provided for a mayor and four aldermen, the election for whom should be held under the inspection of Calvin Read, John J. N. Bowden, and James A. L. Lawrence.

Each year Jacksonville and the harbor of St. Johns River was growing in importance. In 1839, an Act was passed creating a Board of Port Wardens, or commissioners of pilotage, consisting of three persons. On February 19, 1841, the number was increased to five. Mayport was brought more into prominence. Just prior to this time, Major Cornelius Taylor, of Virginia, came to Florida with his cousin, General (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, in command of the army against the Seminoles. Major Cornelius Taylor married Katherine Floyd,³ a granddaughter of Andrew Dewees and one of the heirs of the Dewees Grant at the mouth of the St. Johns River. In 1841, Taylor and his wife owned property around Mayport which he sold to David L. Palmer and Darius Ferris. George O. Holmes, now living in Jacksonville, has the original deeds to this transaction. Palmer and Ferris sold part of the tract to Keeler and Hawarth, excepting May-

¹"History of Public School Education in Florida"—Cochran.

²Probably Bisbee.

³See Biography Frederick Cleveland Hedrick.

port, which Palmer and Ferris laid out. About this time, Cornelius Taylor moved to what is now Volusia County on Lake Monroe, and founded the town of Enterprise. The Palmer and Ferris deeds show that lots in Mayport were retained as follows: Houston, one-half acre; S. L. Burritt, one-quarter acre; Andrew Floyd, one-quarter acre; Henry Lindsey, one-half acre; Theodore Hinsdale, one-half acre; and Charles Brown, one-quarter acre. There were four acres reserved for a lighthouse "on St. Johns Beach." It is claimed that about this time Joseph Finnegan, afterwards a Confederate general, built a saw-mill at Mayport, and in 1840, Amanda Parsons, of Vermont, and H. H. Hoeg, of Michigan, purchased this mill from Finnegan and enlarged it. For several years Parson's Mill was the largest in Duval County.

In 1842, the Seminole war ended, and an era of prosperity followed, until the conflict between the states began in 1861. On March 4, 1842, the charter of the town of Jacksonville was amended, changing the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at a point on the south bank of the St. Johns River directly south from the mouth of Hogan's Creek, thence north to the mouth of Hogan's Creek aforesaid, thence along said creek ascending with the meanders of the south branch of said creek to a point near the public road (known as the King's Road) where said creek takes direction from nearly southwest to nearly northwest from said bend by a direct line in nearly a southwesterly direction to the mouth of McCoy's Creek, thence across the St. Johns River by a direct line, to Hendrick's Point, thence eastwardly along the bank of the St. Johns River to the point of beginning."

It is evident that the plan for raising money by lottery to complete the court house and academy was not a success, as on March 5, 1842, an Act of the Legislative Council was approved by the governor to repeal the Act of February 11, 1834, which legalized the lottery.

In 1844, the county of Columbia was created out of the western part of Duval, the western boundary of the county being the eastern boundary of Columbia County, or so much as lay south of Nassau County, and the dividing line between Duval and Alachua was located at "a line running due south of Mrs. Munroe's place to the St. Augustine (Bellamy's) Road, thence down said road to Picolata and thence along the present boundary of Duval County."

On February 23, 1844, a franchise was granted to Joseph Finnegan to establish a ferry "at, or near, Constancia on the St. Johns River," with exclusive rights for five miles up or down the river, the rates to be subject to the Duval County Court. The exact location of Constancia is not known, but from the fact that Finnegan was interested at Mayport about this time, Constancia was evidently in that section. On March 13, 1844, William J. Hendricks was granted a franchise to establish a ferry "at the Cowford on the south bank of St. Johns River opposite the town of Jacksonville" for a term of ten years. No other person could establish a ferry on the "south bank of said river within two miles, either above or below said ferry." On the same date, March 13, 1844, a franchise was granted to Maria Doggett, widow of John L. Doggett, deceased, allowing her to enjoy "the unexpired term in the ferry of South Jacksonville," which franchise was approved Feb-

ruary 2, 1838. This gave her the exclusive right to keep a ferry at Jacksonville within the incorporate limits of the town for ten years from the first day of January, 1845, the toll rate to be subject to the Duval County Court. An interesting item of this act is a statement—"that no ferry shall be allowed on cattle that may be swam across the river at Jacksonville, and only a reasonable compensation for the use of the swimming pen."

On March 6, of the following year, David L. Palmer was authorized by the Legislative Council to build a toll bridge with flood gate and dyke, "the flood gate only to be opened at low water," across St. Pablo Creek on the St. Johns River where the post-road from Jacksonville to Mayport crossed the creek. This is the first record of a toll bridge in Duval County and the franchise ran for fifty years, subject to tolls that might be established by the Duval County Court. No other bridge or ferry could be built within four miles on said creek unless same was free.

Florida Lodge No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was established in Jacksonville in 1844. A charter had been granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States on March 9, 1841, to this lodge at Middleburg, or Black Creek, where it was located for three years, and in 1844 was organized in Jacksonville, building a lodge room on the corner of Adams and Market Streets. This hall was used, not only as a lodge room by the Odd Fellows, but as a meeting place for the citizens of the town, and also as a school house. The Odd Fellows Lodge is the oldest in Duval County and has been continuously active since 1844.

On February 20, 1844, the Legislative Council passed a resolution, asking Congress for an appropriation for the erection of a Marine hospital in Jacksonville, and on March following, asked for an appropriation of \$10,000.00 to repair the road from Jacksonville to Mineral Springs on the direct mail route to Tallahassee.

The year 1845 was the last year of the Territory of Florida, and one of the last Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory was one passed on March 6 of that year, relative to Duval County's roads. It provided that no person should be required to work more than six days on a public road during any one year, and as a substitute for such labor the sum of \$3.00 could be paid.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. (1846-1860.)

THE first session of the general assembly of the State of Florida passed few local bills, the time being taken up with general acts and regulations regarding the new state. The only reference to Duval was an Act of December 19, 1845, fixing the rate of dockage, wharfage, and storage in Jacksonville. Some advancement was made in the school laws, however. The judges of the county courts were made superintendents of the common schools, and the trustees in the district were required to make a report to the judges on the first of each year. Little, however, was done for education. Most of the schools were taught by itinerant school teachers who spent but a short time in the various communities.

Harrison Starratt, now living in the northeastern section of the county, tells of a school taught in 1845 by Mr. Roe, who had a log house near the river. Mr. Roe taught a few months and moved on and there were no other schools in that section until 1850, when Miss Lucy Berney started a private school about three miles farther west on the Nassau River. A description of the country schoolhouse of that day is given by Mr. Z. T. Roberts, who was born on McGirts Creek in the forties, as being built of logs with dirt floor, and planks laid across logs for seats, with no desks. Under the legal organization the administration of the schools was supposed to be in the hands of the board of trustees for each township, the judges of the county court and the secretary of that territory. The trustees were elected by popular vote and were supposed to care for and rent the school lands and appropriate the revenue to educational purposes. The homes, however, were so far apart, and the mode of travel so difficult that public school matters were given little attention. It is said that Colonel John Broward, who owned Broward Neck, east of Trout Creek, established a private school for the benefit of his own children and those of his friends. Teachers were brought from the North and a full course of study was said to have been provided. Among the teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Augustus DeCottes, who came from Charleston, South Carolina, and Jefferson Plympton Belknap, a Harvard graduate, who had settled in Mandarin, and had engaged in raising silk worms. The silk worm culture failed, and Belknap took a position as teacher in the school, later marrying a niece of Colonel Broward. Several children attended this school from Jacksonville. They were driven out to Trout Creek, rowed across the river by a slave and spent the week at the Broward home, returning to town on Friday.¹

About 1846 the first hotel in Jacksonville² was built at the southwest corner

¹Records of Broward Family.

²"History of Jacksonville"—T. Frederick Davis.

of Adams and Newnan streets by Oliver Wood, and called the "Woods Hotel." About 1851, it was sold to Samuel Buffington and was known as the "Buffington House." In 1852, two other hotels were established, the "Crespo House," Adams and Ocean Streets, and the "Coy House," Monroe and Ocean Streets. In 1847,



Duval County in 1846, reproduced from map of Florida, compiled by Topographical Engineers of Washington, D. C., from map of Lieut. Blake, engineer for Gen. Winfield Scott.

the John R. Hogan donation, which is now a part of Jacksonville, known as Springfield, was sold to Thomas W. Jones and wife, Adeline Jones, by Thomas G. Saunders, who had come from North Carolina with his family and bought the property from I. D. Hart. Hart had bought it from Colonel John Warren, who had received the title through Wm. G. Dawson from John R. Hogan. Jones paid Saun-

ders \$400 in gold for the 640 acres. Later, Eliza S. Jones, daughter of Thomas W. Jones, married Wm. M. Bostick, who began the settlement of that section of the city of Jacksonville.

There was an era of prosperity in Duval County from 1845 until the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861. The various Acts of the general assembly were for internal improvements and for the better governing of county affairs. The regulations of pilotage by the specially appointed committee did not appear to be satisfactory, and December 29, 1847, such regulations were placed in the hands of the board of county commissioners. As the territory developed more attention was given to good roads. On January 6, 1849, the Legislature petitioned Congress to establish a mail route eastward from Olusta to Gary's Ferry in Duval, and January 17, 1851, an Act was passed, amending the road and highway bill of January 5, 1847, which referred especially to Duval County, and allowed the judge of probate and board of county commissioners to assess an annual road tax not to exceed \$8.00 per person, subject to road duty.

At this time the principal industry in Duval County was lumber and naval stores. The value of the long-leaf yellow pine was being realized. Parson's Mill at Mayport was followed by the building of others in Jacksonville, and by 1850 there were seven mills along the St. Johns River, covering about a mile of waterfront. The harbor was generally filled with schooners loading lumber for domestic and foreign markets, and the scene along the river front is described as a forest of masts.¹ At that time, Bay Street was a sandy trail and the business of the city was located entirely between Ocean and Main Streets, consisting of a private bank conducted by Reed & Holmes, three or four stores, and a bar room. Most of the saw-mills were built and owned by northern men, and by 1849 the business had become of sufficient importance for the Legislature to pass an Act on January 30 of that year, authorizing the appointment of measurers and inspectors of lumber and fixing their fees. One of the first to hold this office in Duval was Ethelred Barrs, the husband of Mrs. Abigail Shattuck Barrs.

Solomon Lodge No. 20, of Jacksonville, A. F. and A. M. of the Masons, was chartered January 10, 1849, with James M. Bryant, Worshipful Master, and twelve charter members. This was the first Masonic Lodge in Duval County and was the only one established until 1873. From the beginning, its members have exerted a wide influence in the County's history, and in December, 1927, its membership had increased to 1,217.

The population of the county, according to the census of 1850, was 4,539, of which Jacksonville consisted of about 500. During the next ten years, however, the town increased to a population of 2,000. About this time the first regular weekly schedule steamboat was begun between Jacksonville and Savannah, and a smaller boat ran once a week to Enterprise on the upper St. Johns. A writer in the *Florida Union*, of March, 1881, describing those early days states that there was not a wheel vehicle in town, except a second-hand hearse and a dray. "Sam

¹See Biography Abigail Shattuck Barrs.

Reed, a venerable colored man, with an equally aged mule, were the officials in burying and draying." The buildings were of wood, usually one-story, and the wharfs were made of slabs. In 1850, through the efforts of General Edwin Ledwith and Dr. A. S. Baldwin, a large number of water-oak trees were planted on the streets of Jacksonville by an old negro, April Saurez. These trees were for many years the pride of the town and gave it the name of "The Forest City." In 1850 the first efforts were made for fire fighting in Jacksonville.¹ Several wells were built at street corners and a fire bell was hung in a tower, at the corner of Newnan and Adams Streets.

On January 20, 1851, the Jacksonville and Alligator Plank Road Company was incorporated by the Legislature, which authorized the building of a plank road between Jacksonville and Alligator, now Lake City. The capital was \$75,000 and books were opened in Jacksonville under the superintendence of Steven D. Hernandez, Isaah D. Hart, and Charles Burns. It was a toll road and in 1855, the capital stock was increased to \$125,000.

1851 saw the first actual development of railroads in Duval. On January 14, 1851, the Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad was incorporated, the proposed road to run from a point on the St. Marys River or on the Atlantic Ocean, in the most eligible direction to some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico. The capital was \$2,000,000, and subscription books were to be opened in several places, including Jacksonville, under the superintendence of A. M. Reed and J. W. Bryant. The Internal Improvement Act of November, 1854, provided that the Internal Improvement lands not then sold, and the swamp lands belonging to the State, should be vested in the Internal Improvement Board. Among the improvements to be aided by the Board was "a line of railroad from the St. Johns River at Jacksonville." The Act provided that coupon bonds to the amount of \$8,000 per mile should be issued for the purchase of material, after the grading had been done, and \$2,000 additional per mile for the purchase of necessary equipment after the rails had been laid. David Yulee, United States Senator from Florida, was interested in building a road from Fernandina, westward through Duval County, and January 8, 1853, the charter of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad was amended. The organization meeting was held in Jacksonville March 6, 1855. Dr. A. S. Baldwin was a leading factor in the building of the first railroad into Jacksonville, for which the city issued bonds amounting to \$50,000.¹ The work on the road, however, did not begin until 1857 and was delayed by the yellow fever epidemic of that year. It was completed to Lake City on March 13, 1860, and an excursion followed two days later, when the citizens were given an opportunity for their first ride on the railroad. Baldwin, the junction of the road from Jacksonville to Fernandina, had previously been named Thigpen, its name being changed about this time in honor of Dr. Baldwin. Previous to the building of the railroad the principal means of transportation was a four-horse

¹"History of Jacksonville"—T. Frederick Davis.

coach which ran between Tallahassee and Jacksonville, making the trip in four days.

On January 18, 1855, the first Act regarding telegraph lines in the state was passed, incorporating the "Cuba & United States Submarine and Territorial Magnetic Telegraph Company." The company had a capital stock of \$600,000, and Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and his associates, were given permission to construct telegraph lines in the state.

The many schooners in the harbor loading lumber from the mills, caused the presence of a large number of sailors, who were constant patrons of the one bar-room in town, and their conduct was such that the local authorities had difficulty in preserving order. This lawless element even carried their depredations into the county, requiring a Legislative Act to give the sheriff proper powers to cope with them. On December 22, 1856, it was made unlawful for any sailor of any vessel lying in the St. Johns River, or Black Creek, to enter the premises of any citizen, or "to shoot with a gun or any other instrument on the Sabbath day, upon the premises of any citizen of said county," the penalty of which was from twenty to one hundred dollars. The health of the town was also a matter of consideration, and on January 13, 1859, an Act was passed, providing that the "Intendant and Councilmen of the town of Jacksonville" should be the Board of Health, with the powers of quarantine, requiring all vessels suspected of carrying infectious or contagious diseases, to stop at Dame's Point until an examination was made. They were given jurisdiction in cases of quarantine on all the waters of the St. Johns River, including inlets and creeks, to the limits of Jacksonville.

The boundary line of Duval County was again adjusted and an Act was approved January 2, 1857, defining the boundaries between Duval and Nassau Counties as beginning at the southwest corner of township one, north of range twenty-five east, "and the said boundary line shall extend thence to the southwest corner of township two, south of range twenty-four, east; thence west along the boundary line between township two and three; south of range twenty-three, to the point of intersection with the northeastern branch of Big Creek, thence down said creek to the St. Marys River, and that "nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the original line of the county of Duval, and the expense of running said line shall be borne by the county of Nassau."

On December 31, 1857, the county of Clay was formed out of Duval, the line defined as commencing "on the west bank of the St. Johns River, at the dividing line between townships three and four, south of range twenty-six, east; thence westward by said line to the range line dividing ranges twenty-two and twenty-three, east; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the north line of Putnam County."

On January 5, 1859, a franchise was granted William A. Young, for the "Cowford Ferry at Jacksonville," the term being ten years. The toll rates were subject to the county commissioners, and there could be no other ferry within three miles. The Act further provided that, if any white man interfered with Young he should

forfeit twenty-five dollars, and any negro or mullatto should "receive thirty-nine lashes."

For some time the citizens of the town of Jacksonville had objected to paying the road tax into the county fund as required by law. To meet their protests a Legislative Act was approved December 11, 1856, providing that the road tax collected from the citizens of Jacksonville under the county road law should be applied solely for the improvement of streets and sidewalks within the limits of the town.

There were many calamities in the county during this period. On April 5, 1854, a disastrous conflagration destroyed several hundred thousand dollars of property in Jacksonville, and in the same year a scarlet-fever epidemic in Savannah created consternation in Duval County, and quarantine was declared against that city. Again in 1856, on November 15, another disastrous fire occurred in Jacksonville. In January, 1857, a freeze killed most of the fruit trees; and in the summer of the same year occurred a yellow-fever epidemic which caused the death of many prominent citizens, among whom were Phillip Dewees and Reverend W. A. Bours, rector of the St. Johns Episcopal Church.¹ He was succeeded by Reverend S. L. Kerr the following year, who in turn was succeeded by Reverend H. H. Hewitt in 1861.

The same year saw the building of two new churches in Jacksonville, the Methodist on the corner of Duval and Monroe Streets, which replaced the old structure erected in 1839; and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with the Reverend Frank Hamilton, who had recently come from Savannah, as pastor. It was located on the corner of Newnan and Duval Streets.² Another incident in the church history of Jacksonville was the fact that thirteen of the most active members of the Ocean Street Presbyterian Church moved to Fernandina in 1858. Dr. J. H. Mitchell was the only remaining male member of the church.

In 1859, Jacksonville became a city. By an Act in January of that year the charter was amended, designating it as the "City of Jacksonville." Its municipal officers consisted of a mayor, eight aldermen, a city marshal, city treasurer, and clerk of the council, all elected by the people. Although the marshal was elected by direct vote, under the charter the mayor had the power of removal. On April 30, 1859, the Jacksonville Light Infantry, the first military company in the city, was organized with Holmes Steele as the first captain. Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States its services were offered to the Confederacy. After the war it was disbanded, but reorganized in 1880 with sixty men under Captain W. B. Young.²

The first gas works built in Jacksonville was in 1859, the plant was located on East Bay Street opposite the lumber mill of Alsop and Clark, and the gas was made of rosin. The price was \$8.00 per thousand feet. The capital stock of the com-

¹Webb's "History of Florida."

²Esgate's "Jacksonville."

pany was \$18,000, taken up in small subscriptions by various citizens of the town.¹ In the same year the first telegraph line was built from Jacksonville to Baldwin, where it connected with the line from the North.

The year 1860 found Duval County on the highway of prosperity. The result of the presidential election of that year, however, brought vividly to the minds of the people the matter of secession, which was the foremost question under discussion at that time. The Legislature of 1860 passed a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to call a convention in Tallahassee January 3, 1861, for the purpose of providing measures to protect the State against "the dangers incident to the position of this State in the Federal Union." This was called the Secession Convention. The representation in the convention was the same as in the regular election for members of the Senate and House, John P. Sanderson was elected from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, of which Duval County was a part, and J. M. Daniel as representative from Duval County. Governor Perry issued a proclamation November 30, 1860, calling a meeting of the convention at Tallahassee on January 3, 1861.

On December 28, 1860, the ladies of Broward's Neck, through Miss Helen Broward, presented a flag to Governor Perry. In acknowledging receipt of this flag the Governor expressed the enthusiasm of the adherents of the Southern Confederacy, "It is indeed appropriate to the occasion which has induced its presentation; and you have only anticipated by a few days the proud position of our beloved commonwealth, by placing Florida under the symbol of a bright and effulgent star, by the side of South Carolina, on a field of azure, which I devoutly pray God may fitly represent the future serenity and cloudless sky of Southern Nationality."

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville."

CHAPTER XIX.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. (1861-1862.)

THE Secession Convention met at Tallahassee, January 3, 1861, and on January 10, passed Articles of Secession, declaring Florida an "independent nation." On April 18, a new constitution was adopted and Florida joined the Confederacy.

There was not the usual enthusiasm in Jacksonville for the Confederate cause which pervaded the central and interior parts of the State. In fact, there was a strong sentiment in the city opposed to secession, for a great part of the wealth and influence was among the newcomers from the North, owners of the recently built lumber mills. In the country, the large land and slave owners were strong secessionists; the timber cutters and small farmers were not enthusiastic for war. Throughout the year 1861, the question was openly and fearlessly debated in the streets and in the homes of Jacksonville, finally, however, the sentiment for the South gained the mastery. The Jacksonville Light Infantry, under Captain Holmes Steele, was one of the first to offer its services to John Milton, now Governor of Florida, and was sent to Mayport at the mouth of the St. Johns River, where entrenchments of palmetto logs and sand were thrown up and named Fort Steele in honor of its commander. Its armament consisted of four, four-inch muzzle-loading cannon. Another local company, called the Milton Artillery, under Captain George C. Acosta, was organized for the purpose of defending the St. Johns River and Jacksonville, but there are no records to show how long it remained in service.¹ Another company of the same name was afterward organized in West Florida by Captain J. L. Dunham and took part in the campaign around Jacksonville in 1862.

The Jacksonville Light Infantry was mustered into the Confederate service on Amelia Island on August 10, 1861, and became Company A, Third Florida Infantry. Captain Steele was succeeded by John B. Oliviers November, 1861, who was disabled at the Battle of Perryville November, 1862, and his successor was Aristides Doggett,² who served as Captain throughout the war. Another company of this regiment was the Duval Cowboys, which became Company F, with Lucius A. Hardee as Captain from the organization to May, 1862, when Albert Drysdale succeeded him. These two companies were stationed at St. Johns Bluff and the remainder of the regiment on Amelia Island. They saw little active service during the first year of the war but spent the time in throwing up entrenchments on the St. Johns River and on Talbert Island. They remained in Duval County until May, 1862, when the regiment was sent west to join General Braxton Bragg's

¹"Soldiers of Florida"—Published under Legislative Act of 1903.

²See Biography, John L. Doggett.

army in Mississippi. They were a part of the army of the Middle West and served gallantly throughout the war with General Joseph E. Johnston, surrendering near Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

Another Duval Company was Company H, First Florida Cavalry. They were mustered into service July, 1861, at Camp Mary Davis near Tallahassee, and served in Florida until the spring of 1862, when they were sent to Chattanooga as the First Florida Cavalry, Dismounted. They lost heavily during the war and there was only a remnant that finally surrendered under General Joseph E. Johnston. Captain Noble A. Hull was the first commander, but resigned and was succeeded by Captain D. E. Maxwell.¹

A Company, called the Bartow Cavalry, was raised under an order from Governor Milton and mustered in at Jacksonville by John W. Brady and James L. Winter on October 14, 1861, but there is no record where the company served or when it was mustered out.¹ These are the only companies recorded as individual organizations from Duval County, although, a large number of its male population were members of the various companies recruited in the State during the war. Colonel Edward Hopkins, of Jacksonville, was commander of the Fourth Florida Regiment at the time of its organization, July 1, 1861, and the Second Florida Infantry, composed of ten companies from various parts of the State, was mustered in at the Brick Church, later known as La Villa, now a part of Jacksonville, July 13, 1861, by Major, afterwards Colonel W. T. Stockton. Captain Edward M. L'Engle was Assistant Quartermaster. The regiment rendezvoused at the Brick Church for a short time; was transported to Richmond, and served during the war as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. Of the entire regiment, only seven officers and fifty-nine men were left to surrender at Appomattox.¹

On September 4, 1861, Brigadier-General John G. Grayson arrived in Florida to assume command of the Confederate forces, and on September 13, addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, painting the deplorable condition of the State's defences. He wrote: "As sure as the sun rises, unless cannon powder be sent to Florida in the next thirty days she will fall into the hands of the North."² He made requisition for eighteen cannon and ammunition and began the work of strengthening the fortifications, which included Talbert Island, Fort Steele at Mayport, and St. Johns Bluff. He had just begun the work when he was incapacitated by illness and was replaced by Brigadier-General J. H. Trapier on October 22.² In a few weeks General Grayson died and Colonel W. O. Duckworth of the Third Regiment, with headquarters at Fort Clinch on Amelia Island, commanded until the arrival of General Trapier. The only troops in East Florida at this time were the Third and Fourth Florida Regiments, and a few companies of cavalry, scattered along the coast from Fernandina to St. Augustine,² amounting in all to about one thousand men. In November, the territory was visited by General Robert E.

¹"Soldiers of Florida".

²War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

Lee, then Commander of the Department of the Southeast, who reported to the Adjutant General at Richmond the unprotected condition which prevailed.¹

There is no record that General Trapier was in command in Florida until January 17, 1862, when Headquarters addressed an order to him on that date.¹ On February 14th, General Lee suggested that the guns used in the defense of the St. Johns River be placed at one point instead of two, but leaving the matter to General Trapier's judgment. It was evidently General Lee's plan to remove the guns from St. Johns Bluff and Fort Steele to Yellow Bluff at Dame's Point, now New Berlin. However, before the suggestion could be carried out, General Lee, on February 24, ordered General Trapier to abandon Talbert and other islands and retire to the mainland. The defense at Fort Steele and St. Johns Bluff, however, was continued for a few weeks.

At that time the gunboats of the Union forces, which had previously captured Port Royal, South Carolina, and established headquarters at Hilton Head, in that state, appeared daily off Fernandina and the mouth of the St. Johns River. On February 23, 1862, General T. W. Sherman, commander of the Union Forces at Hilton Head, reported that an expedition against Fernandina and Jacksonville would start on the following day under General Horatio G. Wright. On March 7, General Wright reported the occupation of Amelia Island, Fort Clinch and Fernandina, which General Trapier had evacuated.

On March 8, an expedition of several gunboats under the command of Commander J. R. Goldsboro, with the Transport "Boston" and a land force, set out from Fernandina for the St. Johns River. In his report to General Sherman, General Wright states that the destruction of the batteries at St. Johns Bluff and other points on the river, and the capture of Jacksonville, were the objects of the expedition. He further states, "it is agreed by Flag Officer Du Pont and myself that the permanent occupation of Jacksonville at this time would not be judicious, nor do I think it is in accordance with the spirit of your instructions of the 27th ultimo. It has therefore been determined that, while it may be desirable to land and occupy Jacksonville or other points *for a few hours* for purposes of reconnaissance or other necessary service, the troops shall be withdrawn and return to the gunboats when this shall be accomplished." In a communication of the same date to Colonel Thomas J. Whipple of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, General Wright again emphasizes the orders and plans not to occupy Jacksonville permanently. General Sherman himself, in a report to the War Department, dated March 9, states that the permanent occupation of Jacksonville at that time would be injudicious, and that such was the views of the Government. These statements are of importance in the light of subsequent happenings which involved the fortunes of those inhabitants of Jacksonville who were Union sympathizers.

In the meantime, General Trapier had evacuated Fort Steele, St. Johns Bluff, and Yellow Bluff, losing fifteen cannon and saving eighteen. On the approach of the Union forces he burned the railroad bridges between Fernandina and Bald-

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

win. On March 11, four gunboats and two transports entered the St. Johns and proceeded cautiously up the river. There is no record of any resistance on the part of the Confederate forces, which evacuated all points below Jacksonville.

A story is told by Z. T. Roberts of a ruse employed by Colonel John Broward, which delayed the Union forces for a short time, in order to remove his slaves and other property from his plantation below Trout Creek. He and his neighbors painted a considerable number of palmetto logs so as to resemble cannon and placed them on a promontory near the river. The Union gunboats believing it to be a battery shelled it and were delayed a sufficient time to allow Colonel Broward to escape with his property.

When the report reached Jacksonville that Fernandina had been captured, great excitement prevailed. Those who favored the Confederate cause prepared to depart for the interior. No defense was contemplated, and Mayor H. H. Hoeg issued a proclamation on March 7, urging all citizens to surrender peaceably, and admonishing them to remain at home and pursue their usual vocations. Confederate soldiers passed through the town and brought stories that added to the panic. Every outgoing train was loaded and the Plank Road to Lake City was lined with pedestrians and vehicles carrying the fleeing inhabitants. The Union sympathizers, however, were elated over the coming of the Stars and Stripes and some of the larger property owners among the Southerners decided to remain.

Mrs. Margaret Da Costa Muckenfuss now living in Jacksonville, who was a young girl at the time, tells the story of the coming of the Union troops and the fleeing of the southern sympathizers. Her father, Aaron W. Acosta, lived at the corner of Cedar and Duval Streets then on the outer edge of the town. Uriah Bowden was their next door neighbor. The Acosta family did not leave until the Union gunboats were in sight coming up the river. In the late afternoon of March 12, Mr. Acosta took his wife and four children together with what belongings they could carry and in a row boat, with a negro polled his way along the edge of the St. Johns River to Saddler's Point in Ortega reaching there in the early morning. Here he spent several days in the deserted home of Wilkinson Call, and then set out for Baldwin to which place the family walked. There they remained until Baldwin was taken by the Union troops and negro soldiers came to the Acosta home and thrust bayonets through the beds in search of anything hidden, arrested Aaron Acosta and forced the family to return to Jacksonville and take the Oath of Allegiance.

Upon the approach of the Union forces, a Confederate gunboat, partially completed, was burned in the stocks, and threats to burn the town were openly made. On the afternoon of March 11, the day before the arrival of the Union gunboats, a train bearing a number of Confederate soldiers came into the town and several lumber mills and houses, including the Judson Hotel, were burned. General Wright, in his report of March 15,¹ gives the loss as "seven saw-mills, four million feet of lumber, a large hotel, four or five private dwellings, and the railroad depot," besides the unfinished gunboat.

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

One company of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment was placed at Mayport¹ and Jacksonville was occupied March 12. Captain Thomas H. Stephens, the Ranking Naval Officer, was in command until the arrival of General Horatio G. Wright a few days later. Many of the inhabitants who remained, received the Union forces with enthusiasm, others with submission, there being no display of ill will or resistance. When, however, Captain Stephens assured them that the occupation would be permanent, those who had been silent on account of fear of reprisal by the Confederates, were more cordial in their reception. A paper was drawn up by some of the leaders of the Union sympathizers, declaring their allegiance to the Union, which thirty signed, and was presented to General Wright who had arrived on the 16th. He in turn forwarded it to General T. W. Sherman at Hilton Head, who hastened to Jacksonville and increased the force in the town by one regiment. The garrison then comprised the "97th Pennsylvania, six companies of the Fourth New Hampshire, and two sections of Hamilton's Battery."²

General Trapier, upon evacuating the St. Johns River territory, took up a position near Three-Mile Creek and upon the occupation of Jacksonville by the Union forces retired to Baldwin from which point skirmishing parties were sent out. The first blood shed on Duval soil, as far as is known, was on the night of March 24, when Lieutenant Thomas E. Strange of Company K, and Lieutenant Frank Ross, and Charles Ross of Company I of the Third Florida Infantry, with ten volunteers, attacked a Federal picket at the Brick Church. They killed four and captured three of the Union troops, and in the skirmish Lieutenant Strange was mortally wounded.³ This is the Confederate account. General H. G. Wright reports the encounter under date of March 25, 1862, as follows: "Last night, or rather this morning about three o'clock, a party of the enemy, numbering some fifty perhaps, made an attack upon one of our picket stations, and out of the seven men composing it, killed one; severely and it is feared, mortally wounded another and captured three. The remaining two escaped."⁴

The old Brick Church, where the first blood of the war was shed in Duval County, was located near what is now the intersection of Church Street and Myrtle Avenue, Jacksonville.⁴ There was a cemetery of considerable size to the south of it which has since been cultivated, and there are now only three graves left marked, which, surrounded by an iron fence, is the burying plot of the Jaudon family. On one of the tombstones is carved, "Elias G. Jaudon, died November 9, 1872, at the age of sixty-five years." Next to it is a stone on which is written, "Susan Elvira, daughter of Elias G. and J. F. Jaudon, born September 14, 1842, and died February 28, 1861." On the third tombstone the epitaph has been obliterated.

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

²"Soldiers of Florida".

³Report of General H. G. Wright—War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

⁴Statement of Wm. D. Vinzant who lived in Jacksonville at the time.

The Brick Church was built by the Baptist denomination in 1844, after they had sold their property at the corner of Duval and Newnan Streets to the Presbyterians. Elias G. Jaudon and his wife, J. F. Jaudon, were charter members of the original church established in July, 1838, and, until his death in 1872, he was one of its most prominent members. The church was partially destroyed during the war, when pickets and batteries were located there, and it was often shelled by the Confederates. The building was never used as a church again, a new church being later erected on Church Street between Julia and Hogan Streets.

General Wright also states in his report of the affair of the Brick Church, that two men of another picket station went beyond the lines and were captured. On March 31, he with five companies of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Three-Mile Creek driving the Confederate outposts back toward Baldwin. There were no casualties.

On April 1, Colonel W. G. M. Davis, Commander of the Confederate Outposts, sent a communication from Camp Langford to General Wright by Mr. Oscar Hart under a flag of truce, asking permission to have Mr. Hart interview the citizens of Jacksonville in regard to leaving the city and the safe conduct for anyone who desired to leave the town and join their family in the interior. General Wright replied that he would not allow Mr. Hart to interview the citizens in regard to leaving, or to collect transportation for conveyance, but that he would permit the removal from Jacksonville of any person who might desire to leave the Union lines to join their family and reside in the interior of the State. He also requested that Colonel Davis reciprocate by allowing any person who desired to return to Jacksonville to do so.

General Sherman had on March 20 issued a proclamation "to the people of East Florida," urging them to return to their allegiance to the United States. On the same day a meeting was held in the court house, with C. L. Robinson as chairman, O. L. Keene, secretary, who "with Colonel John S. Sammis, S. F. Halliday, Paran Moody, John W. Price, and Philip Fraser,"¹ composed a committee which prepared the following resolutions: "We, the people of the city of Jacksonville and its vicinity, in the county of Duval, and the State of Florida, embraced within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States of America, do hereby set forth our declaration of rights and our solemn protest against the abrogation of the same by any pretended State or other authority. First: We hold that government is a contract, in which protection is the price of allegiance; that when protection is denied, through weakness or design, allegiance is no longer due. Second: We hold that an established form of government cannot be changed or abrogated except by the will of the people, intelligently and willingly expressed and fairly ratified. Third: We hold that no state of the United States has any legal or constitutional right to separate itself from the Government and jurisdiction of the United States. Fourth: We hold that an act of the Convention of the State of Florida commonly known as the ordinance of secession is void, being in direct conflict

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

with the Constitution of the United States, in never having been submitted to the people for ratification. Fifth: We hold that the State of Florida is an integral part of the United States, subject to the constitutional jurisdiction of the same, and we have reason to believe that thousands of her citizens would hail with joy the restoration of the Government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of unrestrained popular and military despotism. We solemnly protest against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention of the State of Florida, which were designed to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the United States. We protest against the despotism fostered by the State and other authorities claiming jurisdiction over us, which has denied us the rights most dear to freemen—freedom of speech and a free press. We protest against the exactions which have been imposed upon us—forced contributions of money, property, and labor; enlistments for military service procured by threats and misrepresentations. We protest against the tyranny which demands of us as a measure of revolutionary policy abandonment of our homes and property and exposure of our wives and children to sickness, destitution, gaunt famine, innumerable and untold miseries and sorrows. We protest against that mad and barbarous policy which has punished us for remaining in our own homes by sending a brutal and unrestrained soldiery to pillage and burn our property, threaten and destroy our lives. We protest against the denunciation of the Governor, who threatens to hang us because we do not tamely submit to such indignities and “lick the hand just raised to shed our blood.” From such despotism and from such dangers and indignities we have been released by the restoration of the Government of the United States, with the benign principles of the Constitution. The reign of terror is past. Law and order prevails in our midst. It belongs now to the citizens of the State who hold to their allegiance to the United States to raise up a State Government according to those provisions of the State which are not in conflict with or repugnant to the provisions of the United States. Be it therefore resolved, That we adopt the foregoing protest and declaration of rights, and recommend that a convention of all loyal citizens be called forthwith, for the purpose of organizing a state government of the State of Florida. Be it further resolved, That the chief of the military department of the United States be requested to retain at this place a sufficient force to maintain order and protect the people in their persons and property. All of which is respectfully submitted.”

PHILIP FRASER, Chairman.

A true copy of the resolutions as passed at said meeting and adopted as their own act.

C. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

O. L. KEENE, Secretary.

Many enthusiastic speeches were made and the meeting unanimously adopted these resolutions. Notices were sent to Fernandina, St. Augustine, and other territory which could be reached, urging the people to attend the convention to be called. The meeting adjourned until the 24th giving these delegates an opportunity to reach Jacksonville. General Sherman was highly pleased with the demonstra-

tion and the same day issued a proclamation, urging the people to organize and elect officers for their new government. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting and proclamations were sent outside the line, and a preacher, named Whitney, who carried a copy into Volusia County, was captured by the Confederates and summarily hung. The Union sympathizers in Duval, however, were in no way frightened as they thought they had the protection of the Union troops. The second meeting was held on the 24th, according to notice, with several Unionists from out of town. John W. Price, Pete Frazier, J. D. Mitchell, C. S. Emery, and J. Remington, were appointed a committee, which drew up the following resolutions,¹ which were adopted unanimously by the meeting: "WHEREAS, For the security and happiness of the people of the State of Florida it is necessary that a State Government be formed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida, as it existed previous to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, therefore, RESOLVED: That in order to facilitate the formation of such a Government a convention of the people be called to meet at the city of Jacksonville on the 10th day of April, A. D., 1862, to establish a State Government, elect a Governor, and other State officers, a Representative to Congress, or in their sovereign capacity to provide therefor as they shall deem best for their interest. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That all the counties and precincts of the State which shall think proper shall be requested to send delegates to said convention. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the counties of the St. Johns, Nassau, Putnam, Clay, Volusia, Orange and Brevard be especially requested to send delegates to said convention. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That under the benign influence of the Government of the United States as it now exists over us our property and lives are secure from the incendiary and assassin, and enjoy the protection and peace which are now ours. RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be distributed throughout the State as extensively as possible. All of which has been respectfully submitted."

JOHN W. PRICE, Chairman.

April 7, 1862, was named as the day for the election of delegates. General Sherman had in the meantime returned to Hilton Head and sent considerable reinforcements to Jacksonville. The Union sympathizers felt perfectly secure in their position and looked forward to the erection of a Union State within the Southern Confederacy. In the meantime, the Confederate Commander learning of these activities, issued a scathing proclamation against the leaders of the Union sympathizers. On the afternoon of April 7, just three days before the date of the Convention, a peremptory order was received by General Wright, the Union Commander, that Jacksonville would be evacuated and the troops returned to Hilton Head immediately. General Wright gave the order for evacuation on the following morning at 10 o'clock, which order spread consternation among the Union sympathizers. They knew what their fate would be should they remain in Jack-

¹Diary of Calvin L. Robinson, Chairman of the Meeting.

sonville at the mercy of the Confederate forces. All gathered what valuables they could and went aboard the gunboats and transports and at twelve o'clock noon, the Union troops were marched on board, the embarkation being completed about 2 P. M.

Owing to the heavy wind which came up in the morning, it was impossible to get all the transports clear of the wharf until nearly sunset and fearing the intricate channel of the river by night, the fleet lay in the river until morning. At 6 A. M. on the 9th, the transports Belvedere and Cosmopolitan which had on board many citizens of Jacksonville, were convoyed down the river by the gunboat Ottawa under Captain Thomas H. Stevens, Senior Naval Officer; the Pembina, under Captain J. P. Bankhead; and the Ellen under Captain Budd. General Wright stated that he took with him "all the stores and other public property, guns and armament" which he was able to carry, and destroyed the remainder.

The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, which had been left at Mayport, was taken on board, Fort Steele and the guns there were destroyed and the carriages and platforms were burned, together with the small buildings. The transport Belvedere proceeded to St. Augustine, and the Cosmopolitan to Fernandina.

General Wright expressed regret for the withdrawal of the troops in Jacksonville on account of the public avowal of the citizens in favor of the Union cause, encouraged by the proclamation of General Sherman. He states in his report of April 13, 1862, "these persons could not remain behind with their families with any safety, the enemy having threatened the lives of all who should show us the least favor or even remain in town after our occupation, and I accordingly brought off all such as desired to go, taking also such of their property as the limited transportation at my command permitted. Many of these people have abandoned all, and are without other means than the worthless paper currency in circulation before our arrival." These refugees were landed in Fernandina where General Wright instructed the Commander at the post to issue one ration of provisions per day to each person twelve years old and over, and one-half ration to those under that age. He recommended that this arrangement be continued as long as the necessity for it existed.

The vacant houses in Fernandina were assigned to them as temporary homes. Friends of these Jacksonville refugees living in the North appealed to Congress for the reason for the sudden evacuation of Jacksonville, and on the 24th day of April, 1862, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all the facts and circumstances in reference thereto. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, replied to the Speaker of the House on April 8, 1862, stating that he was instructed by President Lincoln that "Jacksonville was evacuated by orders of the commanding general of that department for reasons which it is not deemed compatible with the public interest at present to disclose."

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES (CONTINUED). (1862-1864).

JUST prior to the invasion of East Florida by the Union forces, General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Department of the Southeast, had on March 1, 1862, ordered General Trapier to transfer a large part of his forces to the Army of Tennessee, stating that, "only troops to be retained in Florida are such as may be necessary to defend the Appalachicola River." This raised a protest from Governor Milton. On March 16, General Trapier reported the following troops in Duval County and vicinity: Third Regiment, Florida Volunteers, Colonel Dilworth, at Baldwin; Fourth Regiment, Florida Volunteers, Colonel Hopkins, at Sanderson; Fifth Regiment, Florida Volunteers, being organized; Martin's Light Battery, six pieces; Gamble's Battery, three pieces, not equipped. Governor Milton had severely criticized General Trapier's evacuation, urging his removal as Commander of the Florida troops. His first appeal was to the Secretary of War, and later to President Jefferson Davis. On April 8, 1862, Trapier was removed by the Confederate War Department and Brigadier-General Joseph Finegan appointed in his place.

The Union forces continued to occupy Fernandina and at the time of the evacuation of Jacksonville that portion of the Confederate forces in Duval County was commanded by Colonel G. M. Davis, who had succeeded Colonel W. S. Dilworth. On April 12, Captain Wm. M. Footman of Company F, First Florida Cavalry, with forty men, went on a scouting expedition along the line of the Fernandina railroad and captured two men on a hand-car, and a short time afterwards found a party of five men in the house of Judge O'Neal, killed one of them and captured the remainder. According to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bisbee, Jr., the Union commander at Fernandina, these men were members of the Ninth Maine Infantry.

Captain J. J. Dickinson, one of the most romantic figures of the war, who with his Company H, Second Florida Cavalry, was a terror to the Union forces, was active around Jacksonville for a short time in the summer and fall of 1862. On the 31st of August he was ordered to Jacksonville and camped near Brick Church, remaining there three weeks. From there he was ordered to Yellow Bluff, which he occupied and remained there for one week, at which time he returned to Camp Finegan. He only remained there a short time, however, when he was ordered to Palatka, where he was active for several weeks. Again he was ordered back to Jacksonville and engaged in several skirmishes just prior to the second evacuation.

On September 6, General Finegan, with a detachment of Captain Robert H. Gamble's Light Artillery and Lieutenant Villipigue's Artillery, came to Jacksonville and with Milton's Artillery under Captain Dunham, which had been stationed

there, and three companies of infantry, under Major T. W. Brevard, Westcott's Rangers, Richard's First Florida Special Battalion and Stephen's cavalry crossed the St. Johns River in flat boats and proceeded down the east side of the river to St. Johns Bluff where two Union gunboats were anchored. He succeeded in planting a battery of six guns on the Bluff before being seen by the gunboats. General Finegan returned to Jacksonville leaving Captain Dunham in command. On the 11th, the gunboats, discovering the presence of the Confederates, attacked and the firing was spirited on both sides for four hours and a half, in which one of the gunboats was crippled and the others driven off. The Confederate loss was one man killed and eight wounded.¹ The Union loss is not reported.

General O. M. Mitchell, now Union Commander of the Department of the South, learning of the fortification at St. Johns Bluff, sent General J. M. Brannan with a force of two regiments of infantry, one light battery, a detachment of cavalry numbering in all 1,573 men, with the gunboats, "Paul Jones," "Cimarron," "Water Witch," "Hale," "Uncas," and "Patroon." The troops landed at Mayport on the night of October 1. Three gunboats proceeded up the river but were repulsed by the gun fire of the Confederate batteries. General Brannan established a position on Mount Pleasant Creek with considerable difficulty on account of the swampy ground and numerous waterways. The local people reported to him that the force at St. Johns Bluff was about 1,200,—a report greatly exaggerated,—and he called upon Fernandina for reinforcements. In the meantime Colonel T. H. Good of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers landed a force off Pablo Creek near Greenfield Plantation, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, proceeded cautiously toward the Bluff. He found the place deserted, reporting that a table with a large meat pie, still warm, and other food had been left by the Confederates, showing their quick departure.

General Finegan had left Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Hopkins in command of the Confederate force at St. Johns Bluff, and upon hearing of the landing of the Union troops hastened there, but upon reaching Jacksonville, on October 3, learned of the evacuation and immediately called for an investigation of Colonel Hopkins' action. Hopkins in a report of October 8, 1862,² claimed that he did not have sufficient force to defend his position, that his ammunition had been depleted as well as made ineffectual by the rain, therefore, he was compelled to evacuate to prevent capture of his men. Finegan severely criticised him for not resisting, and especially for not spiking his guns and destroying his ammunition, all of which fell into the hands of the Union forces. Colonel Hopkins was court martialed at Camp Finegan in October but exonerated, the court ruling that he was "wholly justifiable in abandoning the batteries."²

General Brannan after capturing St. Johns Bluff left the work of removing the guns to Colonel Good, and on October 5, proceeded up the river to Jacksonville on the transport Ben De Ford with 785 infantry. He found a battery at

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XIV, Page 121.

²*Ibid.* Page 138.

Yellow Bluff or Dames Point, which had been evacuated by the Confederates, and reported that Jacksonville was nearly deserted "there being but a small proportion of its inhabitants left, chiefly old men, women and children."¹ A small detachment of Confederate Cavalry hovered around the town, but retired upon the establishment of a Union picket line. On the 9th, General Brannan sent the Darlington with 100 men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania under Captain Yard and a convoy of gunboats under Lieutenant Williams of the U. S. Navy, up the St. Johns River and captured the steamer "Governor Milton." He embarked at Jacksonville on the 11th carrying "several refugees and about 276 contrabands including men, women and children,"² and reached Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the 13th.

There were no further activities of importance in Duval County until March, 1863, when Jacksonville was occupied by the Union troops for the third time. In the early part of that month, Colonel T. W. Higginson and Colonel James Montgomery, commanding respectively the First and Second South Carolina Volunteers (colored), were sent by General R. Saxton with transports and gunboats up the St. Johns River which landed at Jacksonville on the 10th. General Saxton reported to the Secretary of War, that the object was to recruit and arm Florida negroes. Upon receiving the information of the landing General Finegan telegraphed for reinforcements and proceeded immediately to Camp Finegan on Cedar and McGirt Creek, arriving there at midnight of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, he made a reconnoissance with Colonel A. H. McCormick of the Second Florida Cavalry, and the Partisan Rangers under Major Brevard, advancing into the suburbs of the town, which he found strongly picketed, and drove them in, and, advancing still farther met two companies of negro infantry which he also drove back after a sharp encounter, killing two and wounding four, and sustaining the loss of one man, Surgeon Meredith. The Confederate force then coming under the fire of the Union gunboats were compelled to retire. Later in the day Major Brevard made a second advance into the town and routed two companies of negro troops, but was also held back by the fire of the gunboats.

General Finegan reported³ that the Union forces had placed field pieces on all the streets and had "cut down all the trees of which there were a great number, and made of them barricades and abatis" and had "burned the houses from the river out beyond the suburbs of the town."

The presence of the negro troops excited particular animosity and alarm in Florida, and on March 13, General Finegan issued a call for all who could bear arms to join the colors to drive out the invaders. On the 17th, Colonel McCormick called upon Colonel Higginson to remove the women and children from Jacksonville within twenty-four hours, after which time they would remain on the responsibility of the Union officer, McCormick offered to send teams to the "brick yard

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XIV, page 142.

²*Ibid.* Page 131.

³*Ibid.* Page 226.

church"¹ or into the town under a flag of truce to transport the refugees. Colonel Higginson replied on the 18th that not only would there be no restrictions against the departure of women and children from Jacksonville but that he would assist in the removal with his own teams.

On the night of March, 24, Lieutenant T. E. Buckman, Confederate Chief of Ordinance, with a rifled 32 pounder loaded on a flat car, attached to a locomotive, and supported by a detachment of infantry approached sufficiently near to shell the town. His fire was effective until the gunboats concentrated their fire with such accuracy as to force him to withdraw, but without loss. The following morning of the 25th, Colonel Higginson with about 1,500 men in three columns advanced along the railroad for about three miles, when he was met by General Finegan's force. The flat car with the cannon was moved forward and again did effective work. Captain Robert H. Gamble's battery opened a cross fire, and the Union force retired to town after destroying a culvert on the railroad. The Union side admitted a loss of seven killed and wounded while the Confederates reported no casualties. The Confederates continued for several days and nights to advance the flat car and cannon, shelling the town, the locomotive pulling it out of range of the gunboats when their fire became too hot. This cannonading and constant attacks annoyed the Union Commander and on Sunday the 29th, he evacuated Jacksonville. During the embarkation of the troops the town was fired and a great part of it burned including St. Johns Episcopal Church, the Catholic Church and the court house. General Finegan in his report of March 31² stated that he "hurried into town as soon as he learned of the evacuation" and "found the town in great part consumed but succeeded in extinguishing the fire in some valuable buildings." Colonel John D. Rust of the 8th Maine Regiment, who had arrived in Jacksonville on the 23rd to join the Union forces, states: "While the evacuation was taking place several fires were lit, a portion of them undoubtedly by secessionists. Perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed. Many Union families came away with us." This was the third occupation and evacuation of Jacksonville:

The fourth and final invasion was in the late winter and early spring of 1864. On January 13 of that year, President Lincoln addressed a letter to Major Q. A. Gillmore, Union Commander of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, to the effect that "an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to reconstruct a loyal State Government in Florida" and that he had sent Major John Hay, Private Secretary to the President, to Florida as a messenger in reference to that matter.³ On the following day, General Gillmore requested the War Department for a commission for an expedition to the St. Johns River, and received a reply on January 22 that such an expedition would be left to his judgment, but in their opinion it

¹Brick Church, corner of Myrtle Avenue and Church Street.

²War of the Rebellion, Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XIV, page 234.

³*Ibid.* Series I, Vol. VI. John Hay was afterwards Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley.

was of little importance as a military operation, but would give an outlet for cotton and "open a favorable field for the enlistment of colored troops."¹ General Gillmore urged the invasion of Florida in order to cut off the large supply of beef and other provisions, which the Confederacy was receiving from the State. It was said that at the time several thousand head of cattle were sent each week to the Confederate Army. On February 4, the following troops embarked for Hilton Head: Seventh Connecticut; Seventh New Hampshire; Eighth Regiment, United States Troops (colored); Second South Carolina Volunteers (colored); Third United States Volunteers (colored); Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored); Fortieth Massachusetts, and Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry; Langdon's Light Battery (four pieces); Elder's Horse Battery (four pieces); and one section of James' Rhode Island Battery (two pieces).

On the morning of the 6th, the "Island City," carrying troops under Major Brooks of Gillmore's staff, crossed the bar of the St. Johns River and anchored off Mayport, and was followed a few minutes later by the "Ottawa," the "Norwich," and the "Hunter." Pickets were landed in order to prevent information being carried inland by the people. The "Island City" proceeded up the river to Trout Creek. On the morning of the 7th, the "Maple Leaf" arrived with General Seymour on board. The "Norwich" and "Maple Leaf" proceeded up the river ahead of the transports. The following is a copy of the report of Frank B. Meriam, Acting Master of the "Norwich," to Rear-Admiral John Dahlgren: "At 10:10 got under way and proceeded up the river. When about six miles up the river saw the transports under way coming up. At 2:05 P. M. stopped off Mr. Palmer's place and communicated with Mr. Palmer. Learned from him that only 20 men were in town and that the expedition was not expected. At 2:45 started ahead. At 3:05 went to quarters. At 3:20 arrived off the town, the Maple Leaf being in sight off Commodore Point. Steamed slowly by the wharves, close in. When up with the upper end of the town, turned round and steamed down to the Maple Leaf, which had made fast to a dock. At 3:40 the troops commenced landing. Took a position ahead of the Maple Leaf. Several transports went alongside the wharves. One, the Hunter, was fired into by the rebel pickets. At 4, a landing having been effected, anchored. The Ottawa having been detained below, I went on shore and saw General Seymour. He said he was disappointed that the Ottawa had not come up. I informed the general that I should be obliged to go up the river to blockade McGirts Creek so that the Saint Mary's might not escape up the river. I asked him if he intended moving that night. He said, 'No; the artillery or the horses had not come up.' He told me one company of cavalry had gone a short distance to look after the pickets that fired at the Hunter." Included in the force which followed under General Gillmore, were eighteen transports and gunboats.

¹War of the Rebellion, Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

On the morning of February 7, a portion of the command under Brigadier-General T. Seymour, convoyed by the gunboat *Norwich*, Captain Meriam commanding, ascended the river and landed at Jacksonville in the afternoon. At the approach of the Union troops, the Confederates burned the steamer *St. Mary*, and 270 bales of cotton a few miles above Jacksonville. On the night of the 8th, Colonel Guy V. Henry, commanding the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, and Major Stevens with a battalion of cavalry, pushed forward into the interior past Camp Finegan, on Cedar Creek near McGirts Creek, and captured a battery three miles to the west, returning before morning. General Gillmore reported to the department that he had taken over one hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, and other valuable property, without the loss of a man. On February 10, Colonel Henry pushed north and at the south fork of St. Marys River engaged with one hundred and fifty Confederates, and sustained a loss of twenty-five men killed and wounded, with very little loss to the Confederates who escaped into the woods.

General Joseph Finegan, at Camp Finegan, with a force consisting of Company D, of the Sixth Florida Infantry, and Companies F and K of the Second Florida Cavalry, Colonel Caraway Smith, commanding, fell back to Baldwin as the Union troops advanced, calling for reinforcements to withstand the invasion. Immediately upon learning of the situation, General G. T. Beauregard, commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with headquarters in Charleston, instructed General Wm. M. Gardiner, the Commander of Middle Florida with headquarters at Quincy, to send to General Finegan at Baldwin all the available reinforcements, and instructed General J. F. Gilmer at Savannah to send General A. H. Colquitt's brigade to Baldwin. On February 21, General Beauregard wrote General Milton that all available troops in South Carolina and Georgia were being hurried to General Finegan, and that he, himself, would soon join the forces in Florida.

The Federal troops occupied and fortified Baldwin as Finegan fell back along the Lake City road, with Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick protecting the rear. On the 30th, he took up his position at Camp Beauregard near Ocean Pond, or Olustee. The Union troops pushed on to Barber where they met Major Robert Harris with two companies of the Second Florida Cavalry. Within a few days sufficient reinforcements had arrived to increase Finegan's force to 4,600 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 3 batteries of artillery of 12 guns.

On February 20, the Union troops advanced in three columns, with 8,000 men. The two armies met at Olustee or Ocean Pond, and there was fought the bloodiest battle in Florida. The Confederates were victorious.

General Seymour, the Union Commander, reported total casualties of 253 killed and 1,616 wounded and missing. General Finegan reported his loss as 93 killed and 847 wounded. The Confederates captured one set of colors, 1,600 stands of arms, 130,000 rounds of cartridges, and 5 pieces of artillery. The Union troops fell back to Barber's Ford, a distance of about eighteen miles from the battle ground, under the protection of their cavalry, and for some reason General Finegan's orders to pursue them were not carried out. On the morning of the 21st, the Union

troops continued to retreat toward Baldwin, and having collected their forces, moved on to Jacksonville. Captain B. F. Skinner, in his report of the engagement at Olustee, gives an account of finding between Baldwin and Ten-Mile Station¹ three cars which belonged to a train which had left Baldwin in the morning, and that one of these cars contained 400 boxes of hard bread. He states that his command pushed these cars about three miles on the same day. This carload of hard bread was captured by the Confederates at the point where the railroad crosses a branch of McGirts Creek, and for this reason the place was called "Cracker Swamp," a name it still retains.²

At this point, General Finegan stopped on his march from Baldwin toward Jacksonville which he claims was because of orders received from General W. M. Gardiner. According to Gardiner's report, General Finegan did not reach Cracker Swamp on McGirts Creek until February 26. A controversy arose between them and General Beauregard removed Finegan and appointed General W. B. Taliaferro to succeed him. It seems strange that General Finegan should have been removed from command after his brilliant victory at Olustee. Under the criticism of General Gardiner he showed remarkable patience, and assured the War Department that he would serve with his best ability wherever placed. General Taliaferro's appointment was countermanded and General Finegan was voted thanks by the Confederate President and Congress, continuing in command until March 4, when Major-General Patton Anderson succeeded him.

General Finegan established a camp on McGirts Creek near the crossing of the railroad, which he named Camp Milton in honor of the Governor of Florida. It was located twelve miles from Jacksonville and was about five miles west of Camp Finegan. Camp Milton is described as being "at the point where the railroad and wagon road from Jacksonville to Lake City crosses McGirts Creek."

On March 2, General G. T. Beauregard arrived at Camp Milton on a tour of inspection. The day before, advance pickets had gone forward to Cedar Creek within seven miles of Jacksonville. On March 3, General Anderson arrived. At the time the Union forces had fortified themselves in Jacksonville, breastworks having been thrown up from Hogans Creek on the east in the neighborhood of what is now Union and Beaver Streets running west to about what is now Davis Street, thence in a southwesterly direction to McCoy's Creek. General Seymour in his report of March 15, describes seven batteries along this line: "Redoubt Sammon" having four guns; "Battery Myrick, occupied by field guns as the occasion may require;" "Redoubt Fribley," five guns; "Battery McCrea," two guns; "Redoubt Reed," four guns; "Battery Hamilton," nine guns; "Redoubt Moore," described as having been well cleared of trees and placed near the cemetery. The ground across Hogans Creek was well commanded by Redoubt Reed. Both Hogans and McCoy's Creeks were boggy swamps and beyond the trees were felled to form

¹Now Whitehouse.

²John R. Blocker, a Confederate Veteran now living in Jacksonville, has told the author the story of the capture of this hardtack.

a barrier. General Seymour had also fortified and garrisoned Yellow Bluff at Dame's Point where a signal tower had been erected,¹ and a garrison placed at Mayport. No mention is made of St. Johns Bluff being fortified or garrisoned at this time.

General Beauregard, having learned of the situation at Jacksonville, notified the War Department that unless the Confederate forces could be considerably increased and supplied with means for a regular siege of the town, that the operations of the Confederate troops must be limited to the defensive to prevent the penetration of the Union forces into the interior. He organized the forces of General Anderson into three brigades, one under the command of General Finegan, one under General Colquitt, and the third under Colonel George B. Harrison, Jr. He organized a brigade of cavalry under Colonel Robert H. Anderson, and four light batteries of four pieces each under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Jones, and two batteries of siege guns of six pieces each under Major George L. Buist. The total number of Confederate troops under the command of General Patton Anderson at this time was eight thousand, including eighteen hundred cavalry. In Jacksonville and the outlying points the Union force was estimated to be about twelve thousand.

On March 24, General Seymour was succeeded by General J. P. Hatch as Commander of the Union forces in the District of Florida. On March 1, a battalion of cavalry, a squadron of infantry, and one piece of artillery, were sent from Jacksonville under Major Stevens to reconnoiter the Confederate position at Camp Milton. About a mile from Pickett, now Dinsmore, they met about one hundred Confederate cavalry and two pieces of artillery. A battle occurred, called the Skirmish of Cedar Creek. The Confederates drove the Union forces back to Three-Mile Run, when Captain Guy V. Henry arrived with Union reinforcements and took command. The Confederates charged but were bogged in the soft ground and lost several men and horses. They dismounted, however, and continued the fight on foot, gradually driving the Union troops back. In the meantime, reinforcements, consisting of three hundred Confederate cavalry arrived, which turned the flank and the Union troops were driven to Three-Mile Run. The action commenced at 10 A. M. and lasted until 3 P. M., covering about five miles of ground, every foot of which was hotly contested. Captain Henry reported one killed, four wounded, and five prisoners, claiming a loss of seven on the side of the Confederates, including a captain, and thirty wounded.

On March 5, both General Anderson and General Colquitt reported to the department that in their opinion the capture of Jacksonville would be a great loss without compensating results, as it could not be held against the Union gunboats. On March 10, General Beauregard quoted that he was planting battery on the St. Johns River a few miles above Jacksonville to prevent the Union troops from passing up the river. On March 12, a Confederate force of cavalry under Colonel R. H. Anderson, moved along the Plank Road to take up a position on Colonel Hart's plantation, near what is now Marietta.

¹Outlines of these fortifications still remain.

While the Confederates had had the advantage of land, the Union forces were better equipped for water transportation and took advantage of this by pushing up the St. Johns River and landing a force at Palatka. On March 13, the Columbine captured the Confederate steamer *Sunter* on Lake George with all its officers and crew. A few days later the *Hattie Brock*, with one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was captured by a Union gunboat. These were serious losses to the Confederates for these small boats were of great value in navigating the river, where large boats could not penetrate.

On March 20, General Beauregard was compelled to leave Camp Milton and proceeded to Charleston, South Carolina. The orders which he left with General Patton Anderson, give a good outline of the Confederate plans. At that time, General Beauregard was aware that the Union forces had occupied Palatka and that the operations would probably be west from that point. He says, "Having to return temporarily to Charleston sooner than I had intended, I desire giving you herewith my general views as to the future probable operations against the enemy now occupying Jacksonville with about 12,000 or 15,000 men, and Palatka with about 1,500 men, as reported by scouts, deserters, etc. Your present available forces (less than 8,000 men) are not sufficient to enable you to drive the enemy out of Jacksonville, fortified and supported by four or five gunboats, as the place is at present. The task with regard to Palatka would be less difficult if you could detach on such an expedition, to insure its success, a sufficient force from the troops at McGirts Creek. But this might be attended with more danger than the object in view would warrant. Your present defensive line in rear of McGirts Creek is only for a temporary purpose—that is, until the works around Baldwin shall be sufficiently completed to enable you to give battle at that point, with all the chances of success in your favor, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers. I have ordered Colonel Harris to prepare positions on those works for the guns of the Siege Train and the 32-pounder rifle intended for the new battery ordered on Fleming's Island. Should the enemy advance upon you from Jacksonville, you should retire on Baldwin slowly, drawing him after you. About one brigade will take position in the lines there, with some cavalry on the left; the other two brigades and main body of cavalry will take position on the right, ready to take the enemy in flank and rear by advancing between the Little and Big Cypress Swamps, should he attack the lines in front. In the event of his again being defeated, he should be pursued vigorously by the cavalry on his flanks and the infantry on his rear. Should the enemy divide his forces by re-enforcing strongly those already at Palatka, the proposed battery at Fleming's Island on the Saint Johns should be constructed at once, and torpedoes put in the river so as to prevent its navigation. Should the enemy, after fortifying strongly Jacksonville and Palatka, leave those two places with only a strong garrison in each, a battery should be put up at once near the mouth of Trout Creek, a few miles below Jacksonville, to cut off its communication with the mouth of the river; this would insure the fall or evacuation of both places. Colonel D. B. Harris, chief engineer of the department, will remain with you for the present; and has received my general instructions relative to the works referred to."

On March 30, General Anderson reported that a heavy rain throughout the previous week had damaged the railroad between Baldwin and Lake City to such an extent that the trains could not pass. Scouts were placed at Saddler's Point and Read's Wharf above Jacksonville, and one at St. Johns Bluff. The latter reported daily arrivals of transports loaded with supplies. Four boats, in addition, were reported to have gone up the river to Palatka. The number of Union troops at this time in Jacksonville were about 5,000. Many of them sent after the Battle of Olustee, had returned to Hilton Head.¹

Colonel Anderson, in command of the Confederate cavalry, who had been assigned to Hart's Farm, reported that he only had 948 privates for duty to keep a line nine miles in length from Hogan's Landing to Trout Creek. He received a report from the mother of one of his scouts, who lived in Jacksonville, and who came through the lines to see her son, that the Union troops were repairing the saw-mills and wharves and buildings in town, and had opened several stores, also that Mrs. Seymour and the wives of several other officers had arrived.

During the latter part of March, a large number of torpedoes were planted in the St. Johns River by Captain E. Pliny Bryan, and on April 1, at four o'clock in the morning, the *Maple Leaf*, a Union transport, exploded one of these and sunk. A section of artillery under Lieutenant Gamble, supported by infantry under the command of Captain Grieve, were sent to complete the wreck. They reached the bank of the river about daylight on the morning of the 2nd, and after firing several shots at the wreck, boarded it and set fire to the upper works. The *Maple Leaf* was destroyed at a point near Mandarin and four of the crew were drowned. It was a double-stack, side-wheeled steamer, and was loaded with equipment for the troops at Palatka.

On April 2, General Finegan was dispatched with a force of 2,500 men to attack Palatka. On April 3, the scout at St. Johns Bluff reported the arrival of the following Union vessels: "The *'Canonicus,'* with a few white troops; the *'Dictator,'* crowded with negro troops; a large black steamer, with a few white troops and horses; the *'Mary Benton,'* a good many white troops, horses, and mules; the *'Delaware,'* crowded with white troops; a black transport, crowded with white troops; and a large nameless transport, crowded with white troops."¹ On the following day, the same scout reported the arrival of "a gunboat crowded with horses and men, two large transports, crowded with men and horses." Upon receipt of this information, General Anderson recalled General Finegan. On April 12, the Union forces were withdrawn from Palatka, part of them to the opposite side of the river at Picolata, the remainder sent to St. Augustine and Jacksonville.

On April 13, General Anderson reported to General Beauregard that the Union forces in Jacksonville were 15,000. On April 2, General Hatch sent Colonel Henry with three squadron of cavalry, supported by two regiments of infantry, and four pieces of artillery to reconnoiter near Camp Milton. One squadron of cav-

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. VI.

alry, supported by five companies of infantry, proceeded along the King's Road to the North. One company of infantry went west along the Plank Road, with the object of attracting the attention of the Confederate forces. The Confederate pickets were driven in, falling back to Cedar Creek. There they held a strong position in the woods. A sharp encounter occurred and the Confederates gave way and fell back toward Camp Finegan. As all the passes across the Creek were barricaded the Union troops returned to Jacksonville. This was called the Second Skirmish of Cedar Creek, in which eight Union soldiers were wounded, but none killed, and the Confederate loss was about the same. The Union troops captured twenty-five head of cattle and one horse.

On, or about April 15, the Union steamer, "Hunter," returning from Picolata, exploded a torpedo off Mandarin Point near the wreck of the Maple Leaf, and was totally destroyed. The "Cosmopolitan" and the gunboat, "Norwich," were with the "Hunter" at the time, but passed over the torpedo safely without exploding it. One man of the "Hunter" crew was drowned. On May 9, the Harriet A. Weed, a Union vessel towing a schooner up the St. Johns River, was sunk by a torpedo planted by the Confederates about twelve miles below Jacksonville making the third sunk by them within forty days. Added to the list was also the destruction of the "Columbine" by Captain J. J. Dickinson at Horse Landing near Palatka, two weeks later, capturing 64 and killing 25 without the loss of a man.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. (1864-1865.)

THE occupation of Jacksonville in 1864 by the Union troops was regarded by many in the North as a political move on the part of President Lincoln in the campaign for his re-election in that year. One of the evidences offered, is the fact that he wrote directly to General Gilmore suggesting the expedition, rather, than through the usual channel of the War Department. In addition, he sent Major John Hay, at that time Assistant Adjutant General, to Jacksonville, as his personal representative to bring about "loyal political reconstruction." The result was the sending of six delegates from East Florida to the Republican National Convention of 1864 held at Baltimore. Three of these, Paran Moody, John S. Sammis, and John W. Price¹ were from Jacksonville. Calvin L. Robinson and Phillip Fraser, who were also delegates, had left Jacksonville in 1862 with the Union troops and at this time Robinson was a refugee in Fernandina and Fraser in St. Augustine. Both returned to Jacksonville at the close of the war.

On May 17, 1864, General Patton Anderson reported that there were only 3,563 Confederate troops in Florida, yet General Robert E. Lee's demand for reinforcements for his defense of Richmond was so insistent that the War Department called upon Anderson for part of his depleted force and General Finegan's brigade was sent to Virginia.

On May 28, General George H. Gordon, then commanding the Union forces, sent Colonel Shaw with 300 negro and 100 white troops with two sections of artillery from Jacksonville toward Baldwin. When they crossed Cedar Creek near the site of Camp Finegan, they met a detachment of Confederates which Shaw claimed was about four hundred. He reported that "a brisk fire of infantry and artillery was maintained for a brief period," checking the Confederates' advance, after which he returned to Jacksonville. General Gordon complained that he could not extend his line farther westward with his small force. General Anderson maintained his position at Camp Milton behind entrenchments made of huge logs firmly fastened and covered with earth and further protected by McGirts Creek on his front. On May 31, General Gordon prepared to attack him, bringing reinforcements by boat from Picolata, part of which marched across country from St. Augustine. One column of about 1,400 troops, half of them colored, commanded by Colonel Noble of the 17th Connecticut Volunteers, were sent by boat up McGirts Creek to land at the mouth of Cedar Creek at night, and to work northward along its west bank gaining the rear of the Confederate entrenchments. Another column of 1,059 troops under Colonel Shaw of the Seventh U. S. Colored

¹Brevard gives the name J. W. Smith, Fleming gives John W. Price as a delegate and from other records the latter appears to be correct.

Troops, marched along a dirt road that ran south of the Jacksonville and Baldwin Railroad. Colonel Noble's column effected a landing without opposition about 3 A. M. on the morning of June 1, and proceeded without opposition gaining the rear of Camp Milton about the time that Colonel Shaw and his force reached the front of the entrenchments. General Gordon, in his report, claimed that the camp had been hastily deserted. He says: "Evidences of a hasty flight were apparent in burning trestle work on the railroad and abandoned stores and forage." He claimed that he destroyed the camp and returned to Jacksonville on the second of June.¹

The report of the Confederate commander is quite different. He claims that the Union forces drove his cavalry from the camp back toward Baldwin; that on April 2, he advanced with additional cavalry and drove them back to Jacksonville with slight loss, and that his lines were re-established the same as before the movement.

By the end of May, General Gordon, the Union commander, had established boat patrols on the St. Johns River as far as Picolata. He had protested to the department against the further withdrawal of white troops and replacing them with negroes claiming it was not advantageous to the Union cause. His protests, however, were not in accord with the plans of higher authorities for in the early part of June he was removed and General Wm. Birney took command. At that time the reports show there were only 3,365 Union troops in East Florida, including those at Jacksonville, Yellow Bluff and Mandarin as well as the troops at St. Augustine, Fernandina and Palatka. Grant as well as Lee was calling for all available troops for the battles in Virginia.

General Birney, upon assuming command, immediately conceived the idea that Baldwin was the strategic point in Florida and set about to capture it. He was willing to use colored troops,—all he could get,—and on June 5 called for more of them. On June 7, he ordered Colonel Shaw to send a force of 200 men to prevent the laying of torpedoes by the Confederates at Fleming's Island; at Doctor's Lake and at the mouth of McGirts Creek. His orders were to especially capture "one O'Hern," and to cause all the inhabitants loyal to the Union to move to the east side of the river, and all who were disloyal to move to the west side within the Confederate lines. The Confederates had succeeded in laying a number of torpedoes off Saddler Point at Ortega. The Union Commander also sent negro scouts throughout the eastern part of the county and reported that the inhabitants to the south, on the east side of the St. Johns River were loyal. He boasted that he considered his telegraph lines between Jacksonville and St. Augustine as safe as those between Philadelphia and New York.

General Birney's report, however, was too optimistic. On July 7, Major Mayer, Commander at Yellow Bluff, reported that the Confederates under Colonel McCormick with the Second Florida Cavalry had advanced his camp to the head

¹Reports of General George H. Gordon and Major-General Potter Anderson—War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXXV, Part 1, pages 401, 403.

waters of Trout Creek, and that a vedette had been pushed to the St. Johns, between Trout and Cedar Creeks, planting torpedoes in the river below Jacksonville.¹ On July 13, to meet this Confederate aggression, General Birney landed a regiment of the Third U. S. Colored Troops, and the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry at the mouth of Trout Creek and advanced north, burning the bridge over the south branch of that stream. They reached Turner's Place where they met Captain McElvoy of the Fifth Florida Cavalry Battalion with about 60 men. McElvoy drove the advance guard back, but finding that he was being flanked by a larger force, fell back to Hall's Branch, fighting as he went. Finding he was again being flanked he withdrew across Little Trout Creek to Big Trout Creek at Higginbotham's, and skirmished until he was almost surrounded by the Union force. He thereupon retired down the road leading to Baldwin, and encamped on the night of the 14th at Mrs. Greene's plantation, while the Union troops remained at Higginbotham's. As the left of Camp Milton had been turned by the Union troops, Major G. W. Scott, its commander, withdrew his entire command toward Baldwin on July 16, concentrating there with Colonel A. H. McCormick for its defense. The Union force remained at Higginbotham's, watched by a small force of Confederates which had been relieved by Captain Summers of the Second Florida Cavalry. On the 17th, Major Fox with a detachment of Union cavalry made a raid up the King's Road to Callahan, destroying the telegraph office, burning two flat cars loaded with railroad iron; also the house of Joel Wingate, a Confederate scout, and the house of a Mr. Jones. They arrested Joseph Hogans and Washington Broward and carried off the negroes of a Mr. Geiger and the horses of Jones and Higginbotham.

On the 18th, Colonel McCormick sent Major Scott with 180 cavalry against General Birney's force at Higginbotham's, but the Union force had returned to Yellow Bluff where they embarked for Jacksonville. On the 19th, Major Scott re-occupied Camp Milton.² This action was called the Skirmish of Trout Creek and covered a territory of ten miles. The loss was slight on both sides.

General Birney reported to the War Department that the advance was to cover the operations of a party sent up the Nassau River to Holmes Mill for the purpose of removing to Jacksonville, machinery worth \$50,000 and to place it about two miles below the town, on the south side of the river, at the site of the Empire Mills, previously destroyed. He reported the successful removal of the machinery, and that the erection of the mill in Jacksonville would tend to allay the fears of loyal citizens that the town might again be evacuated.

After this expedition, General Birney allowed his soldiers little rest, and immediately began his campaign to capture Baldwin. On July 22, two days after his return from Trout Creek, he ordered Colonel James Shaw, commanding the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, to embark his command and enter Black Creek

¹War of the Rebellion, Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXXV, Part 1, page 171.

²War of the Rebellion, Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXXV, Part 1, pages 410-413.

the same day; landing in an obscure place four miles up the stream, returning the boats to Mandarin to take on the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers with their horses. Such secrecy was to be employed in this expedition that no inhabitant of the Black Creek section was to be allowed to leave his or her home, and any civilian coming into the Union lines was to be detained in custody. Fires could only be built in sheltered spots. Colonel Harris with the Ohio troops stationed at Mandarin was



Mandarin Wharf, Mandarin, Fla.

Where the Union Troops Embarked.

admonished to have his men and horses on the wharf, with rations and forage, ready to load promptly on the arrival of the boats.¹ Although it took three nights to transport and land the force, they were not observed by the Confederates until Sunday, July 24, when the Union forces began to cross the South Fork of Black Creek. The Confederates were driven back, and a force sent to destroy two small trestles on the Baldwin-Gainesville Railroad. Colonel Morgan with 100 men made a march of thirty miles around the Confederate camp, and burned the large trestle over the St. Marys River, capturing the guard there.

Colonel A. H. McCormick, commanding the Confederate forces at Baldwin, found himself cut off from his communication with Lake City with only twenty-four hours supplies. He withdrew his force from Camp Milton and sent Major G. W. Scott against Birney on Black Creek. Scott drove the advance guard of the Union force back, but was compelled to retreat before superior numbers, and returned to Baldwin the next day. There a council of war was held. McCor-

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXXV, Part 11, page 184.

mick's entire force was only 216 cavalry under Scott, 40 reserves under Captain Spencer and Captain Villipigue's battery of four guns. The decision was to evacuate Baldwin which they did at 3 A. M. on the 26th, pursued by the Union cavalry, but they safely crossed the St. Mary's at Lang's Ferry. The Union force occupied Baldwin, capturing a quantity of forage, several flags, a wagon load of sabres and miscellaneous property. The Union report of their losses in the expedition is five wounded, one seriously; and the capture of nineteen prisoners. The Confederates report the loss of two officers and ten men.

A locomotive and train was cut off, and remained in the possession of the Confederates at Callahan. On July 27, a force was dispatched from Yellow Bluff which captured it, and attempted to send it to Baldwin. It ran off the track, however, and only after much difficulty finally reached its destination. Birney placed Colonel William H. Noble in command at Baldwin; ordered him to destroy all trestles on the railroad; to block the fords across the St. Marys, and to strengthen his fortifications for he expected the Confederates to attempt to retake Baldwin.

On July 31, 1864, General Birney was ordered with his brigade of four regiments of colored troops to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and on the same day, General John P. Hatch was appointed in his place. After the departure of Birney, and before the arrival of Hatch, Colonel Noble was in command of the Union forces in Florida. The report of July, 1864, shows that the total number of troops under him was 5,097.

General Hatch arrived at Jacksonville on the night of August 3, and on August 9, reported three regiments of infantry, a battery and battalion of cavalry at Baldwin; that he had destroyed the railroad toward Lake City; and was preparing to make a raid through Alachua and Marion Counties. He also reported that over 700 refugees had come to Jacksonville, from the interior and taken the oath of allegiance, and that all were in a destitute condition. Probably most of these were negroes.

On August 10, there was a skirmish a few miles west of Baldwin, near the Duval County line, between the Union and Confederate cavalry, the latter attacking the former, who were engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks. Two companies of Confederates drove the Union troops back toward Baldwin, but General Hatch dispatched reinforcements of a hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery and the Confederates retired beyond the St. Marys. This was the last action on Duval soil during the war, excepting, occasional minor forays. The Confederate forces were gradually forced to the west and the fighting was in the central counties. Jacksonville continued to be the Union headquarters of the District of Florida, the commanding officer occupying the home of Colonel Sanderson on the corner of Forsyth and Ocean Streets, where the building called the "Columns" now stands.

On September 4, 1864, Colonel William H. Noble, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry reported from his headquarters at Magnolia, Florida, that on August 15, he had set fire to "all the buildings at Baldwin and also large piles of

the superstructure and iron of all the roads entering there,"¹ and had on the same day returned to Magnolia.

The diminishing line of gray was pushed west until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox in April, 1865, closed the war. Then the Union soldiers, mostly negroes, returned to Jacksonville where some embarked for the North. The Confederate soldiers of Duval, all that was left of them, straggled home in ragged uniforms to begin life anew. The families who had refugeed to the interior also came back, to face the future, following the debacle that had deprived them of practically all their worldly goods. Dead trees and logs filled the streets. Many of the houses had been destroyed; some of the people were without shelter, and could not even recognize the places where they had once lived. Every saw-mill in Jacksonville had been burned excepting Scott's mill, over which the English flag had been raised. Want and misery stared the people in the face. Even bacon and grits, the most sustaining diet, was scarce, and, as during the latter days of the war, parched wheat, rye or sweet potatoes served for coffee.

The population of Jacksonville had, at one time, according to a Union officer, been reduced to twenty men. There was no ferry across the St. Johns during the war. Robert A. Mickler, now living in Jacksonville, tells of swimming his horse across the river in 1863.² The ferry was one of the first public enterprises to be re-established. In other parts of the county conditions were much the same. Baldwin and Mayport had suffered, the large mill at the latter place having been burned. Mandarin was in better condition than the other settlements, although it had been occupied for a short time. In the rural districts little farming had been done during the war and the lumber and logging business, the chief industry in 1860, had ceased altogether. There was no currency; no commerce; no steamboats on the river, and the one railroad in the county was practically useless. To add to the misery there was constant talk of confiscation of property by the Federal authorities. In towns and country the devastation seemed complete and the future black, yet, all courageously began the work of reconstruction.

¹War of the Rebellion—Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXXV, Part 1, page 430.

²See Biography Robert A. Mickler—Biographical History.

CHAPTER XXII.

RECONSTRUCTION. (1865-1875.)

THERE were few Legislative Acts relating to Duval County passed during the war. One of these, enacted on February 14, 1861, is of interest in that it provided that stevedores, appointed by Port Wardens, must be white men and citizens of Florida. Negroes could only be employed when the owner of the vessel was a citizen of the State. A captain who was a citizen of a non-slave holding state or country could only employ negro stevedores, when the loading of the vessel was under the superintendence of a white man. The law is indicative of the spirit of the times.

An Act was passed December 13, 1861, providing that the marshal, treasurer, and clerk of Jacksonville should be elected by the mayor and aldermen and the session of 1862 passed a law, allowing the Circuit Court of Duval County to be held at Baldwin for the reason that the county seat was in the hands of the Union forces. On December 6, 1864, another Act suggests the pitiable conditions of those days and at the same time demonstrates the patriotic efforts of the people toward the advancement of education. It required that the Duval County Commissioners should make a list of the orphan children of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army, or, of those who were at that time in the service, and wherever the circumstances were such that the parents could not give their children suitable education the Board was required to send these children to school, and where a school was not established, it was required that teachers should be provided.



Bay Street, Jacksonville—Looking West from Newnan Street—1868.

In August, 1865, the garrison in Jacksonville consisted of one battalion of negro troops who were encamped in the neighborhood of what is now Ashley Street. They were officered by white men and according to Wm. D. Vinzant, who lived there at the time, were quite orderly, and every afternoon paraded in City Hall Square.¹ A garrison remained in the city for several years, during which time the citizens were often the victims of scheming adventurers from the North, yet, in spite of this, conditions slowly improved. A steamship line was established from New York. Commodities from the interior began to pass through the port and shipments of cotton, then a dollar a pound, commenced to arrive. Jacksonville was the gateway to the State through the bar of the St. Johns, the principal avenue of traffic. In 1866, the International Ocean Telegraph Company opened an office and extended its lines to Jacksonville. One effect of the war was the report carried to the North by the white Union soldiers of the wonderful climate of Florida. Soon tourists began to arrive, and many of the citizens opened their homes as boarding houses, thereby assisting their depleted resources. Shacks appeared in place of the burned houses and Jacksonville gradually took on a more prosperous appearance.

Political activities in the state had their effect in Duval County, and the return of many of the former Union sympathizers undoubtedly made conditions, in Jacksonville at least, more bearable than in other sections under Carpetbag Government. President Johnson, on June 13, 1865, appointed William Marvin provincial Governor of Florida, until an election could be held. Calvin L. Robinson, who had by this time returned to Jacksonville, was a prominent candidate for the office. Governor Marvin addressed a public meeting in Jacksonville on August 2, setting forth the policy of the President as he understood it. He was required to prescribe regulations for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, called to meet October 11, 1865. Samuel L. Burrett, a prominent lawyer of Jacksonville who had been a Union sympathizer, was elected to represent Duval. He was in New York when notified and embarked immediately on the steamer "Mount" which was lost at sea with all on board.

The Freedmen's Bureau, or officially "The Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands," was created in the War Department by an act of Congress, March 3, 1865, to last for one year, but was extended to 1872 by later acts passed over the veto of President Johnson. It was for the purpose of caring for the colored people dependent upon the Government. Colonel Thomas W. Osborne was appointed the head of the organization in Florida and certain lands abandoned by the owners were assigned to it. Colonel Osborne visited Duval County in 1866, and arranged for issuing rations and establishing schools, churches, hospitals, etc. The system which was intended to find employment for the negroes, created an idea in their minds that they were to become prosperous land-owners without effort, which encouraged idleness on their part. In addition, Osborne developed the Bureau into a political machine by organizing the negroes into a

¹See Biography Wm. D. Vinzant.

secret society called the "Lincoln Brotherhood," the oath of which required that a member could not vote for a candidate for office who was not affiliated with the society.¹ Osborne succeeded in securing the election as United States Senator from Florida in 1868. In 1866, through his efforts, a branch of the Freedmen's Bank was established in Jacksonville, a chain of which existed throughout the South for the purpose of encouraging thrift among the colored people. In 1874, these banks crashed in a financial cataclysm, caused partially by the panic of 1873 and partially by mismanagement.

The Legislature of 1866 passed several bills affecting Duval County. An Act of January 16, that year, provided that the County Criminal Court should have jurisdiction in all civil cases of \$300.00 and over. On January 18, the Act, passed during the War Between the States authorizing the holding of Circuit Court at Baldwin, was repealed, and the County Commissioners of Duval were authorized to issue bonds of the County, sufficient to raise the sum of \$3,500 to build a jail. The bonds were payable ten years after date at eight per cent interest, and could not be sold for less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. On January 16 a resolution was passed petitioning Congress to rebuild the Court House and jail. The resolution set forth the fact that the buildings had been destroyed by Union troops, although there had been no hostile demonstration on the part of the citizens, and that the people of the county were too impoverished to rebuild their public buildings.

On December 14, the City Council of Jacksonville was empowered to issue \$33,000 in ten-year eight per cent bonds, to retire outstanding bonds with accumulated interest, and to build a city hospital. In order to increase assessments the city of Jacksonville on December 4 was exempted from the Act of July 24, 1845, restricting towns and cities "to assessment of not more than fifty per cent of the State tax", and on December 13, an act was passed extending jurisdiction to the mayor and aldermen for a mile beyond the city limits in order to control and regulate bar-rooms and retailers of liquor. This, however, was required to be ratified by a vote of the people in the extended district.

The Legislature of 1866 was composed of white men, for at that time the negro had not been given the right to vote although Florida had ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. The conditions were peculiar. Florida had not been received into the statehood. Martial law still existed and its Senators and Representatives were refused seats in Congress. In 1867, Congress passed the "Reconstruction Act" over the President's veto, which denominated Florida and nine others as "Rebel States" with no legal government other than military authority, and requiring them to form a new constitution to be approved by Congress, and further, that they must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, enfranchising the negro, before it could secure representation. Under this Act Colonel John T. Sprague was placed in command of the District of Florida and Ossian B. Hart was made superintendent of registration. Colonel Sprague at first established his headquarters in Tallahassee, but later in Jacksonville. Immediately there arose a

¹Carpet Bag Rule in Florida, by John Wallace.

band of politicians eager to lead the benighted colored individual with his ballot to the land of promise. Ossian B. Hart and Harrison B. Reed, both residents of Jacksonville and both of whom were later Governors of the State, organized the Republican Club of Jacksonville in 1867. It became the head of one of the three



Bay Street, Jacksonville, about 1870—Looking West from Top of Building near Hogan Street.

Republican factions which contended for years for political mastery. Hart and Reed's faction was regarded the most conservative, Osborne's the leader of the Freedmen's Bureau being the next, and the wing under the leadership of Colonel Liberty Billings, the most radical.

The first Republican convention in the State was held the same year, its delegates being colored men and whites recently arrived from the North. There were

more negro votes cast in the November election than whites and in the Constitutional convention of 1868 seventeen of the forty-six delegates were colored. The Representatives from the fourteenth district comprising Duval and Nassau were Liberty Billings, N. C. Dennett, William Bradwell, and Jonathan C. Gibbs.¹ Billings was a colonel of a negro regiment in the war and Gibbs was a negro, born in Philadelphia and educated at Dartmouth, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was afterward Secretary of State of Florida, and died, according to some reports, from over eating, though, there was a rumor that it was from poison given by a fellow Republican.² Billings was later disqualified from serving, on the grounds, that he was a non-resident and Ossian B. Hart was elected in his place. The convention engaged in a political squabble, split into two parts and held separate sessions, but finally united under the guidance of the Federal Military Commander and adopted a constitution, which was ratified at the polls.



It was during this time that Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Litchfield, Connecticut, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, or, Life Among the Lowly," purchased a part of the old Fairbanks grant at Mandarin and built a winter home there. Here she hoped to restore the health of her son, Captain Frederick Beecher, who had been wounded in the war. Here also she was able to view at first hand the manners and customs of the negro race toward whose emancipation she had probably done more than any other one individual. Until her death in 1896 she spent many winters in Mandarin.

¹Carpet Bag Rule in Florida, by John Wallace.

²Brevard's History of Florida, Vol. II, page 162, note.

Political disagreements of the times were reflected in religious dissensions. There was, during the year 1867, a division in the Ocean Street Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville¹ between those favoring the Southern General Assembly and the adherents of the Old School. The former withdrew in July of that year and W. B. Tilford appointed by the Presbytery of Florida assisted in forming a new church. His first sermon was in the St. Paul M. E. Church, South, where he administered the ordinance to the new members and installed the ruling elders. In January, 1869, a hall was rented on Ocean Street, which was occupied until the erection of an edifice on Newnan and Monroe Streets. Rev. Thomas L. De Veauz of Madison, Florida, was pastor until 1872. From that date until January 1, 1875, there was no regular pastor, at which time, Rev. William Henry Dodge assumed charge. In the meantime, the Ocean Street Church maintained its connection with the Northern General Assembly.

Probably the first modern real estate development in Duval County was brought about through the purchase, in 1868, by John M. Forbes, of five hundred acres of land, west of town, extending from what is now Lackawana Avenue to present King Street. He paid \$12,000 in gold for the tract and, with E. M. Cheney, plotted and developed it. He built a home which is now owned by Louis Z. Baya on Riverside Avenue and Cheney lived on the site of the present residence of Mr. Waldo E. Cummer. At the time the farthest residence on Riverside was that of Senator Wilkinson Call, where the Woman's Club now stands.

On June 25, 1868, Congress had recognized the State of Florida, and Harrison Reed became Governor, and the Senators and Representatives were allowed to take their seats in Congress. Colonel Robert H. Gamble, a distinguished Confederate leader, whose family has been prominently connected with Jacksonville, was made comptroller. Reed was given constant trouble during his administration by the Billings and Osborne factions of his own party as well as by the Democrats, composed largely of the older citizens. In order to arm the militia, he purchased in the North, two thousand stands of arms and ammunition² which were shipped to Jacksonville. Most of this was captured by the Ku Klux Klan which had been recently organized in the South. Then the Billings and Osborne factions gained control of the legislature and had him impeached, not once but twice, yet each time, he was saved by the courts. In the following year, Francis Vose, a holder of Florida Railroad bonds, in order to prevent his disposing of 7,500,000 acres of land to a New York syndicate at ten cents an acre, secured an attachment against him and other members of the Internal Board for contempt and Aristides Doggett, of Jacksonville, was appointed Receiver of the funds.¹

Nothing had been done in Duval County toward the building of new railroads since 1860. The road from Jacksonville to Lake City had by this time been repaired and was extended to Quincy. In 1868, the first gesture was made toward

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville."

²Fleming's Memoirs.

new construction in Duval. On August 3, that year, the Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railroad Company was incorporated by F. H. Dewey, A. Gilbert, John S. Sammis, M. L. Littlefield, J. W. Puliman, Allen S. Fitch, George W. Swepson, William Allen, Harrison Reed, Oliver Bronson, and A. A. Knight. The names of Littlefield and Swepson are notorious in the history of that period. Littlefield coming from Maine to Florida, and representing Swepson, a capitalist, is said to have influenced the Governor of the State to call a special session of the legislature which, composed largely of negroes, passed legislation whereby millions of dollars of bonds were issued for Swepson's benefit. An order of court restrained the Governor and Treasurer from signing the bonds.¹ It was many years before a road from Jacksonville to St. Augustine was built.



St. James Hotel, burned in fire of 1901—Present site of St. James Building.

The Jacksonville Hotel Company was incorporated August 6, 1868, by Oscar E. Austin, John Clark, Otis L. Keene, Thomas L. Holmes, and Joseph S. Driggs.² The St. James Hotel was opened in Jacksonville on January 1 of the following year, and is referred to by writers of the time as the "Fifth Avenue Hotel of Florida" being equipped with all the improvements then possible.

In 1869, the Sisters of St. Joseph in Puy, Department of the Haute Loire in France, who in 1866 had established a school and convent in St. Augustine, ex-

¹Fleming's Memoirs.

²Laws of Florida—1868.

tended their work to Jacksonville. In that year, through the instigation of Bishop Verot, a lot was purchased on the corner of Pine and Duval Streets and a school opened, which thrived from the beginning, and in a few years adjoining lots were purchased and the buildings enlarged. On March 28, 1876, the St. Joseph's Convent and Academy was incorporated as a benevolent and charitable organization.¹

In 1870, Duval County had a population of 11,921, the fourth in size in the State, Alachua, Leon and Jefferson outranking it in the order named. However, it had more than doubled its population in the previous ten years, which was to be increased almost in the same proportion during the following decade. Jacksonville had 6,912 in 1870, an increase of over three hundred per cent in ten years.

One of the first notable activities of the year was the granting of a franchise for a new ferry. On February 18, 1870, the Jacksonville Ferry Company was incorporated by Harrison Reed, George B. Carse, E. M. Cheney, and C. L. Mather. They were given authority to establish steam, or other ferry of any kind, between Jacksonville and the opposite shore, a twenty-year franchise, two miles above and six miles below the city. The franchise gave to the company all the powers of the William A. Young franchise passed several years before.

There was also a division in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church following the war, and part of the congregation withdrew. In the case of the Presbyterians the Northerners kept the original property, but in this case, the Southern Methodists retained St. Paul's Church and the Northern Methodists worshipped with the Northern Presbyterians in their Ocean Street Church. In 1870, Bishop James visited Jacksonville and organized the Trinity M. E. Church, pledging a sufficient sum from the Methodist Church extension funds to purchase a lot, pro-



Windsor Hotel in 1885, destroyed by fire in 1901.

¹Esgate's Jacksonville.

vided, they would build an edifice. Calvin L. Robinson, an active Unionist during the war, and now a prosperous citizen, gave \$400 toward buying a lot costing \$5,400 on Monroe Street facing St. James Park.¹ A church of two stories with chapel below and parsonage above was erected under the direction of Rev. S. S. Swaine, the first pastor, and the first service was held in 1871. This building was used until 1879, when a new one was built, but before its completion it and the old structure were both destroyed by fire. A new, and more impressive edifice was at once begun, and in a short time was completed and furnished.

In 1870, D. G. Ambler established a bank in Jacksonville which at first was a private institution and known as the Ambler Bank.² The St. Marks Hotel, a three-story brick structure, was built on Newnan Street the same year; and the Tremont Hotel, on the corner of Pine, (now Main), and Forsyth Streets in 1871; the Mattair House on West Forsyth Street in 1872, and Grand National on the site of the old Judson House at Bay and Julia streets³ in 1873; the Windsor Hotel



St. Luke's Hospital, about 1885.

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville".

²See Biography Daniel G. Ambler.

³History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

on Hogan Street, and the Nichols, afterward the Duval Hotel, at Hogan and Forsyth Streets in 1875,—all were evidences of the expansion of Jacksonville and the development of Duval County.

Another mark of progress was the founding in 1873 of an institution which has been as far reaching in its beneficent influence as any in the county. Realizing the need of a hospital in Jacksonville, some prominent women of the city organized the Ladies Benevolent Society and a fair was held. As a result, in March, 1873, St. Luke's Hospital was opened. Among the organizers in this movement were Mrs. Theodore Hartridge, Mrs. Aristides Doggett, and Mrs. J. D. Mitchell.¹ During the first winter fifty patients were admitted² and with the assistance of a donation from Captain A. J. Ross a building was erected, but burned just after completion. Later a new hospital was built, largely through public donations, and was dedicated on February 24, 1878.³

In 1868 and 1869 Acts had been passed by the Legislature, to provide a system of municipal government in the towns of the State, which was followed by suits instituted against the city of Jacksonville, questioning the validity of its city government. To relieve the situation, on February 18, 1873, an Act was passed, declaring that the ordinances of Jacksonville were legal, and that the metes and bounds of the city were established the same as they were before the Acts of 1868 and 1869.

Samuel Spearing, of Jacksonville, was the Senator of the 18th district, and D. B. McInnis and J. W. Menard were representatives from Duval in the session of 1874 and in the sessions of 1875 and 1877, J. H. Durkee, of Jacksonville, was Senator, and Alfred Grant and J. L. Lee, Representatives.

In 1872, one Duval County citizen succeeded another in the gubernatorial chair. Ossian B. Hart was elected that year, and Governor Harrison Reed returned to private life. Governor Ossian B. Hart did not complete his term, however, as he died in 1874. He was the son of Isaiah D. Hart,³ one of the founders of Jacksonville, and after reaching manhood practised law in Tampa and Key West, where he was located during the war. At the end of the conflict he returned to Jacksonville and aligned himself with the Republican party. He was on the Supreme Court Bench, and his record both as Judge and Governor, was that of an honest and faithful public servant.⁴

In 1873 the second Masonic Lodge was organized in the county. It was Ezra Lodge, No. 67, Duval Station, and was chartered January 13, 1873, with Henry C. Tison, Worshipful Master, and eight charter members. In 1926 the Lodge moved to Eastport, and on December 27, 1927, had 69 members.

Since the destruction of St. Johns Episcopal Church, by fire in 1863, the congregation had worshipped in a temporary structure erected soon after the war, with Rev. O. P. Thackaw pastor in 1866, Rev. W. E. Epps until 1869, followed by

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

²Esgate's "Jacksonville".

³See Hart Family, Biographical Section.

⁴Fleming's Memoirs.

Rev. R. H. Weller, D.D., in that year. On April 7, 1874, the corner stone for a new edifice was laid and the building completed and first occupied for divine services on Easter Day, 1877.¹



St. Johns Episcopal Church, erected 1877, destroyed by fire 1901.

On Sunday, January 9, 1874, "The Union Congregational Church of Jacksonville" was organized with nineteen members, and on the same Sabbath their house of worship on Hogan Street, opposite the St. James Hotel, was dedicated. Until 1883 there was no regular pastor, at which time Rev. S. F. Gale assumed charge.

The summer of 1874 saw the failure of the Freedmen's Bank and the establishment of two new banks: the First National on June 27, and the Florida Savings Bank and Real Estate Agency on July 6. The Freedmen's Bank had closed on June 4.

While Jacksonville had been progressing, during the period from 1865 to 1875, other parts of Duval had also developed, though, probably not in as great proportion. Upon completion of the Florida Railroad and Navigation Company's line, from Jacksonville to Pensacola, and from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, Baldwin, where the roads crossed, grew in importance. The damage done during the war had been repaired. There were at this time two churches, Baptist and Methodist, several stores, a telegraph, express and post office. Steamboat lines had been established on the river to the upper St. Johns region and was the prin-

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville".

cial line of tourists travel. Mandarin was a prosperous settlement, Mayport was growing, Fulton had a population of about 100, and Fort George Island was coming into notice as a winter resort.

In 1874, the culture of strawberries in Duval was begun by James Beatty who came from the North and purchased a few acres, west of the town, on what is now Cherry Street, near Riverside Avenue. He set five hundred plants and sold his berries to such advantage that he promptly increased his acreage. Soon others followed his example in cultivating strawberries, and in order to supply them Beatty devoted his time to raising plants for sale; his patronage quickly spread to other sections of the State, and the industry rapidly developed into an important one. By this time much of the Jaudon plantation, which lay to the west of the town, had been sold off in ten and twenty-acre tracts, forming a succession of truck farms.

The period from 1868 to 1875 saw marked progress in education both with white and colored, but more probably in the latter on account of the Northern influence in aiding them. By 1866 Jacksonville had three negro schools, four teachers and over five hundred pupils. The Stanton Institute stood on the corner of Ashley and Bridge Streets, on the site of a building built by the Freedmen's Bank in 1866, which was afterwards burned.¹ The Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church founded a Normal and Biblical School called Cookman's Institute on the corner of Hogan and Beaver. It had six teachers.

During the decade from 1865 to 1875 there had been greater advancement in education on the part of the State than at any previous time. The constitution of 1866 authorized the Legislature to organize a school system for both races, provided for a State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a separate officer, made each county a school district and established a County Board of Public Instruction with a county superintendent of schools. The County Board also had authority to appoint local school trustees. This was the foundation of the present school system and was materially aided by the school law of 1869. It is remarkable that the education of children which had been neglected under the ante-bellum régime of slavery now received an impetus under the reconstruction government. The leader in the movement was C. Thurston Chase, state superintendent for several years, and Duval was one of the first counties to organize its school board with a county superintendent.² In 1868-69 the National Government built two school buildings in the county.

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville."

²History of Public School Education in Florida—Cochran. Page 55.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, NEWSPAPERS AND THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC. (1876-1888.)

IN 1876, the Democrats carried the State, ending the Reconstruction or Carpet Bag régime. George F. Drew, who afterward became a prominent citizen of Jacksonville, was elected Governor. The year seemed to mark the real awakening of industrial, religious and educational life in Duval. There was an influx of tourists. During the year the Carlton Hotel opened at the corner of Bay and Market Streets in Jacksonville¹ and the Rosalind, the first suburban hostelry, was opened in Fairfield¹ on the east side of the city. On January 9, the same year, the "Union Congregational Church in Jacksonville"¹, the first of that denomination in Florida, was opened, but had no regular pastor until the arrival of Rev. S. F. Gale, in 1883. The Duval High School was organized in 1876. It occupied Trinity Chapel¹ during the first year with Professor Swain as principal and the Misses Treadwell and Woods as assistants. During the year the Board of Public Instruction erected a brick building at the corner of Liberty and Church Streets¹ which was occupied in October, 1877. A short time afterward a brick building was built on Church Street near Liberty for a grammar school, which had eight grades and twelve teachers.



Florida Yacht Club, at Foot of Market Street, organized in 1877.

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville".

The years from 1877 to 1880 showed continued progress. It was during this period that the orange industry began to attract National attention, and the groves around Mandarin and in other parts of the county became quite profitable. The river steamers brought the fruit from the interior which was reshipped at Jacksonville, either by boat or by railroad, the demand for new lines of transportation being constantly before the people.

Attention also, was being centered upon the matter of harbor betterment. On March 2, 1877, commissioners of pilotage were given power by Legislative Act¹ to appoint and license pilots for the bar of St. Johns, and it was required that the pilot boats should be in accordance with specifications of the commissioners. The organization of the Florida Yacht Club followed on April 28, with the object of the promotion of aquatic sports, improvement of yacht building and encouraging boating. J. H. Crosby, Jr., was the first president and a club house was built at the foot of Market Street², at a cost of \$3,500, of which William Astor contributed \$500.³ On July 17, a military company was organized in Jacksonville as the First Florida Artillery with George C. Wilson as captain, the name of which was changed, on April 1, 1884, to the Wilson Battery in his honor. During the year W. B. Barnett arrived from Kansas and organized the Bank of Jacksonville⁴, which opened in the building formerly occupied by the Freedmen's Bank.³

In February, 1877, the name of the Bethel Baptist Church of Jacksonville was changed to the Tabernacle Baptist Church. For some time the German Lutherans had worshipped in the Trinity Methodist Church through the courtesy of that congregation. In December, 1877, they met in the office of Dr. J. D. Witschen, and organized the Evangelistic Lutheran Church of St. Johns. A lot was purchased at the corner of Ashley and Laura Streets, and a chapel built and dedicated on May 22, 1878. Within a few years this house was burned and a more imposing edifice erected which was also destroyed in the conflagration of 1901.

On March 9, 1877, an Act was passed by the Legislature, establishing a Board of Health for the City of Jacksonville, consisting of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and two citizens elected by the City Council. The term of office of the two citizens was for life. This Board of Health was given broad powers relative to public health, regulation of vital statistics, imposing of fines, and the power of quarantine in all parts of Duval County, but, with no jurisdiction over railroads, which did not terminate in the city of Jacksonville, excepting, that it could prevent the importation of any class of freight which it should deem proper to exclude. This was a timely enactment, for in the late summer yellow fever broke out in Fernandina, and in spite of a quarantine, there were seven cases in Jacksonville, and many in Baldwin and other parts of the county. Fortunately these occurred late in the fall and the cold weather came as a relief, but not until after the death of several and a hurried exodus of many citizens.

¹Laws of Florida, 1877.

²Webb's History of Florida.

³Esgate's "Jacksonville".

⁴See Biography William B. Barnett.

By 1879, the city of Jacksonville had grown to the point that it was confronted with the question of a water supply. The Report of the Trustees of the Sanitary Improvement Bonds stated: "there being no suitable stream of water or spring near enough to the city from which to obtain a supply of good water, explorations for water from underground sources were commenced on August 1, 1878. The point selected was a low ground, in the suburb known as Springfield, on the north side of Hogans Creek, west of Pine Street. Dr. J. A. Cloud, of Philadelphia, was awarded the contract to construct water works and sewers for \$200,000, which work he commenced June 16, 1879, and completed July 6, 1880."¹ The pumping capacity was 1,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Esgate reports in 1885 that "saline properties suddenly introduced into the subterranean streams which supplied the well, necessitated a change in the source of supply and that water was then obtained from the north branch of Hogar's Creek, which is fed by springs."

It was in October, that the State Park Association was organized in Jacksonville by local business men, and the corporation of the Fruit Growers Association² for the purpose of holding Horticulture and State Fairs. Capital of \$5,000 was raised, 28 acres of land purchased in the eastern suburb of Fairfield and buildings and a race course constructed. The question of horse racing immediately arose, and it was prohibited until 1884, when new interests gained control and races were allowed.

Considerable activity was displayed at this time toward publicity for the city and county as well as the state. John E. Hartridge and George P. Hart were appointed on the Board of Honorary Commissioners to represent Florida at the Paris Exposition, and the following year when the Bureau of Immigration was created by the Legislature, Seth French, the commissioner of the Bureau, opened his office in Jacksonville. In 1879, education and culture were tremendously advanced by the organization of the Jacksonville Library Association, which was suggested by Mrs. A. Doggett, Miss May Moore and Miss Florence Murphy.³ J. C. Marsy, Sr., was the first president. In a short time free reading rooms were opened and books and periodicals supplied. In 1883, it was incorporated as the Jacksonville Library Association with J. Q. Burbridge, President; Damon Greenleaf, Vice-President; H. H. Buckman, Secretary, and C. H. Ashweed, Treasurer. Within a year it had purchased a lot and erected a building. Education was further advanced by the holding of the first Teachers Institute in Duval in 1879, an event of considerable moment as the training of teachers was of vital importance in the Public School System. With the aid of the Peabody Educational fund, Duval High and three other schools were able to maintain a ten months term with one teacher for every fifty pupils.⁴

The first sewerage system in Jacksonville was commenced in November, 1879. A report was made to the city council early in the year by Dr. A. S. Baldwin, chair-

¹Esgate's "Jacksonville".

²Fleming's Memoirs.

³Webb's History of Florida.

⁴History of Public School Education in Florida—Cochran.

man of the Health Committee of the Board of Health, upon which recommendation \$250,000 city bonds were issued, and a system of sewers completed and accepted on April 26, 1881.

Panama Park was laid out the same year on St. Johns River and Trout Creek, then about three miles from Jacksonville and described as being "the terminus of the east Jacksonville shell road and the Pine Street saw dust road" both being popular drives from the city. Many orange groves were in that vicinity at the time.

It was during this period of educational revival and the beginning of industrial expansion that various newspaper ventures began to show signs of permanency. These ventures had persistently failed since the Jacksonville Courier, the first in the county, had ended its short lived existence back in the 30's. No less than a half dozen papers had failed prior to the war and about a dozen since that time. Harrison W. Clark¹ was one of the first to actually succeed in finally establishing a paper, but he did so only after several failures. About 1872, he gained control of the Florida Courier which had been established in 1870 as a Republican organ. He made it Democratic but it soon went out of business. In 1877, with George F. Cubbedge, he established the Daily Chronicle but it survived only a few months. In the meantime The Press had been started in 1874 by McCallum and Douglas; The Sun in 1876 by Sawyer and Son and both papers combined as the Sun and Press in 1877, a six day a week paper, the first in Duval. It too failed in 1880.

In 1881, John Temple Graves² came to Jacksonville as associate editor of the Florida Union. This paper had been launched near the end of the war and was later purchased by E. M. Cheney, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee and a partner of Forbes, the National Chairman. It was the mouth piece of the Osborne faction and Cheney was awarded the office of State Printer in 1868 by Osborne. Later Cheney sold the paper and by the time Mr. Graves became associated with it, it had become solidly Democratic. In April, 1883, he and Harrison W. Clark bought the Evening Herald which had been established the previous April. Rufus A. Russell³ was associated with them as foreman of the composing room.

In November, 1881, Charles H. Jones, a native of Georgia and a Confederate veteran, who had been Editor of the Electric Magazine and Appleton's Journal⁴ in New York since the war, established the Daily Times, later becoming associated with John P. Varnum and George W. Jones, his brother, as Varnum, Jones and Company.

In 1883, the firm bought the Florida Union combined it with the Times as the Times-Union. Its first offices were on the southeast corner of Bay and Laura,⁴

¹See Biography Harrison W. Clark.

²See Biography John Temple Graves.

³See Biography Rufus A. Russell.

⁴Esgate's "Jacksonville".

but the paper soon outgrew these quarters and in November, 1884, it was moved diagonally across the street to the McConihe block on the southwest corner.

In 1886, Varnum, who had sold out to Jones and his associates, started a rival paper, the *Morning News*. Soon afterward it was purchased by Stockton Bros.,¹ who also bought the *Herald* from Clark and Graves and combined the two papers as the *News-Herald*. Later they were incorporated as the Florida Publishing Co., which also purchased the *Times-Union* in 1888, at which time the *News-Herald* was discontinued.

W. R. Carter² and Rufus A. Russell³ were associated with the *News-Herald* and upon its discontinuance established the *Metropolis* in 1887 which continued as an afternoon paper until 1922 when they sold it to John H. Perry and it became the *Jacksonville Journal*. The *Times-Union* and *Metropolis* had undisputed control of the morning and evening fields for several years. In 1891, the former invaded the afternoon field with an edition called *The Evening Telegram*, later the *Evening Times-Union*, but discontinued it in 1898. In 1893, the *Times-Union* also had a rival in the morning field, the *Daily Florida Citizen* was established by L. S. Metcalf of New York. It continued until 1897, when the two papers were merged as the *Times-Union and Citizen*, which name was used for many years when the style *Times-Union* was resumed. As the successor to the *Florida Union* it has been in continuous existence since 1864.

The year 1880 marked Duval as the leader of all counties of the State in population. That year it had 19,431 inhabitants. It also marked the progress of the development of the port of Jacksonville by the deepening of the bar of the St. Johns, which has meant so much to the development of the county. General Linsley Lomax, United States Inspector, was in charge of the work and lived for many years at Mayport. The stone for the jetties at the mouth of the river was brought from New York and Connecticut, that from the former being variety of gneiss and the latter a fine grade of granite.⁴

In the same year the Grand Hotel was remodeled, enlarged and its name changed to The Everett, and at the time was regarded one of the most elegant hotels in Jacksonville.⁵ It faced Everett Park across Bay Street where palmettos and banana trees flourished, and from its porch there was an uninterrupted view of the St. Johns River for miles. This was a period of hotel development. In 1863, the Pennington House was opened on the corner of Forsyth and Cedar, the Grand Hotel on Forsyth between Clay and Bridge, and the Oxford, one of the first apartment houses, on Laura and Duval Streets.

In 1882, the Hebrew Synagogue was erected and dedicated in September of that year; though a Jewish Society, Ahavath Chesed (Lovers of Justice)⁴ had

¹See Biography John N. C. Stockton.

²See Biography William R. Carter.

³See Biography Rufus A. Russell.

⁴Webb's History of Florida.

⁵Esgate's "Jacksonville".

been organized four years before. At the time there were about thirty members and Rev. Max Moses, said to have been one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, was the Rabbi; Julius Slager and Leopold Furchgott were among the first officers.

The Jacksonville Club was organized June 1, 1883, with twenty-five members. It secured a two-story building on the corner of Laura and Adams and by 1885 had one hundred members. The Metropolitan Light Infantry was organized in 1883 with Captain O. J. Leite in command.¹ The Jacksonville Board of Trade had its beginning at a meeting on January 31, 1884, in the office of Colonel John Q. Burbridge and at the organization meeting held on February 18 following, George E. Drew was elected the first president and John P. Varnum of the Times-Union the first Secretary.

Electric lights were introduced in 1883 by J. R. Campbell who placed eight lights in front of and within the St. James Hotel. In 1885, they were increased to thirteen extending to the St. James stables, to the Park Theater and to the Oxford Hotel. In 1885, they were first placed on Bay Street, and later were gradually extended over the city. On July 24, 1884, the corner stone of a new Court House was laid with Masonic rites.

In the Legislature of 1881, J. E. Lee was Senator and R. L. Brown and S. Conant were Representatives. In March, 1881, the Legislature passed an Act, amending the charter of the Presbyterian Church of March 2, 1840, giving the trustees powers regarding the purchase of property. In the session of 1883, J. G. Greely was Senator, and R. L. Brown and W. H. McCormick were Representatives and W. H. Babcock of Jacksonville was Secretary of the Senate. On February 16, that year an Act was passed granting relief for the City of Jacksonville and the County of Duval, together with certain counties of the State which had issued bonds for the locating and grading of a railroad from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee. On account of the disasters of the war and business depression, the road was sold to satisfy these bonds and no compensating stock left in the hands of the citizens and counties to reimburse the taxpayers. The act endeavored to relieve this situation by appropriating certain swamps and overflowed lands which could be sold to redeem the bonds.

In 1885, E. C. Sammis was Senator and T. B. Gibbs and William James, Representatives; in 1887, P. E. McMurray was Senator, and J. H. Anderson and S. Anderson, Representatives. On June 3, 1887, acting upon a petition of a majority of the registered voters of Duval County, the Legislature passed an act, establishing a Criminal Court of Record to meet on the fourth Tuesday in August, October, December, February, April and June, the first to be held in August, 1887.

By 1885, the population of Jacksonville had reached 20,000. Esgate says it was a "city of fair proportions. The streets are from 70 to 80 feet wide, and almost entirely shaded by immense live and water oaks placed at regular intervals in rows on the outer edge of the sidewalks. These oaks grow to stately heights with wide-

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

spreading branches, after the manner of the elms so common in New England, but, unlike them, from their topmost boughs depend in festoons the gray drapery of the Spanish moss. The boughs from opposite sides meet over the middle of the streets, forming a sort of continuous arbor for successive blocks, down which one looks through green-roofed vistas, with gray banners of moss waving overhead. Orange trees and semi-tropical trees and shrubs, also flourish along the streets and in the yards of the city." To the west of the city was La Villa, an incorporated town with a mayor and council. A street railway had been built between the two towns the year before. To the east was Fairfield, also an incorporated town reached by the Jacksonville Street Railway, which had been built in 1880, and which extended to the fairgrounds in Fairfield. The suburbs of Brooklyn, Springfield, East Jacksonville, Wyoming and Oakland then existed and are described as containing many pretty homes. Farther away were Panama Park on the north, Edgewood on the west and Oklohama, Phillips, St. Nicholas and Arlington across the river.

In the county, Baldwin was the crossing of two railroads and had a population of 250; Beauclerc, nine miles up the river, was a thriving settlement with a Post Office and daily steamer connections; Mandarin with 1,200 inhabitants also had daily steamer schedules. It boasted of a board walk along the waterfront, widely known as a delightful promenade, upon which were entrances to many beautiful estates. There were three steamer landings, Mandarin, East Mandarin and Waverley with three stores, three churches, a good school and a Post Office. Maxwell was a station on the Florida Railroad and Navigation Company's line, seven miles from Baldwin, with several families and a Post Office; Chaseville or Reddie's Point, five miles down the river had one store and a Post Office and forty families; New Berlin had 100 people, a Post Office and a school; Fulton is described by Webb as having a population of 125, and Mayport with 600 inhabitants had two daily steamers, a Post Office and a good school of which George B. McClellan was principal. To the south of Mayport was Ruby, later Pablo Beach, and now, Jacksonville Beach. A Post Office was established there in October, 1884.

Fort George Island had by this time become quite prominent as a winter resort. This is one of the oldest historic spots in Duval County and was originally the Island of Alimacani of the Timucuan Indians, but was named San Juan by the Spaniards. An account has also been given of the murder here by the Indians of the first Jesuit priest who came to American shores. It was the site of one of the oldest Franciscan missions, San Juan del Puerto, and here the Spaniards built a fort, which Oglethorpe afterwards re-fortified. During the English occupation the island was granted to J. Tucker, Esq., on May 8, 1767, who cultivated rice and indigo. His title was lost upon the cession of Florida to Spain. As a Spanish grant it was surveyed under Royal order in 1792 for John McQueen, and on March 13, 1804, he conveyed it to John H. McIntosh, who lived there for many years and who conveyed it on January 23, 1817, to Zephaniah Kingsley. For over twenty years it was the headquarters of Kingsley's slave trade. On March 11, 1839, he sold it to Kingsley B. Gibbs and Ralph King, who for some reason, re-

conveyed it back to Kingsley on the same day. On May 24, 1842, he conveyed it to Kingsley B. Gibbs, who retained the title until December 21, 1853, when he sold it to John Lewis. Lewis, after one year, sold it to Charles R. Thompson, whose heirs conveyed it to Charles H. Barnwell and his brother in 1860. The Barnwells kept it until April 5, 1866, when they sold it to George W. Beach, owner of the famous "Catskill Mountain House," in New York. He took Abney C. Kenney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in as partner, but the property was foreclosed on March 1, 1869, and was bought in by John F. Rollins and Richard W. Ayer. Rollins purchased Ayer's interest in 1864 and in 1874 began the sale of small tracts.



In 1886 the Fort George Hotel was built on the east side of the island by a company, of which Andrew Washburn of Boston was president, and with whom were associated a coterie of New York and New England capitalists. The location is described as being on high ground, "with the ocean on one side and on the other, beautiful Magnolia Park, from which rises Mount Cornelia, terminating in the lovely Point Isabel." Near the site, the Ribault Club house is now being built. Mount Cornelia is forty feet high, and is said to be the highest point of land south of Sandy Hook. The island was traversed by many beautiful drives, on which were built attractive homes. The south side of the island, opposite Mayport, was Pilot Town, the inhabitants being chiefly fishermen and pilots of vessels on the St. Johns. It also was the landing place of the daily steamers from Jacksonville. Here, about 1883, a hotel called the Beach House was built, facing the ocean and the St. Johns River. A long causeway and pier was constructed to it. The pier was blown down in a hurricane about 1888 and the hotel, dismantled about 1890. The Fort George Hotel was burned in 1888, while under the charge of a caretaker and fortunately there were no guests in the hotel at the time.

With the industrial expansion of the city and county educational advancement went hand in hand. In 1881, the county had increased its school-tax, making the total three and one-half mills.¹ In 1885, Duval High School had one principal and two assistants; the Grammar School, one principal, eleven assistants and four hundred pupils. There were also private schools,—The Bradford Institute for Young Ladies; Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum's school; St. Mary's Convent, besides Cookman's and Stanton Normal for colored.

There were good schools at Mayport, Baldwin, Mandarin and on Fort George Island, as well as in the rural districts. Four miles east of Mandarin, a Catholic Convent and church had been established several years before by the sisters of St. Joseph du Puy. A mission station had been maintained here for a hundred years, since Mandarin was San Antonio, the mission being under the jurisdiction of St. Augustine. Later a Post Office was established called Loretto.

On October 7, 1885, Montefiore Lodge No. 2, of Jacksonville, Knights of Pythias, was organized. This was the third Pythian Lodge to be chartered in Duval County, the first being Myrtle Lodge No. 2, on April 9, 1873, which later expired, but was reinstated in 1877, and again revived in 1883 as Jacksonville Lodge No. 2. Montefiore Lodge continued its successful existence from 1885, and in January, 1928, had about two hundred members. On March 15, 1889, another lodge of the same order was chartered, the S. S. Davis Lodge, No. 15, of Jacksonville. This has continued successfully, and in January, 1928, had 385 members.

On January 8, 1886, a severe storm occurred, which continued until the 11th. During this time the temperature fell to 15 degrees in Duval County, killing the fruit trees and doing great damage. Ice formed on the St. Johns River and tropical fish in the streams are said to have frozen. In August of the same year an earthquake brought terror to the people.

On May 3, 1887, the charters of the city of Jacksonville, La Villa, and Fairfield, were abolished and "a municipality to be called the city of Jacksonville" established.² The corporate authority of the city was vested in a mayor, city council, a board of public works, a comptroller, a recorder, a treasurer, and such officers as might be appointed and elected.

The first Sub-Tropical Exposition was held in Jacksonville in 1888, which was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland,³ who also attended the following year. The exposition was held as an annual attraction for four years, when it was discontinued.

In the summer of 1887, yellow fever, thought to have been introduced from Cuba, had become epidemic in Key West and had spread to Tampa and other places in South Florida.³ On July 28, 1888, R. D. McCormick, who had come from Tampa to Jacksonville, became ill. His case was pronounced yellow fever and on August 8th following, the Duval County Board of Health, Dr. Neal

¹History of Public School Education—Cochran.

²Laws of 1887.

³Fleming's Memoirs.



Sub-Tropical Exposition Building.

Mitchell, President,¹ reported four additional cases in the city.² From that date until freezing weather came in December, there were 5,000 cases in Jacksonville and 400 deaths.³ Quarantine was declared against the city by almost the entire United States, and fleeing inhabitants had great difficulty in finding an abiding place. Atlanta, Macon and Dupont, Georgia; Hendersonville, N. C., and Mont Eagle, Tennessee were few of the exceptions² that offered places of refuge. A bill was introduced into the United States Senate to appropriate \$200,000 to eradicate the fever. Leading citizens bravely set about to battle with the dreaded disease while terror spread throughout the city. The Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association was organized to assist the Board of Health, its President was Colonel J. J. Daniel,⁴ Vice President P. McQuaid; Treasurer Henry A. L'Engle; and among active members were Dr. John C. L'Engle, Lewis I. Fleming, Dr. James M. Fairlee, Dr. Solace Mitchell, Bishop E. G. Weed, John N. C. Stockton, Joseph H. Durkee, Dr. P. J. Stollenwerck, W. M. Bostwick, Telfair Stockton, W. R. Carter, Stephen E. Foster, John E. Hartridge and others.

¹See Biography Dr. Neal Mitchell.

²Report of Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

³Fleming's Memoirs.

⁴See Biographies Col. J. J. Daniel, Dr. Solace Mitchell, John N. C. Stockton, Telfair Stockton, W. R. Carter, Stephen E. Foster, John E. Hartridge and Joseph H. Durkee.

Dr. D. Echemendia, a noted Cuban physician and specialist in yellow fever, was appointed Director of Disinfection, and the task of "cleaning up" was begun. Upon the belief that concussion would destroy the germs of the disease, five cannon with two hundred rounds of ammunition were fired on the evening of August 17¹ and the practice continued for some time. It was before the discovery that the mosquito was the only means of contagion. Hotels and restaurants were closed, farmers were afraid to bring their produce to the market and food became scarce. Railroad and steamship transportation was interrupted. Refugee camps were established, one of these being at Camp Perry on the St. Marys River, organized by Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service. J. W. Archibald, Acting Mayor, headed a committee appointed to refute sensational reports spread throughout the country by the press. Contributions were tendered, however, and gratefully received. The railroads ran free trains to Hendersonville, North Carolina; the Western Union gave free use of their wires to the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, the Insurance Board voluntarily renewed policies and allowed vacancy permits automatically.¹ President Cleveland promised to help and Clara Barton of the Red Cross sent experienced nurses. The total donations in money and supplies amounted to \$345,440.13, of which New York State led with \$130,-477.36.

Conditions rapidly grew worse. A fireman, writhing in delirium, was found in the street, having hidden himself upon his first suspicion of the fever and crawled out of his hiding place to die. The manager and twenty-one employees of the Western Union were stricken and four died.¹ Prominent citizens were taken with fever in the evening and never returned to their duties. One young man committed suicide through fear.¹ A bride was stricken with fever at the altar. In the absence of C. B. Smith, Mayor, and the illness of J. W. Archibald, Acting Mayor, Alderman D. T. Gerow performed the duties of that office. Henry A. L'Engle, Treasurer of the Board of Health, and Lewis I. Fleming, an active worker, both stricken with the fever, died the same day, September 14; the death of Col. J. J. Daniel, the President, followed on October 2; Edwin Martin, News Editor of the Times-Union, on the 6th, and Dr. Fairlee, Secretary of the Board, on the 16th. Dr. John C. L'Engle was elected to fill the post occupied by Henry A. L'Engle, and Patrick McQuaid, Vice-President of the Association, succeeded Colonel Daniel.

September, October and November passed slowly as the disease spread, and the number of deaths increased, but relief work continued. One day 9,398 people were fed at the relief restaurant. On September 28, a case was reported at Bayard in the southern part of the county. The disease had already spread to South Jacksonville, St. Nicholas and outlying points, though the cases were few in number in the smaller settlements and rural districts. On October 30, the thermometer fell to 56 degrees above zero, the first suggestion of winter. As the number of new cases in Jacksonville had not increased for several days, the people were much

¹Report of Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

encouraged—though the disease seemed to be increasing in South Jacksonville,—where an exodus to the country was in progress. The number of new cases in all the county, however, gradually decreased, until Monday, November 26, when no new cases in Jacksonville were reported. It was a cold day, the thermometer ranging downward from 35 in the morning at nine o'clock to 32 at five in the afternoon.¹ Never was frost so welcomed in Florida as in Duval County on the morning of the 27th. Now there were only a few new cases reported in the rural sections. On November 29, a special train arrived in Jacksonville from Fernandina with twenty citizens and Thanksgiving services were held at St. Johns Episcopal Church. On December 2, only five new cases were reported in the county, all outside of Jacksonville. Refugees that had gone to the mountains of North Carolina were now clamoring to return but the Board of Health named December 15 as the earliest day they would be allowed to enter Jacksonville, and the acting Mayor issued a proclamation to that effect. Sixty wagons and one hundred and fifty men were added to the fumigation squad. On December 12, it was announced that no new cases of fever had been reported for seven days and the first train in four months entered over the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad. On December 15, hundreds of citizens returned by extra trains, private conveyances and on foot. All restrictions were removed, stores were opened, and business resumed.

The trying times of the epidemic brought to light many heroes and heroines. The report of the Auxiliary Association mentions the work of Mrs. William B. Barnett in connection with St. Lukes Hospital; Mrs. M. C. Washington of the Orphanage and Home for the Friendless, and Sister Mary Ann of St. Marys Hospital who is often referred to as the "Angel of Jacksonville." The men who survived and whose work was outstanding have already been mentioned, but above all is reverence due to those who made the "supreme sacrifice." Probably no more fitting tribute was ever paid than that of the Legislature of the State of Florida to three of these. An extra session of 1889 passed a joint resolution of the Senate and House upon the death of Col. L. I. Fleming, Col. J. J. Daniel and Henry A. L'Engle. The preamble says, "Three of our noblest, most useful, most renowned, and most beloved fellow citizens, died the death of heroes, patriots, and christian gentlemen, while bravely standing at their posts of duty, fighting courageously the battle of humanity."²

¹Report of Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

²Special Session—Laws of Florida, 1889.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION. (1880-1904.)

IN THE legislative session of 1879, J. H. Durkee was Senator, and J. E. Lee and William M. Ludwith, Representatives from Duval. On March 4, that year, the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad was incorporated, to construct a road from the St. Johns River in the city of Jacksonville, to St. Augustine, and thence to the Indian River. This was the second charter for a railroad to the south of Jacksonville, but it was not until 1881 that the enterprise actually materialized. In the meantime, another road, the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad had been built into Jacksonville, from Hart's Road, now Yulee, on the old Florida Railroad at this time called the Florida Transit Railroad Company. It is an interesting fact that the majority of the railroad mileage in Duval County was constructed in the '50's and '80's. No roads were built in the period between 1860 and 1880. That portion of the Florida Railroad, from Fernandina to the Gulf, in Duval County was built in 1857. From October 6, 1866 to November 3, 1866, it was operated by trustees of the Florida Internal Improvement Fund and sold under foreclosure proceedings, reorganized by the purchasers, and the name changed by Act of Legislature of January 18, 1872, to the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Company. That corporation's properties were in turn sold under foreclosure to Edward N. Dickinson and Charles Willard, who on May 10, 1881, conveyed the same to the Florida Transit Railroad Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of taking over the property and franchises.¹ In the meantime, the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company, also a beneficiary of the Internal Improvement Act, built its line from Jacksonville to Alligator, now Lake City, crossing the line of the old Florida Road at Baldwin. That part in Duval County was constructed in 1858-9.¹ It was sold under foreclosure, and conveyed June 29, 1868, to William E. Jackson and associates, who incorporated the Florida Central Railroad Company. It was subsequently sold to Sir Edward J. Reed and by him conveyed on March 4, 1882 to the Florida Central and Western R. R. Company.

On March 16, 1880, the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad Company was incorporated under General Incorporation Act.¹ On October 14, 1880, a deed was executed to the company for a right of way over the land of Edward Hopkins on the east side of Hogan's Creek, now in Jacksonville, and on January 11, 1881, the City of Jacksonville passed an ordinance permitting the railroad to cross Bay Street, the ordinance being predicated upon an agreement that the railroad company should maintain its shops in Jacksonville. The railroad was five-foot gauge with fifty-six pound rails and extended from Jacksonville to Hart's Road. Its principal business was in hauling logs to Henry Clark's mill which was located be-

¹Records Seaboard Air Line R. R.

tween Hogan's Creek and Water Street, through there was one passenger train daily. At that time there were two stations in Jacksonville, both on Bay Street, the Fernandina and Jacksonville near Hogan's Creek and the Florida Central and Western near McCoys Creek, at the foot of Julia Street, built on piling over the water. It was later moved to a small brick building, on Hogan Street which is still standing. Prior to this time, the ticket office was in a drug store at the northeast corner of Bay and Hogan Streets. On January 19, 1885, these three railroads,—the Florida Transit Railroad Company,—its name now changed to the Florida Transit and Peninsula Railroad Company; the Florida Central and Western; and the Fernandina and Jacksonville were consolidated into the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, which also went into the hands of Receiver, and was sold to W. Bayard Cutting, who conveyed it to the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company on July 12, 1888. Later this road built its line north to Savannah, Georgia, and on August 15, 1903, was merged into the Seaboard Air Line System.

In the spring of 1881, a line was opened to the north, the East Florida Railroad having been chartered in February, 1880, to build a road from Jacksonville to the St. Marys River, to meet the Waycross and Florida Railroad, called the Waycross Short Line, built from Waycross, Georgia, south. Henry B. Plant, operating through the Plant Investment Company, organized the Savannah Florida and Western Railroad, which took over the road from Jacksonville to Waycross and continued to operate it until it was merged into the Atlantic Coast Line in 1902.¹

In 1881, railroad development actually began to the south of Jacksonville. On January 24, that year, the Jacksonville St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad was incorporated, and a narrow-gauge road was built extending from the south bank of the St. Johns River—now South Jacksonville,—to St. Augustine. The road was opened for commercial service on June 28, 1883, when a combined passenger and freight train ran through to St. Augustine. The Railroad Company operated a ferry across the St. Johns River from the South Jacksonville terminal to Jacksonville, in connection with the operations of the road.²

The stocks and bonds of the company were purchased by Henry M. Flagler, December 31, 1885, while the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine was under construction,—this purchase being made to expedite the completion of the hotel. On August 1, 1888, an agreement was entered into with the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company for terminal facilities at Jacksonville. The road was changed from narrow to standard gauge, the work being completed January 20, 1890, the same date as that of the completion of the bridge across the St. Johns River.

On November 9, 1888, the "Jacksonville Bridge Company" was incorporated. The construction of the bridge was begun in January, 1889, and it was opened for

¹Division Counsel, A. C. L. Railroad.

²Records of Florida East Coast R. R.

service on January 20, 1890. On this same date through passenger and freight service was inaugurated between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, a connection having been built between the bridge and the original road, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company having constructed a track connecting the bridge with the station in Jacksonville. The bridge was operated by the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway Company until November 1, 1892, when the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway Company assumed control through the purchase of the stock of the Bridge Company. On this same date, November 1, 1892, the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway Company was leased to the "Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway Company." This latter road was a change in name of the "Florida Coast and Gulf Railway Company," which change was made by resolution adopted October 6, 1892, the Florida Coast and Gulf Railway having been incorporated on May 28, 1892. The name of the road was again changed to the "Florida East Coast Railway Company" by resolution adopted September 7, 1895.

On April 4, 1896, the property, rights and franchise of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway Company was deeded to the Florida East Coast Railway Company, and on May 5, 1896, the property, rights and franchise of the Jacksonville Bridge Company was deeded to the same company. The Jacksonville Bridge Company and the Florida Coast and Gulf Railway Company were both organizations of Henry M. Flagler.¹

Other roads were being built from Jacksonville as a center in 1882. One of these was the Jacksonville Tampa and Key West Railroad. Its history begins with the Tampa, Peach Creek and St. Johns Railroad which was incorporated in February 1878. No construction was done by that company, and by resolution of the stockholders on June 27, 1881, its name was changed to the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company. From 1882 to 1884, fifty-five miles of road was constructed from Jacksonville to Palatka and operation began on March 6, 1884. The road was later continued to the south. On April 8, 1893, James H. Durkee was appointed Receiver under foreclosure suit, and operated by him until April 21, 1893, when that part in Duval County was purchased by the Plant Investment Company, and by them transferred on June 5 of the same year to the Jacksonville and St. Johns Railway Company. On the same day the company transferred it to the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, which merged into the Atlantic Coast Line on May 12, 1892.²

In the '80's roads were being built in almost every direction. One was promoted from Jacksonville to the Atlantic Ocean south of the St. Johns River. It was incorporated August 29, 1882, under the name of the Arlington and Atlantic Railway Company.¹ Among the organizers were John Q. Burbidge, General Francis E. Spinner, H. S. Ely, J. M. Shumacher, S. P. Hubbard and others. Prac-

¹Records Florida East Coast R. R.

²Records Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

tically all the stock was subscribed by people of Jacksonville. On September 23, 1882, the name of the corporation was changed by resolution to the Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad Company. The road was completed in 1884 and was narrow gauge,—16.54 miles in length—from the south bank of the river in South Jacksonville to the beach a few miles south of the St. Johns River. Here, in 1884, was the postoffice of Ruby, in the home of Wm. E. Scull, the Postmaster, it being the only house there at the time. A weekly mail came from Jacksonville by boat to Mayport and was carried down the old sand trail through Ruby to Diego Plains toward St. Augustine, supplying that rural section. The advent of the railroad caused the change of name to Pablo Beach in 1885, but Mr. Scull retained the office of postmaster, even after the railroad was built, until September, 1886, when C. H. French, the manager of the new Murray Hall Hotel, assumed that office.



Murray Hall Hotel, Pablo Beach, destroyed by fire in 1891.

Murray Hall Hotel was noted as being the most beautiful hotel, architecturally, on the entire Atlantic Coast. It was built by John G. Christopher¹ in 1884, was 150 feet in height to the top of the dome with 192 bedrooms and the entire first floor arranged for the entertainment of guests, with corridors, a dance hall, bowling alleys and other attractions for the tourists. The hotel was opened in May,

¹See Biography John G. Christopher.

1885, and during the encampment of the Florida State Troops at Pablo Beach in the summer of that year, and in fact at all times during its existence Murray Hall was the resort social center of Duval County and northern Florida. At midnight of August 7, 1891, the hotel caught fire from the boiler room and was destroyed together with the depot and surrounding buildings of the railroad company. It was at the height of the season but all the guests and their baggage were saved without injury.

A town had been laid out by the owners of the railroad with broad streets and avenues, wide publicity was given and many lots were sold. The destruction of the hotel and the limited patronage of the road caused its failure. The property of the "Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad Company" was sold under foreclosure and W. M. Drew received a deed from the Special Master dated December 5, 1892. The "Jacksonville and Atlantic Railway Company" was incorporated January 16, 1893, and acquired the old Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad Company by deed from Drew dated January 18, 1893. The bonds and the capital stock of the Jacksonville and Atlantic Railway Company were purchased by H. M. Flagler in 1899 and the property was deeded to the Florida East Coast Railway Company September 25, 1900. In the latter part of 1900 the road was changed from a narrow-gauge to a standard-gauge road, and was extended from Pablo Beach to Mayport. It then became a part of the Flagler system.

The completion of the Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad and the building of Murray Hall Hotel presented such favorable possibilities that competition immediately developed on the beach to the north of Pablo called Burnside Beach. Alexander Wallace and associates organized the Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and Navigation Company in 1886, to build a line from Arlington to Mayport and Burnside Beach. The road was later extended to South Jacksonville with a spur track to Arlington but after many vicissitudes it went to sale under foreclosure and on September 15, 1895, Robert S. Cockrell, Special Master, conveyed to John N. C. Stockton right of way, rails, machinery, rolling stock, etc. The sale was made by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Duval County in the cause of George F. Broughton vs. the company. John N. C. Stockton and wife conveyed all the property received by deed from Mr. Cockrell, Special Master, to H. H. Buckman on June 27, 1899.

There appears to have been other claims, for the records show that on May 26, 1899, John R. Horr, U. S. Marshal, conveyed to Albion W. Knight, the railway including the right of way, track material, etc. Mr. Knight sold the rail to Sabel Brothers of Jacksonville, and on June 12, 1899, conveyed to H. H. Buckman all the remaining property which he had acquired from the U. S. Marshal. Mr. Buckman having evidently obtained undisputed title, conveyed the old road-bed and right-of-way, which lay within the Dewees grant, to the Mayport Terminal Company, by deed dated September 5, 1900.¹ Only signs of the old road-bed are left to mark this industrial venture of these days of railroad expansion.

¹Valuation Engineer, Florida East Coast R. R.

The Jacksonville Terminal Company was organized in March, 1894, and its charter issued in April, 1894. Its purpose was to build a Union Terminal Station with necessary yards, track and shop facilities for handling trains. The three proprietary roads were the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad; Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway; and Savannah, Florida and Western Railway; each owning one-third of the capital stock. Part of the capital was raised by the sale of stock to the three owning railroads, and part by a bond issue of \$500,000. Various parcels of land were bought from individuals, and some bought or leased from the railroads. The property was approximately bounded by Enterprise Street on the west; by Church, Forsyth and Bay Streets on the north; Cleveland Street on the east, and on the south by McCoy's Creek and Dennis Street.



Jacksonville Terminal Station, Opened in 1895.

The terminal train shed was built and extended from Cleveland Street east across Lee Street. In September, 1894, a hurricane blew down a large part of the train shed resulting in thousands of dollars of damage. The first temporary passenger station built on the corner of Stewart and Bay Streets, was opened to the public on Monday, February 4, 1895, and used by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway; the Florida Central and Indian River Railway, and the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway. The station, extending to Johnson Street on Bay and Stewart Streets, afterward used for baggage room and general offices, was opened to the public on the first Sunday in January of 1897.

The course of McCoy's Creek was changed three times; the last time in 1926 to provide room for additional tracks and longer subways. The site of the

old station and new station is reclaimed ground, the bed of the creek having been changed and the marsh filled in, the foundations of the old station and most of the tracks being on pine pilings. Myrtle Avenue crossing was formerly La Villa Junction where the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad had local freight offices. A large portion of the Terminal Company's land was known as "Burch Purchase" and comprised a considerable area south of Church Street, west of Cleveland Street, bounded on the west by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Northern Division right-of-way. From Myrtle Avenue tower to Cleveland Street, along Bay Street there was a swamp with a small branch running through it, and opposite the mail transfer shed and platform there was a trail crossing this branch from Bay Street over Brick Yard Branch which ran into McCoy's Creek to the east. Myrtle Avenue subway was completed in 1908 and the swamp filled in. A new Union Terminal Station was opened to the public November 18, 1919.



Jacksonville Terminal Station, opened in 1919.

The next railroad to be built into Jacksonville was one from the north, called the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad. Prior to 1899, G. S. Baxter & Company, lumber operators conducting a large saw-mill at Fargo, Georgia, had in use a log railroad running southeast and northwest of that place. G. S. Baxter & Company was a partnership consisting of G. S. Baxter and Walton Ferguson, Jr., of New York, and E. C. Long, later of Jacksonville. This firm, together with Walton Ferguson, Sr., incorporated the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad Company under the laws of Georgia to build a railroad from Valdosta to Jacksonville, using the old log road in part. The Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad was then constructed from Valdosta and into Jacksonville as far as Grand Crossing, using the old road-bed.

About 1899, the same parties desiring terminals in Jacksonville applied to the City Council for an ordinance permitting the construction of a road along the St. Johns water front. In consequence, a franchise was granted to build a road from the foot of Catherine Street westerly along the water front to Hogan Street. The franchise was accepted and turned over to a corporation called the St. Johns River Terminal Company, owned by Walton Ferguson & Associates and was intended to be the Terminal Company to operate in connection with the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad. This company built its tracks from about the foot of Catherine Street as far west as Main Street; but being unable to procure rights of way further west, the road stopped at the foot of Main Street. Meanwhile, the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad was built into Jacksonville under a separate ordinance granting them the franchise to enter the city and build to the St. Johns River, and made a physical connection with the St. Johns Terminal Company.

The two railroad properties then operated together and a passenger and freight station was established on Forsyth Street just east of Catherine Street and was used for two or three years. Application was then made by the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad to be permitted to enter the Union Station. The application was refused, although it built its tracks from Grand Crossing so as to be easily connected with the Union Station tracks of the Jacksonville Terminal Company. Thereupon, application was made to the State Railroad Commission for an order compelling the Jacksonville Terminal Company to allow equal participation in the Union Station privileges. The Railroad Commission granted an order requiring the connection to be made and participations and privileges thereby afforded; but the Jacksonville Terminal Company refused to respect the order and litigation ensued, in which the Supreme Court of Florida finally decided that the Railroad Commission's order was valid and required the Jacksonville Terminal Company to respect it. The Atlantic, Valdosta and Western then entered the Union Station and thereafter participated in its privileges.

About 1902, the Southern Railway, which owned practically all of the stock of the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad Company, then operating a railroad from Macon, Georgia, to Palatka, Florida, by way of Valdosta and Lake City, desiring to obtain an entrance into Jacksonville and appropriate terminal facilities, purchased all of the stock of the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railroad Company, and the St. Johns River Terminal Company. All of the properties lying between Grand Crossing Northwest of Jacksonville, and the terminus of the St. Johns River Terminal Company at the foot of Main Street, were conveyed to the Terminal Company, and all of the railroad properties between Grand Crossing and Valdosta were transferred to the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad Company. A trackage agreement was made between the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad Company and the St. Johns River Terminal Company by which the Southern Railway was given the right to enter the City over the St. Johns River Terminal Company's tracks and have use of the terminal facilities of the Terminal Company in Jacksonville and the Tallyrand docks where deep water terminals had been built.

The business of the Southern Railway and Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad was thereafter handled in Jacksonville through the medium of the St. Johns River Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the Southern Railway Company.

In 1899, the Cummer Lumber Company, owners of the Jacksonville and Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation organized by them, built a logging road from their mill at Milldale by way of Baldwin to Newberry, Florida. It was standard-gauge and in the fall of 1899, passenger service was begun, although, it was primarily built to bring logs to the Cummer mill. In 1904, it was sold to C. W. Chase and by him transferred to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, of which system it became a part.

The building of railroads did not appear to affect progress in Steamboat Navigation. The St. Johns River was a highway of traffic and several lines were established to northern points during this period. The first boat on the St. Johns River was the George Washington in 1831, followed by the Florida in 1834, the Essay in about 1837, the South Spalding in 1840, and later the Thorn, Darlington, Hattie Brock, Zephyr, and William Barnett, which plied between Jacksonville and up the river points, and the General Church in 1842 to Savannah.¹ The Darlington and the Hattie Brock were owned by Captain Jacob Brock of Enterprise, Volusia County, Florida, and his boats made regular trips to Jacksonville. Lines were also established to Savannah and Charleston before 1860, but during the War Between the States all transportation, both river and ocean, was destroyed. Following the cessation of hostilities, Jacob Brock and his son, Charles, brought the Darlington and Hattie Brock again into river service. Lines to Savannah and Charleston were restored, and efforts were made to establish a line to New York in 1866, but the steamer, D. H. Mount, was lost at sea.

In 1868, Frederick De Barry, a wealthy wine merchant of New York, bought an estate on Lake Monroe in Volusia County near Enterprise and established his winter residence there in 1870. There were no railroads to Enterprise at that time, and he soon became interested in devising means of transportation to Jacksonville and the outside world. In 1876, he placed the George M. Budd in commission under Captain Amazeen, and this started the De Barry Line, which was later combined with the Baya Line, under the name of De Barry-Baya Merchant Line, which comprised a fleet of thirteen steamers in 1885.² The line ran from Jacksonville to all points on the St. Johns River, secured the mail contract and later established steamers on the "Sea Island Route" to Savannah.²

The Plant Investment Company also established a line of four river steamers in connection with its railroad the "Plant System." Besides these there were several lines with smaller boats maintaining regular schedules between Jacksonville and Fort George Island, Mayport, Mandarin, Green Cove Springs, Crescent City, Palatka, Spring Garden and in fact all river points. The river teemed with craft which, according to a report of the County Commissioners published in 1885, num-

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

²Esgate's "Jacksonville."

bered seventy-four vessels totalling 8,168 registered tonnage, with estimated value of river commerce of \$2,042,000. This was claimed to have been the largest tonnage of any inland local traffic south of the Hudson River. The estimated value of vessels and cargoes arriving and departing from Jacksonville was \$38,270,000 in 1882. Among the articles of commerce mentioned are 37,440 bales of cotton, 68,041,548 feet of lumber and 316,800 crates of fruit and vegetables. In 1885, Duval was sixth in the State in the production of oranges.

Strenuous efforts were made by the County Commissioners to have the United States Government make further improvements on St. Johns bar. About 1880, some dredging had been begun, which had the immediate effect of bringing the steamers of the Mallory Line to Jacksonville. In 1886, the Clyde Line began its service which has continued since that time with the exception of three months during the yellow fever epidemic in 1888. Its docks and wharves were at the foot of Hogan Street, and where the steamers landed has since been filled in. Improvements in the harbor were greatly accelerated by the action of the County Commissioners in 1891, at which time Benjamin R. Powell was chairman.¹ In that year steps were taken to deepen the channel at the expense of the County which had the effect of causing the Federal Government to follow this demonstration of self-help with large appropriations for the furtherance of the project. On June 11, 1891, an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing Duval County to improve the navigation of the St. Johns River, and to issue bonds in the aid thereof. The County Commissioners were authorized to call an election to vote for or against the issuing of \$300,000 six per cent bonds of the County. The trustees named in the Act were George S. Wilson, Joseph H. Durkee, John S. Fairhead, Daniel G. Ambler, John C. Cooper, Joel D. Mead, E. C. Pickett, Eugene Bigelow, Max Hirschman, W. A. Adams, Davis Kemp, and E. W. Gillen.

A friendly suit was brought by Telfair Stockton, a tax payer, against Benjamin R. Powell, chairman of the County Commissioners, to test the validity of the bonds, which were finally issued and sold. In the movement to interest the National Government, Captain Eady of Mississippi Levee fame was invited to come at a charge of \$1,500 and expenses, totalling \$2,500, to ascertain if the levee plan would be practical on the river. The funds were raised among the residents of Jacksonville. The channel curved like the letter S, and in it, roots and trunks of trees had been lodged. Rafts of trees, and shrubs with rock were sunk off the bar as jetties. John G. Christopher and others went as a committee to Washington, where they persuaded the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors that the St. Johns bar was essential for southeastern commerce. In consequence, the National Government undertook the improvement of the St. Johns Harbor, and R. J. Ross received the first contract for constructing the jetties, and Marcus Conant the second contract.² The present harbor of St. Johns is the result of the efforts of citizens of Duval in these days of development of railroad and steamboat transportation.

¹See Biography Benjamin R. Powell.

²See Biography Marcus Conant.

CHAPTER XXV.

FREEZE—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE GREAT FIRE. (1887-1901.)

ON AUGUST 11, 1887, the corner-stone of St. Andrews Episcopal Church had been laid and the edifice completed. Prominently connected with the church were Bishop Albion W. Knight, Colonel J. J. Daniel, George S. De Cottes, John N. C. Stockton and W. A. Bours.

Three social organizations were launched during this period which have had far-reaching influence in the County. The Seminole Club was chartered April 19, 1887, and temporarily met in the Law Exchange Building, moving the same year to the corner of Monroe and Hogan Streets, and in 1890 to Main and Forsyth. After this building was burned in the fire of 1901, a club building was built on Duval and Hogan Streets in 1903. In January, 1928, the club had 375 members. On March 28, 1888, a dispensation for Morocco Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was granted, and charter issued on June 25, following. On December 12, 1891, Jacksonville Lodge No. 221 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was chartered. John E. Hartridge was the first Exalted Ruler.¹

In the election of 1882, Francis P. Fleming of Duval County, lineal descendant of Francis P. Fatio, Sr.,² was elected Governor of Florida, being the fourth Governor to be elected from Duval County. In the same election, James M. Shumacher was elected Senator from the district, and George A. Lewis and John R. Scott, Representatives from Duval.

The Legislature of that year passed an Act on May 13, amending the charter of the City of Jacksonville authorizing the appointment of the City Council by the Governor instead of its election by popular vote with the provision that the Mayor and other offices should be appointed by the Council. This was in reality a gerrymander on the part of the Democratic party whereby the government of the city could be relieved from negro rule; a condition which had heretofore existed through the Republican party, of which the negro vote was the sustaining element. The previous administration had proven quite unsatisfactory as the Republican Mayor had left the city during the yellow fever epidemic. Governor Fleming appointed a substantial Democratic majority in the city organization with a Republican minority, part of which failed to qualify. Although the Legislative Act, giving this appointive power, was repealed in 1893, the Democrats continued in office and there has been no Republican mayor since C. B. Smith's administration in 1887.

In 1890, Sister Mary Ann, whose work during the yellow fever epidemic has already been mentioned, opened an orphanage in a three-story building on Ocean Street. It was destroyed by fire in 1901, and another built in 1902. Sister Mary

¹See Biography John E. Hartridge.

²See Fatio Family, Biographical Section.

Ann, whose name was Ellen Hoare, was born in Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, about 1828, and in 1848, with two of her cousins, came to the United States, landing in New York City and later came to Florida. She entered the Convent; was accepted in the New Foundation established by this order in St. Augustine, (taking the name Sister Mary Ann), and later by special dispensation was transferred to the St. Joseph's Order. During the War Between the States, she was especially active in ministering to the armies and because of her work at the battle of Olustee, was made a Daughter of the Confederacy. Although her headquarters were at St. Augustine for many years, she nevertheless visited Jacksonville frequently, and became interested in the homeless children there. After more than fifty years devoted to good works, Sister Mary Ann, known as "Jacksonville's Angel of Mercy" passed to her eternal reward.

The Friday Musicale of Jacksonville, was founded as "The Ladies' Friday Musicale" by Mrs. Charles S. Adams in 1890, at her home where the meetings continued until 1893 when the informal gatherings were organized into a permanent club. Among the charter members were: Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Mrs. Arthur F. Perry, Mrs. Van Winder Shields, and others. The club colors are white and gold, and the club flower the Yellow Jasmine. In January, 1928, it had 375 members and was federated with the Florida Federation of Music Clubs and a member of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

On June 9, 1891, a legislative Act was passed, legalizing the assessment of levies for taxes in the city of Jacksonville from 1887 to 1890, inclusive. The year 1891 was marked by two serious conflagrations in Jacksonville, one on May 18, in which the Post Office and several stores at the corner of Market and Bay Streets were burned, and on August 17, when several blocks were consumed along Pine, now Main Street, from Bay to Church.¹ In July of the following year a race riot occurred in Jacksonville, and the three local military companies were called out, being later reinforced by four other companies, two from St. Augustine, one from Starke and another from Palatka, all under the command of Adjutant General Lang.² The leaders were arrested and the mob dispersed but only after several days and nights of concern and uncertainty on the part of the people.

In the Legislative Session of 1893, the Senator from Duval was O. J. H. Summers, and the Representatives were Duncan E. Fletcher of Jacksonville, and James E. Pickett of Stonewall. An Act approved May 16, 1893, changed the method of election of municipal officers of the city of Jacksonville. It provided for the election of a Mayor; a City Council, composed of one member from each ward and seven at large; a Board of Public Works, composed of three members; a Comptroller; a Treasurer; a Recorder; a Judge of the Municipal Court; a Marshal, and such other officers as might be provided by ordinance. Two years was the term of office specified.

On May 14, 1892, the Woman's Confederate Home Association of Jacksonville was organized, and out of it grew the Martha Reid Chapter No. 19 of the

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

²Fleming's Memoirs.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was chartered November 8, 1895. Mrs. John E. Hartridge was the first president. The Chapter is still in existence, the parent-chapter of the County. In the following year, on January 12, Temple Lodge No. 23 of the Masons was chartered, with Wilber P. Webster¹ as Worshipful Master, and twenty-four charter members. Palmetto Camp, No. 3, Woodmen of the World, was chartered on April 22, 1893, and among its charter members were Telfair Stockton, F. W. Ellis, and others.

An Act was approved May 22, 1893, incorporating St. Joseph's Convent. Sister M. Claverie, Sister M. Agatha, and Sister M. De Sales and assistants, were given authority to establish and conduct institutions of learning, hospitals, and asylums, in the counties of Duval and Nassau. The principal places of business of the corporation was located in Jacksonville. The general direction of the institutions was to be under the Rt. Rev. John Moore of St. Augustine, and his successors. An Act was approved May 30, 1893, authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Jacksonville to issue bonds not exceeding ten percent of the assessed value of real estate in the city, to refund the bonded indebtedness expended on account of water works, at which time the water works should become the property of the city. It appears that the total amount of bonds issued under this act was \$1,000,000.

The financial depression of 1893 temporarily retarded the growth of Duval County. In that year the yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Georgia, caused considerable alarm and against that city quarantine was established. No cases, however, appeared in Duval. On January 25, 1894, the famous fight between James J. Corbett of California and Charles Mitchell of England occurred in Jacksonville under the auspices of the Duval Athletic Club.² There was no law in Florida against prize-fighting and there was a large gathering from all parts of the country. Governor Mitchell attempted to prevent the fight but the Sheriff of Duval was restrained by order of court. Corbett won and was afterward arrested, tried, acquitted and in the same action, Mitchell, his opponent, was dismissed. The following year the Legislature passed an Act prohibiting prize-fighting and pugilistic exhibitions.

In 1894 the price of cotton was the lowest ever known. The crop that year was a failure and Jacksonville as a market suffered in consequence, and the freezes of that winter added to the calamity. The first came on December 29, 1894, when the thermometer fell to 14 degrees above zero, killing the leaves, destroying the fruit and seriously damaging the orange trees. Then followed a period of spring-like weather in which the sap rose, buds and tiny leaves appeared, but again on February 7, 1895, there came another blizzard which endured until the 11th. The temperature fell to the lowest point ever recorded by the Weather Bureau and snow fell for the first time since 1835.² The sap in the trees froze, the bark split

¹Biography Wilber P. Webster.

²Fleming's Memoirs.

and cracked and practically all of the trees were killed. There was great loss of property and many newcomers, disheartened, abandoned their lands. Duval, previously one of the leading counties in citrus culture, never regained its prestige. Some of the growers turned to new industries and those who preferred to continue in orange production moved farther south,—“below the frost line.”

The election of 1894, was the occasion of disorder in Jacksonville and the militia was called out, but the day passed without bloodshed. During the same year the first street paving was begun and Bay Street was paved from Bridge to Market Streets and Main Street to Hogans Creek.¹

In the Legislative Session of 1895, John E. Hartridge was Senator from Duval, and W. McL. Dancy of Jacksonville and E. G. Plummer of Beuclerc were Representatives. An Act was approved May 27, 1895, repealing the Act of 1893 as to the election of municipal officers for the city of Jacksonville, and prescribing that the City Council should be composed of two members from each ward, instead of one member from each ward and seven at large. A Board of Police Commissioners, composed of five members, was established. The State census of that year showed that Duval had the population of 34,776 of which 14,871 were white and 19,895 negroes; being the largest colored population of any county in the state. The whites had only increased 2,901, while the negroes had increased 5,093.

On April 2, 1895, the Jacksonville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first in the State, was organized, and chartered February 14, 1896, with Mrs. John G. Christopher as Regent. On February 26th of the same year the St. Johns Golf Club was organized, and was also the first organization of its kind in Florida. Links were laid out in what is now South Jacksonville, and on July 28, 1897, the organization was incorporated into the Jacksonville Country Club. On September 30 following its name was changed to the Florida Country Club, and soon thereafter the links on the south side of the river were abandoned and the old Fair Grounds in Fairfield were leased. On September 5, 1903, it was rechartered as a corporation not for profit and the club moved to Ortega. E. Sudlaw was first President of the original club and Walter Mucklow, Secretary.²

On January 28, 1897, the Woman's Club of Jacksonville was organized at the Windsor Hotel with forty women present. A year later the club joined the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the same year became identified with the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States. Duval County has been honored in that four women of Jacksonville are Past Presidents of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs. The first home of the Woman's Club of Jacksonville was occupied in February, 1904. It was built on East Duval Street during the Presidency of Mrs. W. W. Cummer, 1902-1904, who also served in an advisory capacity when a new club house was built on Riverside Avenue and opened to the public November 23, 1927, at which time the membership had reached 800.

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

²Biography Walter Mucklow.



Woman's Club of Jacksonville, built in 1927.

Warfare had been brewing for several years between Spain and the Cuban insurgents who had sought to make their country independent. Jacksonville had become the rendezvous for Cuban exiles, and February, 1895, had been fixed for the time of open revolt. The revolution had met with such success that by the end of that year it had spread throughout the rural districts of Cuba. On July 25, independence was declared by the Revolutionists and in September a Constitution was adopted. Several expeditions were secretly sent out from Florida in spite of the vigilance of the United States Coast-Guard and naval authorities in their endeavor to observe neutrality.

In February, 1896, a contract was made by Napoleon B. Broward¹ and his attorney, J. M. Barrs, with two representatives of the Cuban Junta, to take a company of Cubans under General Enrique Colossa together, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, to the Island of Cuba on the "Three Friends," a tug owned by N. B. Broward, his brother Montcalm Broward² and George A. De Cottes, the three friends for whom the boat was named. On the night of March 11, 1896, this tug, although watched by Government boats, secretly dropped down the St. Johns River from Jacksonville to Dames Point; took aboard the Cubans who had by previous arrangement congregated there, and in the darkness escaped to sea. Meeting the schooner Stephen R. Mallory in Hawk's Channel in the Florida Keys

¹See Biography Napoleon B. Broward.

²See Biography Montcalm Broward.

near Cape Florida, the "Three Friends" took from her a cargo of arms and ammunition and landed both passengers and freight on the Cuban coast, despite United States Revenue Cutters and Spanish Men-of-War. Although a sharp conflict occurred with the Spanish land forces, the "Three Friends" made a successful "get away" and afterward made seven other filibustering trips to Cuba without harm to the vessel or a member of the crew.

On April 27, the "Bermuda" slipped quietly out of the St. Johns River with 400 men and a cargo of machine guns, rifles, torpedoes and ammunition. It was only able, however, to land part of its cargo in Cuba. In October, the "Three Friends," the "Dauntless" which was owned by W. A. Bisbee¹, and the "Commodore," two additions to the filibustering fleet, were in the St. Johns River closely watched by United States Revenue Cutters. Public sentiment, however, was with the Cuban patriots and this hazardous and romantic occupation caught the imagination of the adventurous. For this reason, the secret landings of these vessels were aided rather than hindered by all who were not officially connected with the Government. The "Dauntless" escaped and obtained a cargo of arms and ammunition at West Palm Beach. The "Commodore" passed St. Johns bar on the night of January 1, 1897, with a cargo of men and ammunition but foundered on the coast to the south. The "Three Friends" followed and successfully reached the Cuban coast but in landing was driven to sea by a Spanish gun boat. She put off her company of men on one of the Florida Keys and they were rescued by the "Dauntless." Duval County was the headquarters of these international activities.

Filibustering expeditions continued until war was declared by the United States against Spain. During the conflict the tug, "Three Friends" and the "Dauntless," both of Jacksonville, were used as dispatch boats by the Press. In 1928, the "Three Friends" is in commission in St. Johns Harbor and the "Dauntless" in Norfolk Harbor. Both vessels were captured by the United States government while on these filibustering expeditions but each time were released for lack of evidence, the papers of the vessels having been made out in the name of other than the captain actually in charge.²

In the Legislative Session of 1897, the Senator was John E. Hartridge and the Representatives were Frank W. Pope and John N. C. Stockton. There was a spirited contest for United States Senator during this session, in which John N. C. Stockton came within nine votes of being elected to that office.

On February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine, which had been sent to Havana Harbor at the request of General Fitzhugh Lee, the Consul General there, was destroyed and two officers and two hundred and sixty-four men were killed. The American public, already inflamed by the autrocities of the Spanish commander against the Cubans, immediately clamored for war with Spain which was declared on April 26 following.

¹See Biography W. A. Bisbee.

²Statement of a member of the crew.

President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers on April 23. On April 4, the Governor of Florida had called upon the officers of the State troops to recruit their companies to the full complement. On the staff of the State military organization were Col. Henry Bacon, Surgeon General; Col. Samuel T. Shaylor, Judge Advocate General; and Charles Seton Fleming, Sergeant Major, all from Duval County. The three companies in Duval, Jacksonville Light Infantry, Jacksonville Rifles and Wilson's Battery, volunteered for service. The quota of Florida under the call for volunteers was only one regiment of infantry, therefore the Wilson Battery was not accepted although Captain Gumbinger, its commander, made strenuous efforts to have his battery of light infantry included in the quota.

The Jacksonville Light Infantry became Company E, First Florida Regiment with Captain, John S. Maxwell; First Lieutenant, Braxton B. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, George R. Weldon, and 121 enlisted men.¹ The company entrained May 12, 1898, for Tampa and went into camp at Fort Brooke on the 13th, being mustered into service on May 23. On May 27, they were marched to De Soto Camp, Florida, remaining there until July 21. On that date they entrained for Fernandina, where they arrived on the 22nd, and remained until August 23 at which time they were transferred to Huntsville, Alabama. There they remained from August 25 until October 10 when they were transferred to Houston's Grove about one mile from Tallahassee, Florida. Here they were mustered out. One private, Frank B. Willard died while in camp at Huntsville.

The Jacksonville Rifles became Company F, First Florida Regiment,¹ with Captain, James Y. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Chestnut² and John H. Stephens; Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Watts and 131 enlisted men.¹ They entrained May 12, 1898, for Tampa, encamped at Fort Brooke and were mustered into service May 23; moved to Palmetto Beach May 27 and remained there until July 21, when they were transferred to Fernandina. On August 22 they entrained for Huntsville, Alabama, where they arrived August 26 and remained in camp there until January 24, 1899, when they were mustered out. Loss by death, one officer, Lieutenant John H. Stephens and one private, Hugh Etheridge.

Neither of the companies reached the scenes of battle. Several times orders were issued for embarkation to Cuba or Porto Rico, but only to be countermanded. The Jacksonville Naval Militia, A. R. Merrill, Lieutenant Commander; J. H. Bland, Lieutenant; Cromwell Gibbons and F. D. Miller, ensigns, also volunteered and were given assignments to establish signal stations at the mouth of the St. Johns River.³

Duval County benefited by the Spanish-American war. Its soil was not the scene of the conflict, but was the camping ground of large numbers of soldiers that brought money into the county. The Board of Trade, realizing the opportunity offered was quick to take steps to bring to the attention of the War Department the advantages of Jacksonville and vicinity, on account of its excellent harbor and

¹Soldiers of Florida in the Spanish-American War, page 354.

²Detailed as Battalion Adjutant November 17, 1808.

³History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

proximity to Cuba. An inspector was sent by the government and a camp selected in the Springfield section of Jacksonville which was named Camp Cuba Libre and became the headquarters of the Seventh Army Camp under General Fitzhugh Lee. An epidemic of typhoid fever in the summer of 1898, however, caused the removal of the camp to higher ground on the north, near Panama, until the fall when the soldiers were transferred to Savannah. As many as 30,000 troops were encamped in Jacksonville at one time.¹

Other points of activity in the county were St. Johns Bluff and Fort George Island. The former was fortified and remains of the concrete work can still be seen. A signal station was established on Mount Cornelia on Fort George Island and the St. Johns River was mined to prevent the entrance of the enemy's vessels. The destruction of a Spanish fleet by Dewey in Manila Bay on May 1 and the victory of Admiral Sampson at Santiago, Cuba, on July 3, practically ended the hostilities with Spain. The defenses on the St. Johns were found to be unnecessary and were removed.

An interesting outcome of the encampment in Jacksonville was the presentation of a Confederate monument to the State of Florida by Mr. Charles C. Hemming of Texas, a native of Jacksonville and a member of the Jacksonville Light Infantry and Third Florida Regiment during the War Between the States. It was unveiled in St. James Park, during the Spanish-American war, which was witnessed by soldiers of the North and South. In the reviewing stand was General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff which included a grandson of General U. S. Grant, a son of Ex-President Harrison and a nephew of Vice-President Hobart.² The park had been presented to the city by the heirs of Isaiah D. Hart³ in 1866, and on October 26, 1899, was officially named Hemming Park by the City Council.

The National Society Colonial Dames of America in the State of Florida was organized December 8, 1898, at the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, about two years after the National organization was perfected in the City of Philadelphia. The object of the Society is patriotic,—to collect and preserve manuscripts and historic data of the Colonial period, to stimulate a love of history and a love of country. During the twenty-nine years of its existence the Society has had the following Presidents: Mrs. Robert Gamble, Mrs. John G. Christopher, Mrs. Percy St. John Stollenwerch, Mrs. Charles P. Lovel, Mrs. John Coles, Mrs. John Freeman Young, Mrs. Telfair Stockton, Miss Sallie Lord Holmes, Mrs. Van Winder Shields, Mrs. William B. Young and Mrs. Frank E. Jennings who is serving her third term in 1928, having recently been elected without opposition.

In the Legislative Session of 1899, Charles B. Rogers was Senator and the Representatives from Duval were Frank Clark and Dr. John C. L'Engle. An

¹Soldiers of Florida in the Spanish-American War, page 352.

²Fleming's Memoirs.

³See "Hart Family", Biographical Section.

Act approved May 30, 1899, abolished the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Jacksonville, and a Board of Bond Trustees was given exclusive power to appoint all officers, not elected by the people, and all members of the police force, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the members of the City Council.

The Board of Bond Trustees was given further power to select from the Board of Public Works three members to perform the duty of Election Commissioners. The Board was also given broad powers in reference to the removal of members of the police force, and the control of the electric light plant. An Act approved June 3, 1899, supplementing the Act of May 31, 1887, enlarged the powers of the Mayor and City Council in reference to street improvements, giving them power to issue Street Improvement Bonds up to one per cent of the assessed valuation, and to place liens when necessary for street improvements. This Legislature elected James P. Taliaferro,¹ a citizen of Duval County, United States Senator.

On February 12, 1899, Duval County, as well as all Florida, experienced a severe freeze in which snow fell and the thermometer reached ten degrees above zero. Fruit trees as well as all vegetables were killed. This, the third severe freeze in fifteen years, was the death blow to extensive citrus culture in Duval County.

The census of 1900 recorded the population of the county as 39,733, an increase of 48 per cent in ten years, it being the most populous in Florida. Jacksonville had 28,429 inhabitants and was the largest city in the State with a gain of 6,570 in ten years. It was during this year that Jacksonville made a determined effort to become the capital city. The question of removal of the capital from Tallahassee had been a subject of debate for over a half-a-century. As early as 1854, a Resolution had been passed by the Legislature to submit the question to a vote of the people, and further attempts had been made in 1883, 1891 and 1898. In 1900, the Democratic Convention provided that the people should vote in a special primary, held at the general election of that year, by which vote the Democratic candidate to the Legislature would be bound.

Jacksonville became a candidate for the capital city and pledged \$100,000 toward expenses of removal and erection of a new capitol. Ocala and St. Augustine were also candidates and Tallahassee strenuously resisted removal. Tallahassee was successful in its defense, receiving a majority of the votes cast. Jacksonville's vote was 7,675; Ocala, 4,917; St. Augustine, 2,881; and Tallahassee, 16,742.

In 1900, two organizations were launched that still wield their influence in the county. Ionic Lodge, No. 101 of the Masons was chartered January 17, with David P. Myerson, Worshipful Master and seventeen charter members. On December 27, 1927, it had grown to 401 members. On May 11, 1900, the Home for Aged was incorporated which was a reorganization of the Home for Aged Women founded in 1899 with Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, President, and Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Treasurer.

¹See Biography James P. Taliaferro.

On May 3, 1901, a large part of the city of Jacksonville was destroyed by fire. The conflagration started about 12:30 o'clock at the Cleveland Fibre Company on the corner of Davis and Beaver Streets, and fanned by a stiff breeze, quickly consumed the negro shanties in the vicinity, and spread in a southeasterly direction. A prolonged drought had already dried the shingled roofs of residences almost to the point of combustibility. Borne upon the wind, sparks and burning brands rained over a vast area starting new fires wherever they fell. The firemen were powerless in the face of the multitudinous conflagrations which often threatened to encircle them with walls of fire. Rapidly the flames ate their way eastward widening the devastated area into a fan-shape district to Eagle Street on the north and Adams Street on the south, roaring from block to block into the business section, lapping up brick and mortar seemingly with the same ease with which wood had been destroyed. Above the roaring furnace a cloud of black smoke arose heavenward discernable as far as Raleigh, North Carolina—a distance of seven hundred miles. The highest buildings such as the St. James and Windsor Hotels, the St. Johns Episcopal Church, the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the County Court House became torches for increased devastation. Aid was asked from the fire departments of the neighboring towns of St. Augustine and Fernandina in Florida, and then later Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia, were appealed to. Maximum energy of locomotive engines was soon rushing fire-fighting equipment at record breaking speed to help the stricken city.

Through heroic efforts Hogan's Creek was made the northern limits of the fire and to the south, Adams Street east of Jefferson was its boundary until Laura was reached. Then by a shift of wind, as if with fiendish fury the flames turned sharply to the south, embracing all the wharfage along the river front in its destruction as it swept to the east burning itself out at the marsh where Hogan's Creek meets the St. Johns. An area nearly two miles long and a half mile wide, comprising one hundred and forty-eight blocks or nearly 500 acres with 2,368 buildings had been destroyed. Stores on business streets; wharves and warehouses along the river front; churches and residences on avenues arched with stately trees had, within eight short hours, become a dismal scene of smoking ruins of blackened trunks and limbs, in which a gutted Court House was the only semblance of structure.

The loss was estimated at \$15,000,000 with approximately \$5,000,000 insurance. Nearly nine thousand people were made homeless and thousands escaped with only the clothes they wore, yet it is remarkable that so few lives were lost. The total fatalities are said to have been only seven, one of these Henry D. Bounetheau was drowned near the foot of Market Street while endeavoring to save his possessions.¹ The Springfield section across Hogan's Creek was the principal haven of refuge but many escaped in boats across the river, and in the panic a waterspout generated by the heated vapor added terror to the occupants of these small craft.²

¹See Hudnall Family, Biographical Section.

²Fleming's Memoirs.



View of Duval County from top of Federal Building, looking north on Hogan Street.



View of devastated district after fire of 1907—from top of Federal Building looking east on Forsyth Street.

As in the yellow fever epidemic the calamity developed heroes and heroines. The people, aroused to heroic efforts, united in the face of the disaster ; martial law was declared temporarily and order quickly succeeded chaos. A Citizens' Relief Association was organized of which Captain C. E. Garner was President, and the Woman's Relief Corps under the lead of Mrs. Denis Egan did valiant service. The Governor of the State placed \$15,000 at the disposal of the city. The country responded liberally, and over \$200,000 in cash donations, besides many thousand dollars in supplies were received. New people flocked to the city to aid in the rebuilding and out of the ashes of the conflagration there arose a Bigger, Better, Busier Jacksonville.

THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION AND CITIZEN

OL XXXVI-36TH YEAR.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ACKSONVILLE DEVASTATED BY A MOST DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

Without Abatement from 12:30 p m to 10 p m—Thousands of People Are Left Homeless—Loss Roughly Estimated at \$4,000,000

There Is Suffering in Jacksonville!

There Must Be Immediate Assistance.

Let Those Who Are Able Respond

Not Less than One Hundred and Thirty Blocks in Residence and Business Sections of the City Destroyed—Municipal Bodies and Board of Trade To Meet

The face of a conflagration, literally appalling in its intensity that began at 12:30 p m, it is to be estimated, that 100 blocks of the city were burned up and a part of the city was left in ruins. The fire started in the residence of the late J. P. Taylor, at the corner of Duval and Duval streets, and it spread rapidly in all directions, consuming the city and leaving a vast area of ruins. The fire started in the residence of the late J. P. Taylor, at the corner of Duval and Duval streets, and it spread rapidly in all directions, consuming the city and leaving a vast area of ruins.

The severity that befell the city of Jacksonville yesterday is almost without parallel. At least in this section of the state, no other city has been so completely devastated. The fire started in the residence of the late J. P. Taylor, at the corner of Duval and Duval streets, and it spread rapidly in all directions, consuming the city and leaving a vast area of ruins.

And it will be met by them. We know the people. No warmer hearted community can be found in this section of the state. They will respond to the cry of distress from other cities, and also will respond to the cry of distress from their own people. The Board of Trade will meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the situation.

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At twenty minutes past the hour the fire was in full blaze. The great fire like building, covering the entire block, burned by Hogan, Duval, and Duval streets, burned with a fury that was almost unprecedented. The fire started in the residence of the late J. P. Taylor, at the corner of Duval and Duval streets, and it spread rapidly in all directions, consuming the city and leaving a vast area of ruins.

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Prominent Citizens Talk of the Future:

A Greater Jacksonville Is in Sight

Cap. C. B. Carter, chairman of the board of trade, was one of the speakers at the Times-Union and Citizen at his residence on Duval street, and he discussed the future of the city. He said that the city was in a position to rebuild and that a greater Jacksonville was in sight. He said that the city was in a position to rebuild and that a greater Jacksonville was in sight.

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And it will be met by them. We know the people. No warmer hearted community can be found in this section of the state. They will respond to the cry of distress from other cities, and also will respond to the cry of distress from their own people. The Board of Trade will meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the situation.

crackles resounded as the great pillars of flame moved skyward, sending showers of cinders far into the air. The fire started in the residence of the late J. P. Taylor, at the corner of Duval and Duval streets, and it spread rapidly in all directions, consuming the city and leaving a vast area of ruins.

Reproduction of first page of "The Florida Times-Union and Citizen" on the morning after the fire of May 3, 1901.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT AND THE WORLD WAR. (1901-1919.)

JACKSONVILLE emerged from the flames of the conflagration of 1901, and set her face to the future with indomitable courage. Mayor J. E. T. Bowden, speaking to the people the day after the fire, said that a greater city would arise from its ashes. In January, 1928, looking backward, he admits that he was more of a prophet than he even then believed. For more than half a century Duval's population had been greater than Jacksonville; now Jacksonville was the leader and the growth of Duval henceforth was exemplified in the growth of the metropolis. Mayor Bowden was succeeded in July by Duncan U. Fletcher¹ who took up the work of reconstruction.

In the Legislative Session of 1901, Charles B. Rogers was Senator; John C. L'Engle and Napoleon B. Broward, Representatives. An Act approved May 7, 1901, appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the city of Jacksonville on account of the fire, and on May 30, 1901, the County Commissioners were authorized to issue bonds at a rate of not over five per cent, and an amount not to exceed \$100,000, to be used for the rebuilding of the public buildings of the county. On the same date an Act was approved, authorizing the Mayor and City Council of the City of Jacksonville to issue bonds at a rate not to exceed five per cent, and an amount not to exceed \$400,000, the proceeds of which were to be used to pay off and discharge judgments and decrees of Florida and the United States courts, then outstanding and unpaid. On May 31, 1901, an Act was passed, enlarging the powers of the Mayor and the City Councilmen in reference to assessment of taxes and issuing of licenses. On May 22, 1901, an Act authorized the city of Jacksonville to levy a special tax not to exceed one-half of one mill of the assessed value, for the establishing and maintaining of a free library.

In the year 1901 a feat was accomplished in Duval County which even after a quarter of a century stands as a record for all times. A locomotive engine made five miles in two minutes and thirty seconds. Engineer Albert H. Lodge on the Plant system, now the Atlantic Coast Line, in a contest for the United States mail contract, with Charles Cook (colored) as fireman made a record of 120 miles per hour, between Fleming and Jacksonville. The engine, number 111, which later became 210, was in service for many years between Albany and Brunswick, Georgia.

Bayard, a point in the southern part of the county on the Florida East Coast Railroad, made a gesture of importance about this time. On the land of Bartola Genovar a station had been placed several years before and named Bayard for Thomas Francis Bayard, a distinguished statesman who had been a member of President Grover Cleveland's Cabinet and afterward Ambassador to the Court of

¹See Biography Duncan U. Fletcher.

St. James. The effort to establish a town proved fruitless, however, and Bayard became only a shipping point for naval stores and lumber. Other points in the county gradually lost their identity through the growth of Jacksonville. Fulton, a post office at St. Johns Bluff, died when the rural free mail delivery was established and other small post offices which had previously been of importance were discontinued.

On February 16, 1902, the Jacksonville Lodge, Knights of Columbus, was instituted with fifty members, J. D. Burbridge,¹ P. A. Dignan and J. F. Meade being the principal officers. On November 2 following, the Childrens Home Society of Florida with headquarters in Jacksonville was organized. This charitable Institution, which had for its purpose providing homes for homeless children, grew from a small beginning to be one of the most beneficent institutions in the State. The report of R. V. Covington, Treasurer, in January, 1928, showed that in twenty-five years nearly two million dollars had been raised by the Society and during that period, 16,471 children have been cared for.

In the Legislative Session of 1903, Telfair Stockton was Senator and Cromwell Gibbons and Harry Mason were Representatives. An Act on May 13, 1903, the County Court of Duval County, a Court of Record, was established by Legislative Act, the term of the court to commence on the second Monday in January, April, July and October. On May 25, 1903, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$1,500 to the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Home at Jacksonville. This home had been organized in 1888 and the corner stone of the building laid in April 1893. An Act approved June 6, 1903, further enlarged the power of the city government and provided a method whereby the city charter could be amended by ordinance, subject to the approval of the electors of the city.

Nineteen hundred and three marked substantial progress of the Jacksonville Board of Trade in its efforts to improve the harbor of the St. Johns River. Through its efforts Congress, under an act of June 3, 1896, had appropriated \$2,750,000 for a channel 300 feet wide and twenty-four feet deep at mean low water from Jacksonville to the ocean. In June of 1902, Congress again met the appeal of the Board of Trade and appropriated \$1,300,000² for the harbor and placed the entire project on a contract basis, which was a victory so outstanding that even until the present day the citizens of Duval are beneficiaries therefrom. Twenty-four feet at mean low water in the St. Johns River from Jacksonville to the ocean was the result. In 1870, when these activities had commenced, the bar at the mouth of the river was shifting sand with an available channel of only about seven feet. To remedy this Duval County had spent \$301,236.63 of its own money as an earnest to the Federal Government of its sincerity in the laudable desire to deepen the channel. It was answered by Congress with an immediate appropriation of \$1,896,000, besides millions in after years, to complete the good work. History has no more worthy example of self help being rewarded.

¹See Biography J. D. Burbridge.

²Publication Jacksonville Board of Trade, 1902.

In the Legislative Session of 1905, Telfair Stockton was Senator and H. H. Buckman and S. H. Melton, Representatives. An Act approved June 5, 1905, providing for the establishment of a Board of Road Commissioners, which should have full control of the location, construction and maintainance of all public roads and bridges in Duval County, the Board to consist of nine members who were to be elected by the people. It further gave power to the County Commissioners to call an election for the issue of bonds, provided the bonded indebtedness of the County should not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation. On May 24, 1905, the Police Relief Fund of Jacksonville was established by an Act providing that lost, abandoned, and unclaimed property, taken by the Police Department of the city should be sold at auction and the proceeds, together with ten per cent of the fines imposed by the Municipal Court, placed in the hands of the City Treasurer to be kept separate as the Police Relief Fund. This fund was to be disbursed for the benefit of the members of the Police Department as pensions or benefits to widows and orphans of members of the force.

On May 31, 1905, the city of Jacksonville was empowered to make appropriations to hospitals, and on the same date another Act provided that the Mayor and City Council were authorized to issue bonds at a rate not to exceed ten per cent of the tax valuation, \$500,000 being the maximum sum, in addition to bonds outstanding, the proceeds to be used for the extension of water, sewer, and drainage systems, and street improvements. On the following day, June 1, an Act was approved empowering the City Council by two-thirds vote, with the approval of the Mayor, to extend the corporate limits of the city of Jacksonville, subject to ratification by the qualified voters of the additional territory incorporated.

The Jacksonville Real Estate Board was organized on December 19, 1906. Since that time it has been a strong factor in the development of Jacksonville and Duval County. In January, 1928, it had 110 members and James J. Logan¹ was president.

Jacksonville, by this time, was beginning to assume the proportions of a metropolitan city. Suburban developments, which had been previously regarded as speculative ventures, now became substantial investments. In the center of the city the burned buildings of 1901 had been replaced with more substantial structures, and the outskirts were spotted with comfortable residences. Riverside had been built up and Murray Hill Development was opened, Springfield section was growing, and South Jacksonville also felt the impetus of its neighbors across the river, and on January 19, 1906, a Masonic Lodge was organized there. Under the dispensation it was named Duval Lodge, No. 159, Chartered January 19, 1906, with Frank Stephens Worshipful Master and with nineteen charter members. In 1926, the membership had grown to 265. The year after the organization of the Masons, South Jacksonville was incorporated as a municipality. On May 21, 1907, the charter was granted by a Legislative Act, and the first officers were S. M. Scruggs, Mayor; J. F. White, Clerk Assessor; W. W. Swain, Treasurer and Collector; Percy Bowden, Marshal. The first council was composed of H. B. Phillips, E. C. Broward, O. H. Buchanan, W. P. Belote, and E. A. Pabor.

¹See Biography James J. Logan.

On May 22, 1907, Pablo Beach was incorporated. Since the burning of the Murray Hall Hotel in 1891, the village had slowly grown along the ocean front. The hard beach offered an excellent race course both for horses, bicycles and automobiles which were just coming into general use. By 1910, a highway had been built to Jacksonville and paved with oyster shell, which afterward became the Atlantic Boulevard. H. M. Shockley was the first mayor of Pablo Beach which retained that name until 1925 when it was changed to Jacksonville Beach. Later the section to the north was incorporated as Atlantic Beach. An effort to consolidate the two municipalities in 1927 failed.

The year 1907 saw the first movement toward the organization of the Riverside Presbyterian Church. Several persons, realizing the need of a new church in this section of Jacksonville, organized a Sunday School and Walter C. Warrington was elected the first superintendent. The school met in various homes and other places and grew in numbers from year to year. The Rev. W. N. Coniley held an evangelistic service in a tent on Park Street between Gilmore and Fisk Streets in 1908 and this meeting stimulated the people to organize a church. The Presbytery of Suwanee was asked to send a commission who organized the Riverside Presbyterian Church with about eighty charter members. The church rapidly grew in influence and in 1927 there were over 1,800 members. On Christmas day of that year, a new edifice costing over \$225,000 was dedicated, Rev. Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, the pastor, officiating.¹

On October 9, 1907, Dixie Lodge No. 102, of the Knights of Pythias, was organized in South Jacksonville. In January, 1928, it was still in existence and in a flourishing condition. Since the organization of the first permanent lodge in 1885, the Order of Knights of Pythias has grown in strength and influence, and on March 13, 1903, had installed Moharrum Temple No. 119, of the Dramatic Order of Knights of Kohorassan, being an auxiliary degree. On June 19, 1920, Jacksonville Lodge No. 139, was organized and has successfully continued, and on January 1, 1928, had ninety-four members. Kohorassan Lodge No. 142, organized January 30, 1921, was not so fortunate. It did not survive and gave up its charter on December 31, 1927. The Women's Auxiliary of the Order, called Pythian Sisters, however, has been more successful, Jacksonville Lodge No. 3, and Poinsettia Lodge No. 11, being in a flourishing condition.

In the Legislative Session of 1907, H. H. Buckman was Senator and Ion L. Farris and S. H. Melton were Representatives. An Act was approved May 1, 1907, providing that the city of Jacksonville should be divided into nine wards.

In the Session of 1909, H. H. Buckman was re-elected Senator, Ion L. Farris, who was elected Speaker of the House, and Frank E. Chase were Representatives.

That period from 1907 until the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914 marked an expansion in the growth of Jacksonville a hundred fold. It was an era of building. The ten-story Bisbee Building on Forsyth Street between Laura and Main, the first tall office building, was erected in 1908. It was soon followed by

¹See Biography Robert H. McCaslin.

others. Education also kept pace with the city and county's growth. This period saw the beginning of the development of the airplane and wireless telegraphy, the first wireless commercial message being received in Jacksonville on November 20, 1909, at the station located at the Aragon Hotel, having been sent from the Clyde steamer Huron at sea.¹

William B. Barnett Lodge, No. 187 of the Masons, was chartered in Jacksonville on January 20, 1910, with Julian Henry Tison Worshipful Master and twenty-five charter members. On December 27, 1927, the membership had increased to 451. In the year following, on January 23, 1911, another fraternal organization was born in Duval, when Jacksonville Chapter No. 455 of the Royal Order of Moose was founded.

Three other organizations were founded in 1911, which have exerted wide influence in Duval County and the State: The Young Women's Christian Association, the Travelers Aid Society, and the Daughters of 1812.

The Young Women's Christian Association was chartered in April, 1911, Mrs. Bion H. Barnett being the first President. Mrs. W. B. Young and Mrs. J. H. Powell were Vice-Presidents. In January, 1928, the Association had approximately 1,100 members.

The Travelers Aid Society of Jacksonville was originally established in 1911 by Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, under the auspices of the Womans Club and Associated Charities, and was supervised by the Y. W. C. A. until 1918. The first President was Mrs. Francis P. Conroy. Mrs. Bion H. Barnett was President from 1920 to 1925. In 1927, Charles H. Murchison was President and Roland D. Baldwin,² Secretary. The object of this organization is to aid travelers. Members are to be found in all large cities and its services are international.

On February 11, 1911, was organized the Florida branch of the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. The first meeting of this organization was held at Daytona, Florida, but Jacksonville has generally been accepted as the state headquarters. Mrs. John G. Christopher was the first Vice-President and Miss Ella Rorabeck the first Treasurer, both of Jacksonville.

In the Legislative Session of 1911, John C. L'Engle was Senator and Frank E. Chase and J. Turner Butler, Representatives. A joint resolution by the Senate and House was passed, providing an amendment to article five of the Constitution of the State of Florida, appointing an additional Judge of the Circuit Court of Duval County, who was to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to hold office six years. The amendment was submitted to the electors of the State and ratified at the November election in 1912. An Act was approved May 23, 1911, giving the Board of Bond Trustees of the city of Jacksonville, power to extend the water works system, and prohibiting the boring of artesian wells in the city without permit from the Board, with the power to condemn any artesian well for the use of the city. An Act approved June 5, 1911, extended the powers

¹History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

²Biography Roland D. Baldwin.

of the Board of Bond Trustees, which consisted of nine members, whose term of office was fixed at four years. The Act also abolished the Board of Public Works and delegated their powers to a sub-committee of the Bond Trustees, called the Committee of Public Works, and gave the Trustees power to elect Commissioners of Public Works, and to appoint three of their own members as the city Board of Health. The Act also abolished the office of Comptroller, and created the two offices of Auditor and Tax Assessor in its place, who were elected by two-thirds vote of the City Council. It further abolished the office of City Marshal, and authorized the appropriating of \$2,500 to the military companies in the city, and gave authority to the Mayor and City Council to issue bonds at a rate not exceeding five per cent and not exceeding an amount of \$500,000, to extend the water, sewer, and drainage systems, and improving streets and the electric light plant. This period saw the erection of two large hotels in Jacksonville,



Mason Hotel.

the Seminole at the corner of Forsyth and Hogan Streets, built by the Florida Hotel Company in 1909 and opened at the beginning of the year 1910, and the Mason, an eleven-story building, located on the northwest corner of Bay and Julia Streets, built by George H. Mason in 1912. This building is said to have cost \$1,000,000.

The Rotary Club of Jacksonville was organized February 13, 1912, with thirteen members. The first President was George W. Clark and the first Secretary, Clifford A. Payne.¹ In January, 1928, the club had 140 members. On January 22, 1913, Baldwin Lodge No. 217 of the Masons was chartered with Daniel J. Parrish Worshipful Master and twelve charter members. On December 27, 1927, there were thirty-five members. On May 1, following, the town of Baldwin was incorporated by Legislative Act, providing for a Mayor, five Councilmen, a clerk who could also be Treasurer, and a Marshal, who was also Tax Collector. Daniel J. Parrish, J. M. Saucer, and J. M. Tanner were appointed inspectors of election.² Daniel J. Parrish is said to have been the first Mayor³ and J. M. Saucer, J. M. Tanner, O. W. Coleman, C. B. McRae, members of the first council of which

¹See Biography Clifford A. Payne.

²Laws of Florida.

³Town Records said to have been destroyed.

T. F. Adams was the first clerk. In 1924, the Seaboard Air Line built a repair shop there which employed 200 men. Other developments in the county was the opening of the highway from Jacksonville to Orange Park in 1914. On September 15 of that year Pablo Beach took a step forward by voting \$35,000 bonds for electric light and sewerage.

It was during this period that Jacksonville made an effort to compete with Los Angeles as the center of the motion picture industry, contending that the sunlight of Florida was equal in photographic properties if not superior to California's. Several motion picture companies located studios in Duval County but partially from lack of interest and the increased exertions of Los Angeles that city outstripped Jacksonville and became the center.

In the Legislative Session of 1913, John C. L'Engle again served as Senator and the Representatives were St. Elmo W. Acosta, and Ion L. Farris. Mr. Farris was again elected Speaker of the House. In the Session of 1915, he was Senator and the Representatives were Frank L. Dancy and S. G. Harrison. In this session the Senate and the House passed a joint resolution, endorsing the building of the Dixie Highway, and in which the opinion was expressed that the route should be from Atlanta to Tallahassee, thence east to Jacksonville, "connecting there with the Miami to Quebec Highway." An Act approved June 8, 1915, established a Juvenile Court for Duval County.

During 1914, two organizations saw their beginning in Duval. One was the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Red Cross, which was organized March 20, 1914, through the efforts of W. E. Cummer, George R. DeSaussure, and others. The other was the Boy's Home Association of Jacksonville, which was organized in April, 1914.

On March 23, 1915, the Jacksonville Board of Trade, which was established in May, 1884, gave notice through its Secretary that the name of the organization would be changed on March 24 to the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce which name it still holds.

The Duval Council of the Parent-Teacher Association was organized in 1915, and became a unit of the State and National Parent-Teacher Association. The movement grew out of the Mother's Club, which began in 1902 through an organization planned by Mrs. W. W. Cummer, then president of the Woman's Club. The Mother's Club was organized in 1905, and in 1912, during the presidency of Mrs. William B. Young, Mother's clubs were formed in all the grammar schools of the city. In January, 1928, there were thirty-five units of the Parent-Teacher Association.

In May, 1916, the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church, took over the DeSoto Sanitarium, organized it into a hospital, and on July 19, 1916, its name was changed to St. Vincents Hospital. In 1927 a modern well-equipped hospital was erected and occupied in the spring of 1928.

On October 26, 1915, a granite and bronze monument as a memorial to the Women of the Confederacy was unveiled in Dignan Park which afterwards be-

came known as Confederate Park. It cost \$25,000 and it was a gift on the part of the State for one half, the remainder being raised by popular subscription.

In the following year on the outbreak of hostilities with Villa, the Mexican Revolutionist, the Second Florida Infantry was mobilized at Black Point, where they remained until October when, with a Field Hospital Unit under Major R. C. Turck,¹ they were sent to the Texas border serving there until the following March. By the time they had returned, the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, which was followed by a declaration of war. By this time, the county was astir with the prospect of the conflict. The German steamer *Freda Leonardt*, anchored in the St. Johns River, was seized and her crew interned, and the Florida Naval Militia, under the command of Lieut. Commander Louis M. Strum,² was ordered to Charleston. Two new units of the First Infantry National Guard of Florida were organized and sent to Black Point. The Metropolitan Grays with Captain George R. Seavy, First Lieutenant Otis E. Barnes, and Second Lieutenant John C. Byrne, Jr., and 400 men together with a Field Hospital Unit under Major L. A. Green, Captain William J. Buck and Lieutenants Daniel Campbell and John Hawkins were ordered to Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga., on September 3.

On September 14 following, the Jacksonville Light Infantry with A. Wright Ellis, Captain, R. R. Milam, First Lieutenant, and W. S. Blackmer, Second Lieutenant; the Jacksonville Rifles with George J. Garcia, Captain; S. B. Ketchum, First Lieutenant, and Benjamin F. Stone, Second Lieutenant; Headquarters Company, Harry F. Conley, Captain; Machine Gun Company with William D. Vinzant, Jr., Captain, W. A. Gatlin, First Lieutenant, B. A. Heidt, Second Lieutenant; and Sanitary Company with James A. Livingston, also entrained for Camp Wheeler,³ where the companies lost their identity, the men being assigned to various divisions of the army.

The Act of Congress ordering the drafting of all men of military age was followed by the organizations of draft boards in the county, and the departure of young men of Duval to join the colors began in the summer of 1917. Liberty Loan Committees were organized and Duval County over subscribed her quota in purchasing these bonds. In one of the loan drives Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, lent his presence and marched in the parade.

In September, 1917, the Government took over the camp ground at Black Point as a military reservation naming it Camp Joseph E. Johnston, and during the war there were as many as 27,000 men encamped there.³ Many ships were built by local companies in yards on the St. Johns River, about twenty-five being launched during the years 1918 to 1920, ranging in tonnage from 3,500 to 7,500 each.

During the war, 4,942³ men from Duval County entered the service, of these 157 made the supreme sacrifice, 108 white and forty-nine colored being killed in

¹See Biography Raymond C. Turck.

²See Biography Louis M. Strum.

³History of Jacksonville—T. Frederick Davis.

battle or died in the service. Soon after the outbreak of the conflict the Duval Home Guard was organized, with John L. Doggett,¹ Major; H. R. L. Payne, the battalion Captain of Company A; A. E. Hartridge, Captain of Company B; C. W. Tucker, Captain of Company C; and B. F. McGraw, Captain of Company D. The battalion had an enrollment of 486 officers and men. This organization did not serve outside of the country during the war although members volunteered on one occasion to meet the call of the Governor to go to Madison in connection with a court trial.

In the Legislative Session of 1917, Ion L. Farris was Senator and the Representatives were Telfair Stockton and Marion T. Jennings. In the Session of 1919, J. Turner Butler was Senator and F. O. Miller and Edgar W. Waybright were Representatives. An Act was approved May 28, 1919, appropriating \$2,412.07 as payment of expenses incurred by the Duval County Guards when called to Madison County by order of the Governor.

On November 14, 1919, the Kiwanis Club of Jacksonville was chartered and during the period of organization W. G. Stedford acted as President. A. Y. Milam was first President who has continued his connection with the Club. Milton E. Bacon² was Secretary during Mr. Milam's administration.

In the same year the Jacksonville Business and Professional Woman's Club was organized, following a meeting in St. Louis at which time the national federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs was formed. Dr. Julia Larmoyeux (Kline)³ was the first president. The Jacksonville club, as well as the national federation, adopted the slogan, Better Business Women for a Better Business World, and to this end the club has an educational loan fund which is used to assist girls in high school and in some instances through college, in order to better fit themselves for the business world.

¹See Biography John L. Doggett.

²See Biography Milton E. Bacon.

³See Biography Dr. Julia Larmoyeux Kline.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DUVAL OF TODAY. (1919-1928.)

ON MAY 21, 1919, a Post of the American Legion was organized in Jacksonville, and named the Edward C. DeSaussure Post, No. 9, in honor of Edward Cantey DeSaussure, who was killed in the Argonne Forest in France.¹ W. D. Vinzant was the first Post Commander. In the following year, on December 15, 1920, the Civitan Club of Jacksonville was chartered. The first president was Alfred C. Ulmer², with Stockton Broome³ the first vice-president. Mr. Broome was afterwards elected president of Civitan International.

The Little Theater of Jacksonville was organized December 14, 1920, with N. B. Stephenson, president, Miss Gertrude F. Jacobi⁴, treasurer, and Mrs. Ned Emery, secretary. It owed its birth to war community service, out of which developed the Community Players, and from which sprang the Little Theater. Its membership at the organization was 122, and by January, 1928, had increased to 500, with a paid director, at which time Judge Burton Barrs⁵ was its president.

In the Legislative Session of 1921, Duval was represented in the Senate by J. Turner Butler, and in the House of Representatives by F. O. Miller and Frank E. Jennings, who was elected Speaker. Again, in the election of 1922, J. Turner Butler was elected Senator for the session of 1923, and that year the representatives elected were F. O. Miller and A. Y. Milam. A joint resolution was passed by the Senate and House, proposing an amendment to Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, to be submitted to the electors at the general election in November, 1924, for ratification, giving power to the Legislature "to establish, change, and abolish a local government extending territorially throughout Duval County." The plan was said to have been suggested by Telfair Stockton⁶ and Patrick H. Odom,⁷ having for its purpose the combination of the duties and functions of certain offices in the county, to describe the system of taxation, bonded indebtedness, and to curtail expenses by the combination of county and city offices. The joint resolution provided that no legislation should be effective until a majority of the electors in the county should designate their approval at the polls. In the election the plan was rejected.

The Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce with members limited to ages between eighteen and thirty-five was organized April 1, 1922. Its purposes are

¹See Biography Geo. Reynolds DeSaussure.

²See Biography Alfred C. Ulmer.

³See Biography Stockton Broome.

⁴See Biography Gertrude F. Jacobi.

⁵See Biography Burton Barrs.

⁶See Biography Telfair Stockton.

⁷See Biography Patrick H. Odom.

the same as the Chamber of Commerce, the civic and economical advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. W. E. Arnold was the first president and in February, 1928, it had approximately 750 members.

On April 20, 1922, the Jacksonville Community Service, which had been organized the previous year, presented the history of Florida from the year 1500, in a pageant in which hundreds of people participated. Lee Guest¹ was president and Gertrude F. Jacobi² secretary of the organization. In 1922, the Garden Club of Jacksonville was organized. Among the founders were Mrs. Waldo E. Cummer³ and Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer,⁴ who in 1928 is the president of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, with which it is federated, and at which time Mrs. John T. Alsop, Jr., is president of the local club. Between twenty-five and thirty circles carry on the local work. The aim of the club is an annual flower show, improvement and beautification of the city and country according to definite plans of experts.

In the following year, on February 12, 1923, the Timuquana Country Club was chartered, the first president being John L. Roe. Land was purchased near Ortega, a golf course laid out, and a handsome club house built in 1924. On November 23, 1923, the Exchange Club of Jacksonville was installed, its first president being Jesse L. Clark, and the first secretary, D. A. Deen, who holds that office in January, 1928. On January 14, 1924, the Community Chest was organized with Frank C. Groover⁵ the first president. It had its beginning in the activities of the Duval County Council of Social Workers, and grew to be one of the most useful organizations in the life of the city and county.

The Legislature of 1923 passed a law, creating the County Welfare Board as an arm of the Government of Duval County. The plan developed out of the work of the Associated Charities. Its functions are to care for the infirm, give temporary relief to the indigent, and study the cause of their poverty, to maintain a hospital, and to bury the indigent dead. An office is maintained, and a reinforced concrete hospital, with a capacity of two hundred beds, has been built at the corner of Jefferson and Tenth Streets. In January, 1928, Richard P. Daniel⁶ was president. On May 8, 1924, another service club was organized—the Lion's Club. Among the charter members were R. P. Marks, Judge Burton Barrs,⁷ and others. The Tuberculosis Association of Duval County was incorporated on August 12, 1924. During the latter part of 1923, Colonel Raymond C. Turck,⁸ State Health Officer, and others, formulated a plan for a convalescent home for crippled children and acquired the property of the old Panama Club on Trout River. On August 22,

¹See Biography Lee Guest.

²See Biography Gertrude F. Jacobi.

³See Biography Clara Cook Cummer.

⁴See Biography Ninah May Holden Cummer.

⁵See Biography Frank C. Groover.

⁶See Biography Richard P. Daniel.

⁷See Biography Burton Barrs.

⁸See Biography Raymond C. Turck.

1926, Hope Haven was opened there and is maintained by the Community Chest and the sale of Christmas seals.

In 1924, the idea of another Golf and Country Club for Jacksonville was conceived and out of it grew the Hyde Park Country Club which was organized in February, 1925, with Harry B. Hoyt as first president. He later resigned and Harry B. Howell succeeded him. In 1928 it is a flourishing club with approximately 300 members. The golf links are highly praised by members and visitors to Jacksonville.

Early in 1924, the Radio Committee of the Chamber of Commerce interested Thomas C. Imeson¹ and others of the City Commission, in the building of a Radio Station in Jacksonville. A 1000-watt machine was installed at a cost of \$30,000, and on Thanksgiving night, November 26, 1925, Radio Station WJAX, meaning "Wonderful Jacksonville," went on the air. In the spring of 1924, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U. S. N., retired, visited Jacksonville and interested Mr. Imeson in the organizing of a local chapter of the American Aeronautic Association. Through the efforts of the Association and the Commissioners of Jacksonville, the Legislature passed an Act in 1925, authorizing an issue of \$100,000 bonds of the City of Jacksonville, for the establishment of an airport, which act was subsequently approved by the electors. One hundred acres of the City Prison Farm on the Fernandina road were selected for the airport, but at that time the bonds were not sold. Five thousand dollars, however, was taken from the City Contingent Fund, and with the labor of city prisoners a temporary landing field was constructed in 1926. In the fall of 1927, through the efforts of those interested in aeronautics, Colonel Charles Lindbergh, who had recently made the first non-stop aeroplane flight to Europe, was prevailed upon to visit Jacksonville on October 10, 1927, in his plane, the "Spirit of St. Louis." This occasion was of great value to aeronautics, for the reason that it impressed the importance of the immediate construction of an airport. Fifty thousand dollars of bonds were sold, and two cinder tracks,



Carling Hotel.

¹See Biography Thomas C. Imeson.



George Washington Hotel.

100 feet wide and 2,100 feet long, one running east and west, and the other, north and south, were built. In addition, a third track, 100 feet wide and 2,500 feet long, running diagonally from northeast to southwest on account of prevailing winds, was constructed. An office building with rest-rooms was also built, an artesian well sunk, and lights placed for night landings.

In the Legislative Session of 1925, J. Turner Butler again represented Duval County. The representatives that year were Edgar W. Waybright and A. Y. Milam, the latter being elected Speaker of the House, and in this year, John W. Martin,¹ who had been mayor of Jacksonville for three terms, became Governor of Florida. On Christmas Day, 1925, a monument to the soldiers of Florida, who had lost their lives in the World War, was unveiled in Memorial Park. It was erected with funds obtained by popular subscription, through the efforts of the

Rotary Club of Jacksonville, who launched the movement in 1918 immediately after the close of the war.

With forty members, the Believers in Jacksonville was organized March 31, 1924, for the purpose of selling Jacksonville to Jacksonville people through Jacksonville newspapers. This local advertising continued until June 1, 1925, when the organization entered the national advertising field. In January, 1928, it had an approximate membership of 1,000, and the advertising has made Jacksonville known throughout the world. James R. Stockton conceived the idea of the organization and has been president of it since it started, with Al Harris, secretary and manager.

The American Association of University Women's Club was organized February 17, 1926. Its first president was Mrs. McGarvey Cline. In 1928 the president is Mrs. Robert E. Broward, and its membership has increased to over 100 members. The Jacksonville Branch of the League of American Pen Women was granted a charter by the National League of Pen Women in 1925. Among its charter members were Mrs. E. M. Souvielle,² Mrs. W. Shelley Humphreys,³ Mrs. James D. Burbridge, and others.

¹See Biography John W. Martin.

²See Biography Mrs. E. M. Souvielle.

³See Biography Pulaski Broward.

Among other prominent clubs that have borne an active part in the social and economic life of Jacksonville and Duval County, are the Travelers' Club, Lumberman's Club, Jacksonville Motor Club, Junior Woman's Club, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Advertising Club, Friars Club, the Isaac Walton League. These and many others have fulfilled their particular mission in aiding in the development of the county.

In 1926, the Hotel George Washington, fourteen stories in height, was erected by Robert Kloeppel¹ on the northwest corner of Adams and Julia Streets, and was opened on January 1, 1927. It is a fire-proof structure, modern in every appointment, having the innovation of a radio in each room. In the same year, the Carling, a twelve-story hotel, was erected on the north side of Adams Street, between Laura and Main, by the Dinkler Hotel Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and opened to the public on September 1, 1926.

In the session of 1927, Edgar W. Waybright was Senator, and Fred M. Valz,² Lee M. Booth, and P. Guy Crews, representatives. An Act was approved May 7, 1927, amending the Act of June 8, 1915, creating the Juvenile Court, designating that the judge of the Court should be appointed by the Governor of the State, and to hold office for four years. By an Act of the Legislature on May 27, 1927, the Lem Turner Road and the old Orange Park Road were made state roads and a part of the state road system.

In October, 1927, an important change was made in the school system, by which Duval High School passed into history. Three high school buildings were built and opened for use at the same time on October 3 of that year. These were the Andrew Jackson Senior High, the Robert E. Lee Senior High, and the Landon Junior and Senior High School. The buildings and equipment of these schools approximated a total expenditure of \$1,500,000. Duval High School had been in existence for nearly fifty years. The old building was subsequently used for administrative purposes and night school.

The number of white children enrolled in the session of 1926-27 were 21,576 in the city, and 2,408 in the rural section, making a total of 23,984 white children. Of the colored, there were 9,821 in the city and 959 in the rural districts, making a total of 10,780, or a grand total of 34,764 children in the county. In the session of 1916-17, there were 9,412 white children in the county, 4,762 colored, or a total of 14,174, showing an increase within ten years of nearly two hundred and fifty per cent. In the session of 1926-27, there were 29 supervisors and assistants, with 600 white teachers and 206 colored teachers in the city; 71 white teachers and 28 colored teachers in the rural districts.

On January 1, 1928, there were eight special tax school districts, the following being the list, with the date of their establishment, all having been created since 1914:

No. 1 (Jacksonville), December 1, 1914.

No. 2 (Baldwin), April 24, 1917.

No. 3 (Riverview), May 4, 1926.

¹See Biography Robert Kloeppel.

²See Biography Fred M. Valz.

No. 4 (Arlington), June 22, 1920.

No. 5 (Jacksonville Beach), May 1, 1923.

No. 6 (Marietta and Whitehouse), June 23, 1925.

No. 7 (Mayport), September 15, 1925.

No. 8 (Weckonette), May 4, 1926.



Jacksonville, 1928. Adams Street, looking west from Main.

On January 17, 1928, Major General Charles P. Summerall, chief of the staff of the Regular Army of the United States, visited Jacksonville, where he was presented a saber by the Governor of Florida, suitably inscribed in accordance with a Legislative Act approved June 6, 1927. On the evening of January 17, with appropriate ceremonies, Governor John W. Martin presented this saber to General Summerall, a native Floridian, who had eminently distinguished himself in the World War.

On the following day, January 18, the President of the United States visited Jacksonville on his return from a visit to Cuba upon the occasion of the Pan-American Conference, held in that city. The presidential special train arrived in the morning, and President Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge were met at the train by a delegation, and with Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., and Mrs. Alsop, rode through the city, stopping at the Woman's Club on Riverside Avenue, where a bouquet of flowers was presented to the First Lady of the Land by the president¹ of the club.

The changes wrought in Duval County within fifty years are exemplified by the student roll in the city and rural district. Prior to the expansion in the eighties, the rural section led the city in population. After that time the city took the lead. In 1927, according to the estimate of Polk's Directory, the city and its immediate suburbs had a population of 195,415. Jacksonville had become one of the great metropolitan cities of the Southeastern United States, increasing twenty-five-fold since 1880.

Religious activities had kept pace with the increase in population; in October, 1927, there were 171 churches, comprising 22 different denominations. Of these, four are Episcopal—the oldest, St. Johns, previously referred to, was followed by St. Andrews, St. Marys, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, in the order named. Other Episcopal churches of the county are All Saints in South Jacksonville, St. Marks at Ortega, St. James at Mayport, Our Savior at Mandarin, and St. Georges at Fort George island. The denomination having the largest number of churches, is the Baptist, which has twenty-two, besides two Primitive, and one Independent Baptist Church. The oldest of the Baptists is on the corner of Hogan and Church Streets, now the First Baptist Church. The next is the Riverside Church on the corner of Park and King Streets. The next largest in number is the Methodist Episcopal, having fifteen churches, probably the most prominent being the Snyder Memorial on the corner of Laura and Monroe Streets, the Riverside Park on Park and Fiske Streets, and the Avondale on the corner of Hershell and Corbett Streets. The Presbyterians have eleven churches, among which are the First Presbyterian and the Riverside, the history of both having been given. There are four Catholic churches in Jacksonville, the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Duval and Ocean Streets, Our Lady of Angels on Lackawanna Avenue, the Holy Rosary on Laura and Cottage Streets, and St. Pauls at the corner of Forbes and Acosta Streets. In addition, there is St. Josephs at Loretta in the county. There are nine Christian churches, the most prominent of which are the First Christian on Julia Street, and the Riverside on Riverside Avenue and Cherry Street. The Lutheran denomination have three, the First Evangelical on Ninth and Market Streets, the St. Johns Evangelical on Tenth and Silver, and Trinity on MacDuff and Lydia Streets. There is one Christian Science Church, the First Church of Christ on Laura Street; one Congregational Union on Church Street; one Greek Orthodox, the St. Johns, on Laura and Union; three Jewish, Ahavath Chesed Synagogue on Laura and Ashley Streets, the B'Nai Israel on

¹See biography Eva Wyand Noble.

Duval, and Hebrew Congregation on Pearl Street; one Unitarian, First Church, at Hogan and Union Streets; one Mormon at Park and Copeland; and one Seventh Day Adventist on Chelsea Avenue, besides other miscellaneous denominations.

Among the colored population there are fifty-seven Baptist churches, twenty-three Methodist, ten Presbyterian, three Episcopal, one Catholic, and one Seventh Day Adventist.

Along economic lines Jacksonville had steadily advanced. Its building permits increased from \$3,513,159 in 1920, to \$21,393,945 in 1926; Postal receipts, from \$712,722 to \$1,322,041; telephones, from 13,574 to 24,110. In 1927, its water, electricity, and gas services, were municipally owned, with corresponding low rates to the consumer. It had 117 miles of sanitary, besides 39 miles of storm and drain sewerage, and of its 700 miles of streets, 155 miles were paved. Financially and commercially, it could boast of eleven banks, besides a Federal Reserve Branch, 2,100 retail stores, over 200 wholesale houses, with 453 manufacturing plants, having an annual production of 471 commodities, valued at \$100,000,000, expending a payroll of \$20,000,000 annually. It has become the largest lumber market between Maine and Texas, and the second largest naval stores port in the world.

In transportation facilities, it was served by five trunk line railroads, having terminal trackage of 125 miles, freight yard capacity of 13,500 cars, express and passenger yard capacity of 1,025, besides a land-locked harbor with a depth of 32



Sky Line of Jacksonville's business district in January, 1928.

feet at the crossing of the bar, and a channel entrance of 600 feet in width. Ten foreign countries maintained consulates in the city.

This wonderful expansion came through the indomitable energy, loyalty, and public spirit of its citizenry, its most valuable asset. Duval County, with Jacksonville its metropolitan center the gateway of Florida, thereby sharing in the prosperity of the State, as well as profiting by the proximity of its neighbors to the north; with its historic background, its geographical location, and its splendid citizenship, would seem to be only upon the threshold of its possibilities.

As the History of Duval begins with the coming of Jean Ribault to its shores, an incident of international importance, so it is fitting that the History of Duval County should end with the chronicling of another world event. On March 30, 1928, the world's record for endurance flying was broken by Captain George Haldeman of Lakeland, Florida, and "Eddie" Stinson of Detroit, Michigan, in a Stinson-Detroiter monoplane. They "took off" from Jacksonville Beach at 7:37:40 a. m. on Wednesday, March 28, 1928, and on Friday, March 30, at 1:14:10 p. m. landed near the same spot from which they arose, having remained in the air 53 hours, 36 minutes and 30 seconds, beating the previous world record of 52 hours, 22 minutes and 31 seconds made by Johann Risticz and Cornelius Edgard at Dessau, Germany, on August 3 to 5, 1927. The event was under the auspices of the Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce, which organization presented the aviators with a check for five thousand dollars.

The spot where Haldeman and Stinson returned to earth was only a short distance from the landing place of Jean Ribault on May 1, 1562, nearly three hundred and sixty-six years before. Haldeman and Stinson travelled over forty-five hundred miles in less than two and a quarter days. Ribault was seventy-three days crossing the Atlantic from France to the mouth of the St. Johns River, less than four thousand miles. The achievement of Haldeman and Stinson is a striking example of world progress during the period of Duval History.



*BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
GENEALOGICAL
SECTION*

*Arranged as nearly as possible
chronologically in family groups*

Biographies and Genealogies

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.



WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, the first Civil Governor of Florida, and for whom the County of Duval was named, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1784. He was of Huguenot ancestry, and it is said that Francis Duval of Rouen, who came with Laudonnière to Duval Territory in 1564, and escaped from Fort Caroline at the time of the massacre by the Spaniards and returned to France, was a relative. William P. Duval's father was a Revolutionary soldier and was married twice. He was reared by his stepmother, and evidently his home life was not very pleasant, as he was often referred to as a "good-for-nothing." When a young man he was ordered by his father to bring in a large log of wood for the fire, which the boy claimed was too heavy for him to carry.

The father commanded that he should not return to the house until he brought the log. Young Duval did not return to the house, but crossed the mountains into Kentucky where he educated himself, studied law, and became a prominent attorney of that state and was afterwards elected to Congress. The story goes on, that many years later he returned to his old home, arriving about the time of the day that he had left and his father and stepmother were sitting by the fire. At the woodpile was a log about the same size as the one he was ordered to bring in when a boy, twenty years before. With grim humor he picked it up; went into the house, and nonchalantly remarked, "Dad, I have brought the log." The old man glanced up at him and just as nonchalantly replied, "You have been a mighty long time bringing it. Put it on the fire and sit down."

He commanded a company against the Northwestern Indians in 1812, and served in Congress one term, 1813 to 1815. At this time he became a close personal friend of James Monroe, then Secretary of State and afterwards President. Upon the cession of Florida, President Monroe readily appointed him Judge of East Florida, and in the winter of 1821-22, Judge Duval went to Washington to lay the wishes of the people of the Territory before the President. The cause of the complaint was an ordinance of General Andrew Jackson, requiring the registration of all who wished to become citizens of the United States under the treaty, which was very objectionable to many of the old Spanish subjects. It was Judge Duval's diplomacy that saved many of these citizens to the State. Upon the resignation of Andrew Jackson as Military Governor, President Monroe appointed Judge Duval the first Civil Governor of Florida, which office he held from 1823 to 1834. He

was noted for his tact and diplomacy in handling Indian affairs, and for his jovial disposition and unstinted hospitality.

He was a famous story-teller, and Washington Irving, who was his personal friend, is said to have incorporated many of his stories in his "Reminiscences of Ralph Ringwood."

After retiring as Governor, he served the Territory as President of the Senate and was a member of the St. Joseph Convention. He later moved to Texas with his three sons, one of whom was killed in the war of that territory with Mexico. He died in Washington, D. C., March 19, 1854, and his body is interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

FATIO FAMILY

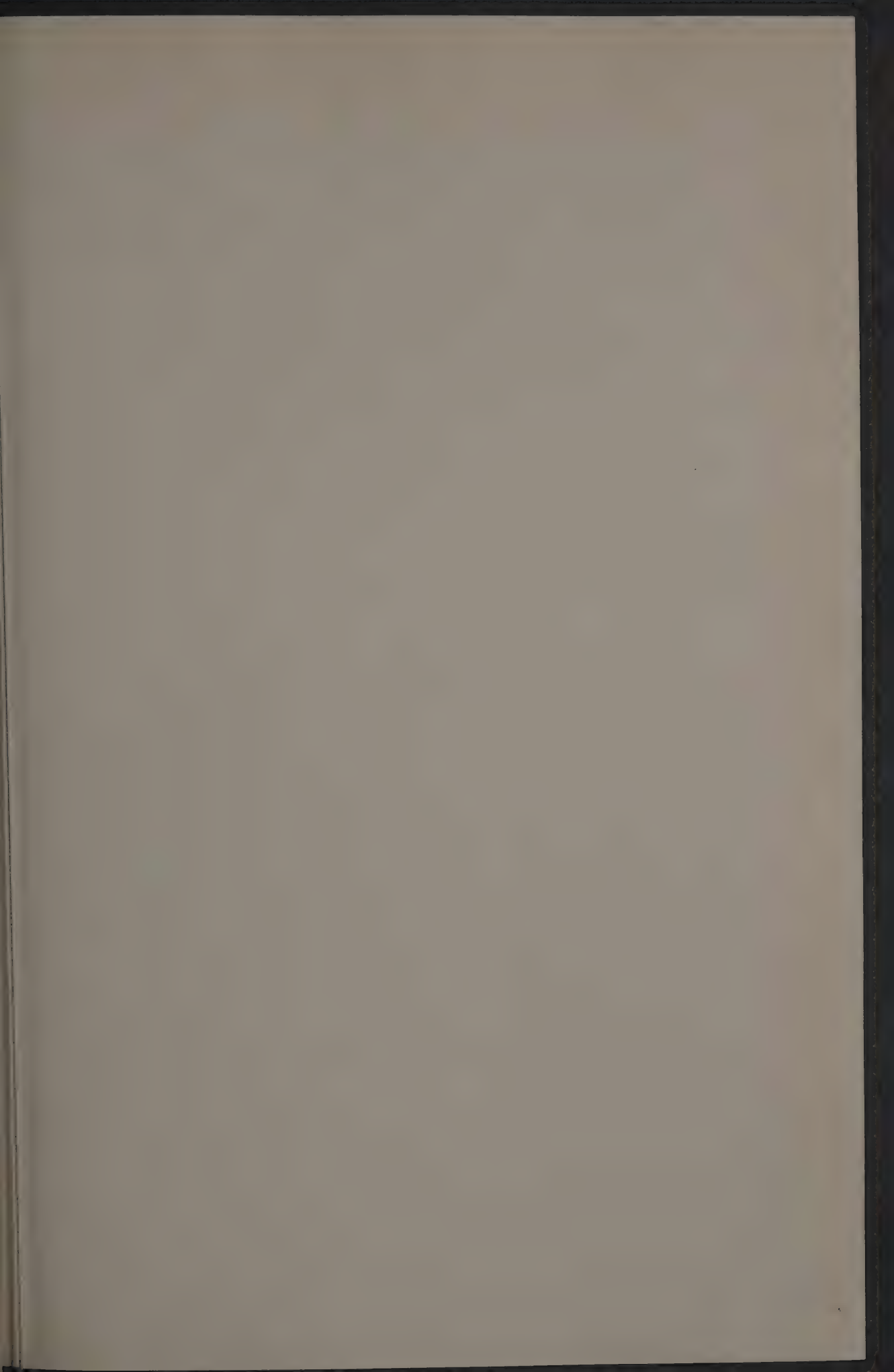
FRANCIS PHILIP FATIO, SR., the first of the family to come to America, was born near Vevey, Switzerland, August 6, 1724. He moved to England just prior to 1770, and, becoming interested with an English syndicate in Florida land grants he chartered a vessel on his own account in 1771 and came to Florida with his family. His wife was Marie Madeleine Crispel and to the union were born twelve children, five of whom lived to maturity; Louis, Francis Philip Fatio, Jr., Louisa, Sophia Philippa, and Philip.

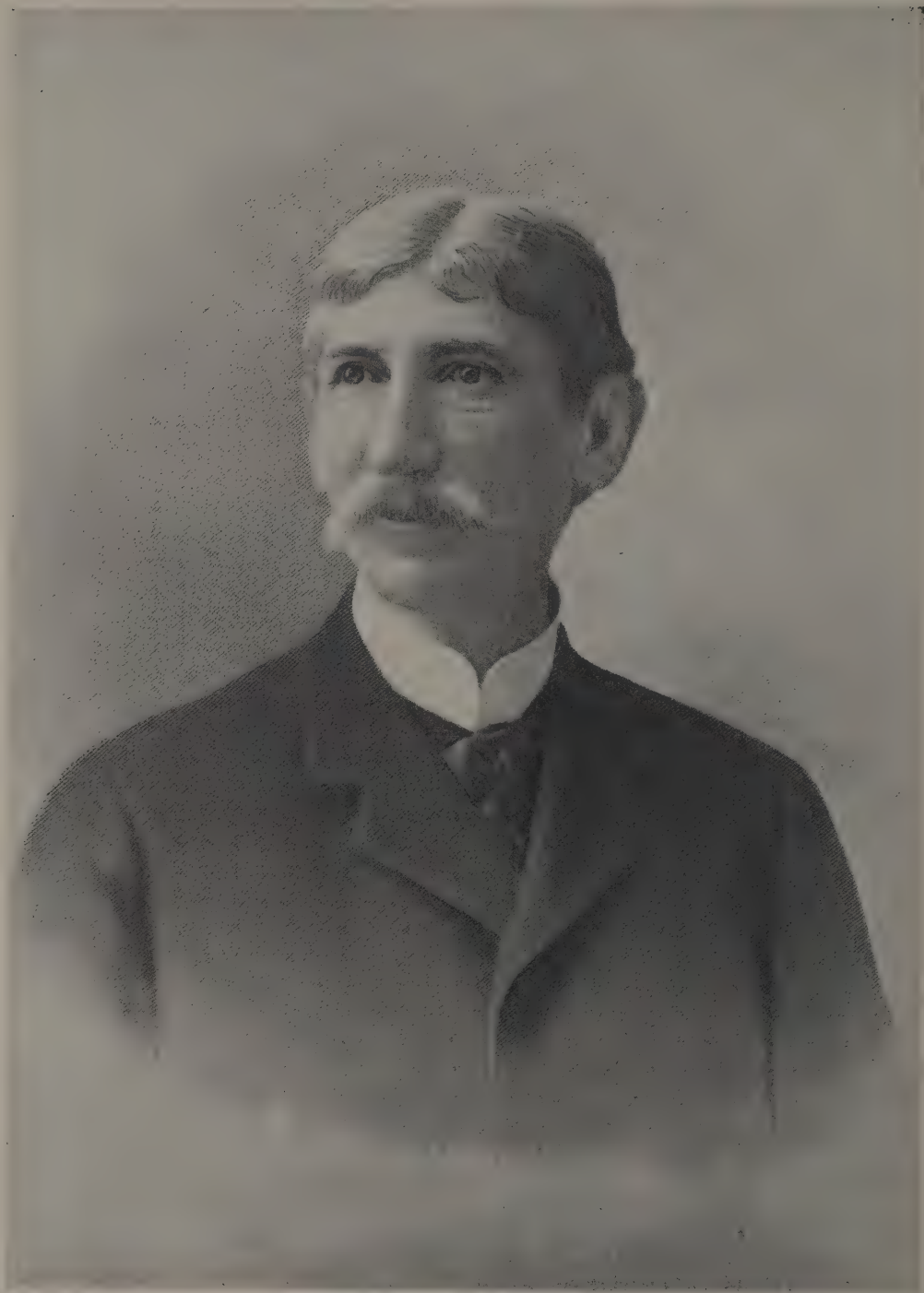
No descendants of Louis lived in Duval County.

Francis Philip Fatio, Jr., was born in Switzerland, April 25, 1760, and came to Florida at the age of eleven. He afterwards served as an ensign in the British Army and Private Secretary to General Prevost, the British Commander, later serving in the British Army in Scotland and Ireland with the commission of Captain. He retired and came to Florida in 1790 to look after his father's affairs. He was married twice, first to Susan Hunter of Philadelphia, who died without issue, and on June 6, 1802, he was married to Mary Ledbetter, daughter of Col. Drewry Ledbetter and Winifred Lanier Ledbetter, a relative of General George Washington. To the latter union were born eight children, five of whom reached maturity; Mary, who married David R. Dunham of St. Augustine; Susan Philippa, who married Capt. John L'Engle of the United States Army (see biography Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle); Eliza, who married D. Crews and died without issue; Louisa, who never married, and Leonora, who married George Colt of Massachusetts.

Louisa Fatio married Col. William Hallows, whose son, Miller Hallows, married Caroline Nichol. To this union were born thirteen children, only one now surviving, William A. Hallows, Sr., living at Green Cove Springs, Florida, who has a son, William A. Hallows, Jr., an attorney of Jacksonville. (See his biography). Lena Hallows (deceased) married James M. Dancy, from whom the Dancy family of Jacksonville is descended.

Sophia Philippa Fatio married Capt. George Fleming in 1791 and died in Jacksonville at the age of eighty-three. Capt. Fleming came from Ireland to Charleston, South Carolina, and later to St. Augustine. He was an officer under





Francis P. Fleming

the Spanish Government. Of this union, Lewis Michael Fleming, born May 9, 1798, married Donna Augustina Cortez of Havana, Cuba, to which union were born two children: Lewis Isadore and Augustina. The former, generally known as Col. L. I. Fleming, who became a prominent attorney of Jacksonville, died during the Yellow Fever epidemic in 1888, and to whom reference is made in this history. (See historical index.) Lewis Michael Fleming's wife died and he later married Margaret Seton, daughter of Charles Seton, who is also prominently mentioned in this History. One of the children of this union, Francis P. Fleming, became Governor of Florida. He married Florida Lydia Pearson, daughter of Judge Byrd M. Pearson of the Florida Supreme Court. To this union were born three children: Francis P., Jr., and Charles Seton Fleming, both prominent attorneys of Jacksonville, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank P. Hamilton, whose husband is a partner of Francis P. and Charles Seton Fleming.

Philip, the youngest son of Francis Philip Fatio, Sr., had only one son who was connected with Duval County history. He was Francis Joseph Fatio, who was secretary to Don Louis de Onis, Spanish Minister to the United States at the time of the negotiations for the cession of Florida, and was afterwards translator to the United States Commissioners under the treaty with Spain for confirmation of Spanish Land Grants in East Florida.

FRANCIS PHILIP FLEMING

FRANCIS PHILIP FLEMING, Governor of Florida from 1889 to 1893, was born at Panama, Duval County, Florida, September 28, 1841, and died in Jacksonville on December 20, 1908. His father was Colonel Lewis Fleming, and his mother, Margaret (Seton) Fleming. His paternal grandfather was George Fleming, a native of Ireland, and a descendant of the Irish barons of Slane, the last of whom espoused the cause of James Stuart, and after his defeat George Fleming came to Florida and is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County. He married Sophia Fatio, daughter of Francis Philip Fatio, Sr. (for genealogy, see Fatio family). Francis Philip Fleming's maternal grandfather was Charles Seton, who lived in Fernandina and obtained Spanish land grants in Duval County, and is prominently mentioned in this history.

Francis Philip Fleming was reared in the old Fleming home at Hibernia, now in Clay County, and was educated principally by private tutors. On May 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain John W. Starke's Company of Florida troops, and was mustered into the Second Florida Infantry. In July, 1861, he was transferred to Virginia and served under General Magruder, and afterwards under Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee. In November, 1862, he was made quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment, and in August, 1863, became first lieutenant of Company D, First Florida Cavalry (dismounted). At the close of the conflict he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1868, locating in Jacksonville, where he made his home until his death.

In 1873 he became a partner of Lewis I. Fleming and Colonel James J. Daniel, under the style of Fleming & Daniel. (See biography James Jacquelin Daniel). He was always active in politics, being a staunch Democrat, and fought valiantly for the defeat of the Republican party in reconstruction days. He was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and in the campaign of 1888 was a candidate for governor, receiving the nomination of the Democratic party. He defeated the Republican candidate and entered upon his term of office in 1889. After his retirement in 1893 he returned to Jacksonville and devoted the rest of his time to the practice of his profession. Later he admitted his oldest son, Francis P. Fleming, Jr., to the partnership, under the firm name of Fleming & Fleming.

Governor Fleming was prominent in the social and economic development of Jacksonville and Duval County. He was at one time Captain of the Metropolitan Light Infantry. He was also Commodore of the Florida Yacht Club; President of the Jacksonville Bar Association; Commander of the R. E. Lee Camp, No. 58, United Confederate Veterans; aide-de-camp to General Gordon, commander United Confederate Veterans; President of the Old Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Home Association; and chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of Florida.

On May 23, 1871, he married Miss Floride Lydia Pearson, youngest daughter of Hon. Bird M. Pearson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida. To the union were born three children: Francis Philip, Jr., and Charles Seton Fleming, both prominent attorneys of Jacksonville; and Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank P. Hamilton).

GEORGE CLAUDIUS FLOYD

GEORGE CLAUDIUS FLOYD, who enjoys the distinction of being a native of Duval County and who for eighteen years has efficiently filled the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector for the City of Jacksonville, was born in that City March 26, 1855. His parents were Davis and Sophia (Fleming) Floyd, the former coming to Jacksonville in 1845 from Alabama, of which state he and his people were natives. His mother, Sophia (Fleming) Floyd, is a direct descendant of Francis P. Fatio, Sr. (For genealogy see Fatio family).

George Claudius Floyd received his early education in the county school at Hibernia, Florida, then attended the high school in Savannah, Georgia, from which he graduated in 1874. While there he made his home with an aunt. He entered business as a clerk in Ludden & Bates Music House and after remaining two years with them returned to Jacksonville.

In 1877 Mr. Floyd entered the employ of the Florida Central Railroad, which afterward became the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, spending his first six months as station baggage master, then conductor between Jacksonville, Lake City and Tallahassee. In 1891 he went with the Florida East Coast Railway as clerk in the Jacksonville Freight Office, then local freight agent, and later advanced to the position of assistant general freight agent at St. Augustine, which he held until he resigned in 1909 to become Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City of Jacksonville.

During the four years of 1905 to 1909, Mr. Floyd made his residence in St. Augustine. He was married March 30, 1878, in Tallahassee to Miss Mary Archer Denham of that city, who died in 1917. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Brown, second governor of the State of Florida (1849-53). They had three children who are still living: Mrs. Jane Floyd Ferris, of Jacksonville; George Fleming Floyd, a prominent engineer of New York, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan District for the Turner Construction Company, whose wife was Miss Bertha Basnett, of Lockport, New York, whose family has been prominent in the history of Florida for many years; and Mrs. Agnes Floyd Buck, of West Palm Beach, Florida.

Mr. Floyd served as member of the City Council from 1896 to 1901, serving as its President during his second two-year term. He is a member of St. Johns Parish and was Vestryman for several years. He is a life member of the Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member. He is also a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, B. P. O. E. and the Woodmen of the World.

While in Savannah Mr. Floyd was in the State Militia and later served in the Jacksonville Light Infantry.

Since taking the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector for the City of Jacksonville, eighteen years ago, Mr. Floyd has devoted himself to building up from the small organization of that time to the present efficient city department it is today.

On July 30, 1926, he was married in Glade Spring, Virginia, to Mrs. William J. Morgan, of St. Petersburg, Florida, formerly of Jacksonville, and who was originally Miss Margaret Amanda O'Hearn of St. Augustine, Florida.

WILLIAM A. HALLOWES, JR.

WILLIAM A. HALLOWES, JR., who was born in Jacksonville September 11, 1881, is not only a resident of Duval County, but his ancestors for four generations have lived therein. His father was William A. Hallowses, Sr., and his mother Linday (Telfair) Hallowses. His grandfather was Colonel Miller Hallowses, who was an adherent of Bolivar, a South American patriot and military leader, and took an active part in the campaign on that continent. His great-grandfather, Col. William Hallowses, married the daughter of Francis Philip Fatio, Sr. (See Fatio Family). Colonel Hallowses returned to England and lived there and his son, Col. Miller Hallowses, came to America about 1835 to receive his portion of his grandfather's, Francis Philip Fatio, estate. In 1832 Col. Miller Hallowses married Miss Caroline Nickols and built a home on the part of the estate which he received, and called it Claremont. It is near New Switzerland on the St. Johns River. He died in 1877.

On his mother's side William A. Hallowses, Jr., is descended from the Telfair family, who came to Florida from Newbern, Alabama.

He received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including high school, after which he entered the University of Georgia, where he received

his LL. B. degree in the year 1903. He then returned to Jacksonville and began to practice law.

Although a young man, Mr. Hallowes has made his mark and is regarded as one of the best criminal lawyers in the City of Jacksonville. He was State Attorney for the Fourth Judicial Court comprising Duval, Nassau, Clay and St. Johns Counties. He was again elected in 1908, reelected in 1912 and resigned office in 1916. This is the only political position he has ever held, having assiduously followed the practice of his profession. Notwithstanding this, however, he has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement and betterment of Duval County.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in fraternal organizations is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

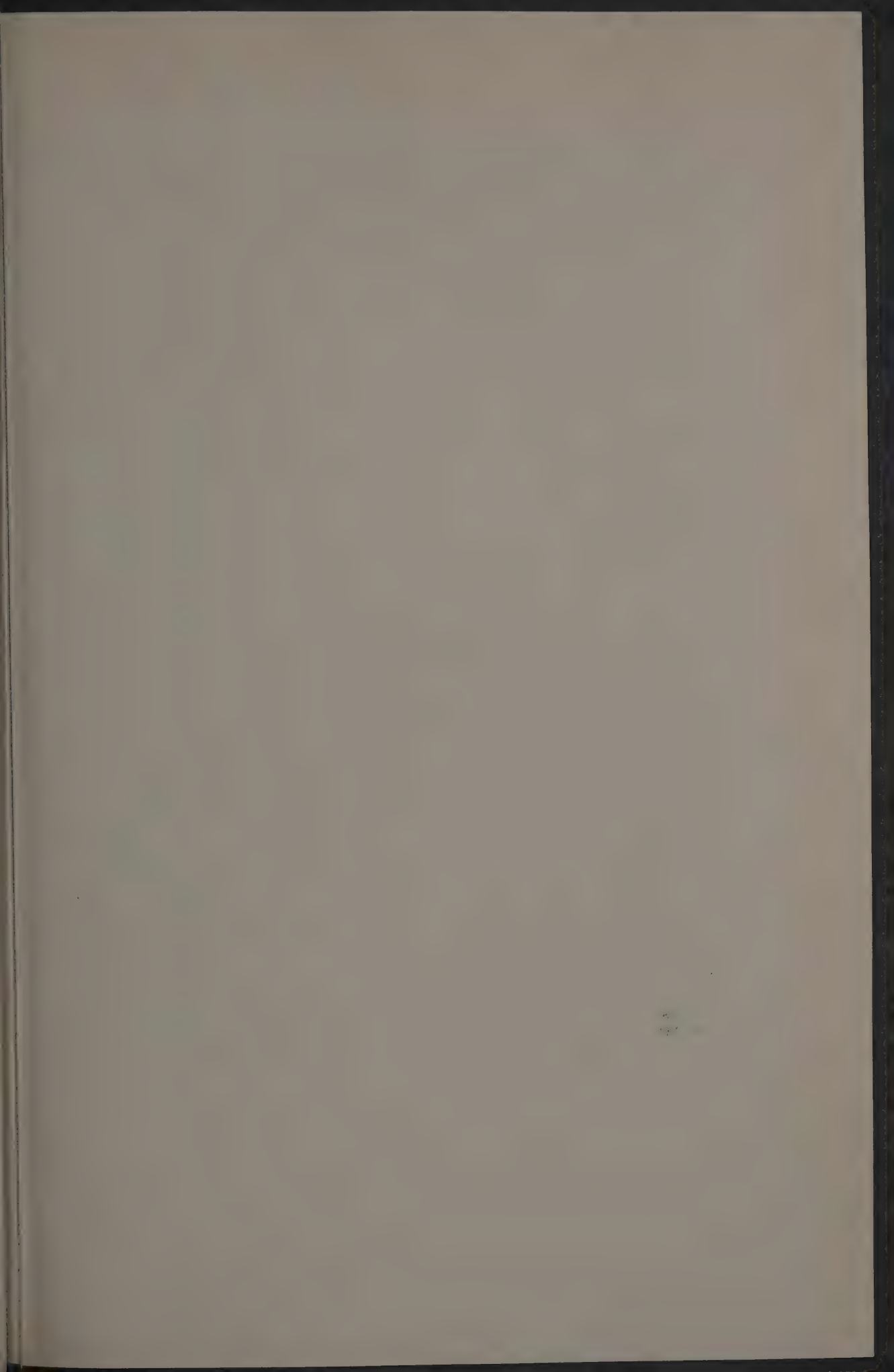
On February 7, 1906, he was married to Miss Sarah Rhea of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They have one child, William A., III.

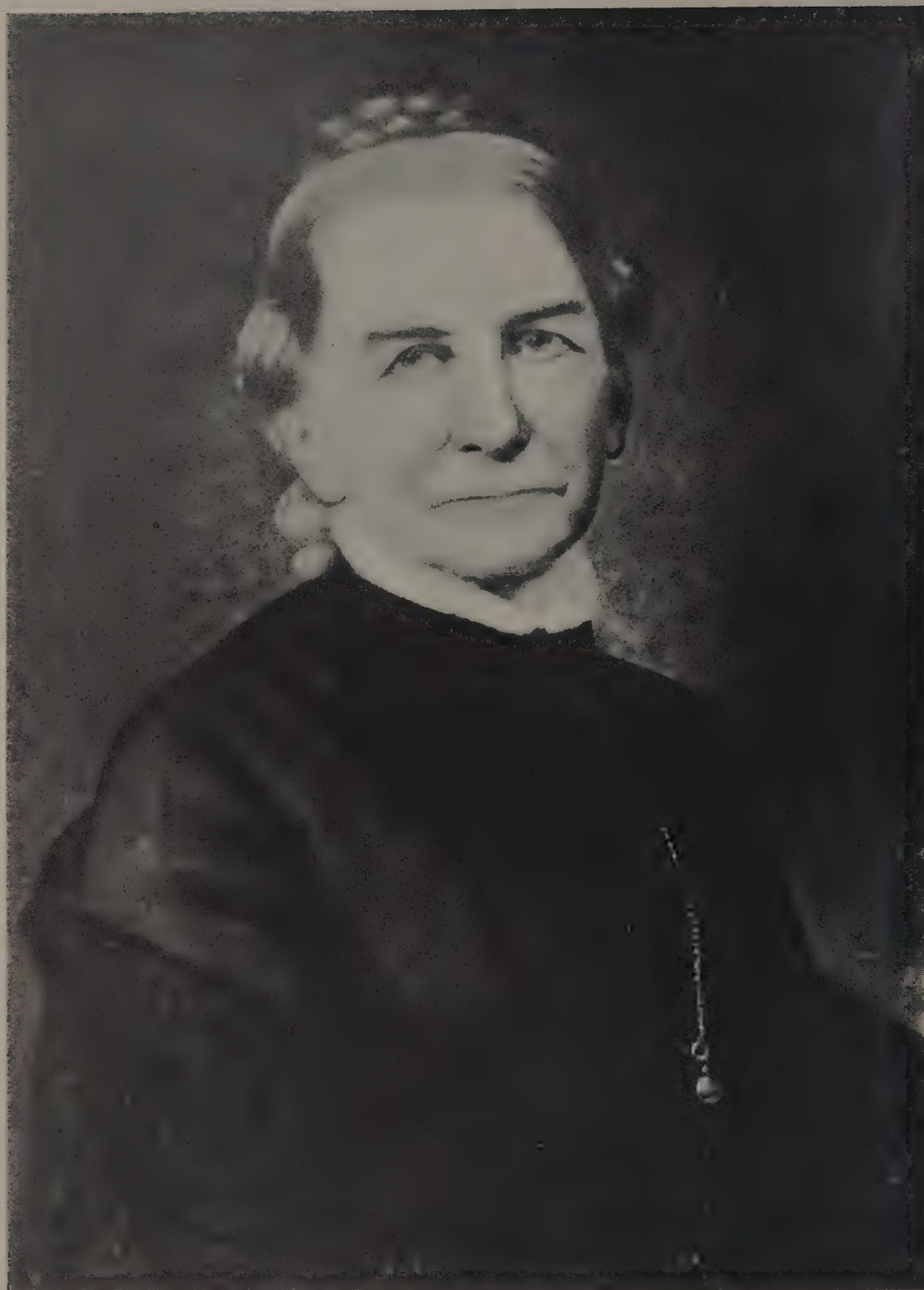
MILLER HALLOWES DANCY

MILLER HALLOWES DANCY was born at Orange Mills, Putnam County, Florida, at the old Dancy homestead, called Buena Vista, on June 24, 1873. His father was James M. Dancy and his mother, Lena B. (Hallowes) Dancy. His paternal grandfather was Francis L. Dancy, who was born in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, February 5, 1805, the Dancy family being prominent in the history of that state since the early Colonial days. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated June 30, 1826, and one of his first assignments thereafter was the superintendency of the construction of a seawall at St. Augustine, Florida, 1836-1838, where a tablet now commemorates his work. He also discovered the secret dungeon in Fort Marion in which human bones were found. He fought in three wars: the Mexican, Seminole, and the War Between the States, in which he served gallantly in the Confederate army as Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Florida Militia. The official records of the Soldiers of Florida, give an account of Colonel Dancy's activities as Adjutant and Inspector General. After the war he engaged in orange culture and was the originator of the Dancy Tangerine orange, developed from seed imported from Japan.

Lena B. (Hallowes) Dancy, the wife of James M. Dancy, was the daughter of Colonel Miller Hallowes and Caroline Nichols Hallowes, and granddaughter of Colonel William Hallowes, who married the daughter of Francis Philip Fatio, Sr. (See Fatio family).

When Miller Hallowes Dancy was about six years of age his father, James M. Dancy, moved to Jacksonville, where he received his early education in the public schools of the city, including the Duval High School, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. At the age of seventeen he entered the State Bank of Florida, of which Dr. John C. L'Engle, a relative, was president. After three





Susan L'Eagle

years he went with Mr. John N. C. Stockton of the National Bank of Florida and remained with him six years. He then entered the fire insurance business with A. W. Barrs under the title of Barrs & Dancy, but in a few years bought Mr. Barrs out and continued the business in his own name. In 1922 he became Special Agent for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, and afterwards Special Agent for A. H. Turner, Manager of the Southeastern Department of several large fire insurance companies.

During the World War he was a member of the Home Guard. He is now a member of the Believers in Jacksonville and takes a keen interest in civic matters of the city and county. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine. On June 5, 1885, he was married to Miss Mildred C. Clark. They have one daughter, Caroline Hallowes Dancy.

SUSAN PHILIPPA FATIO L'ENGLE

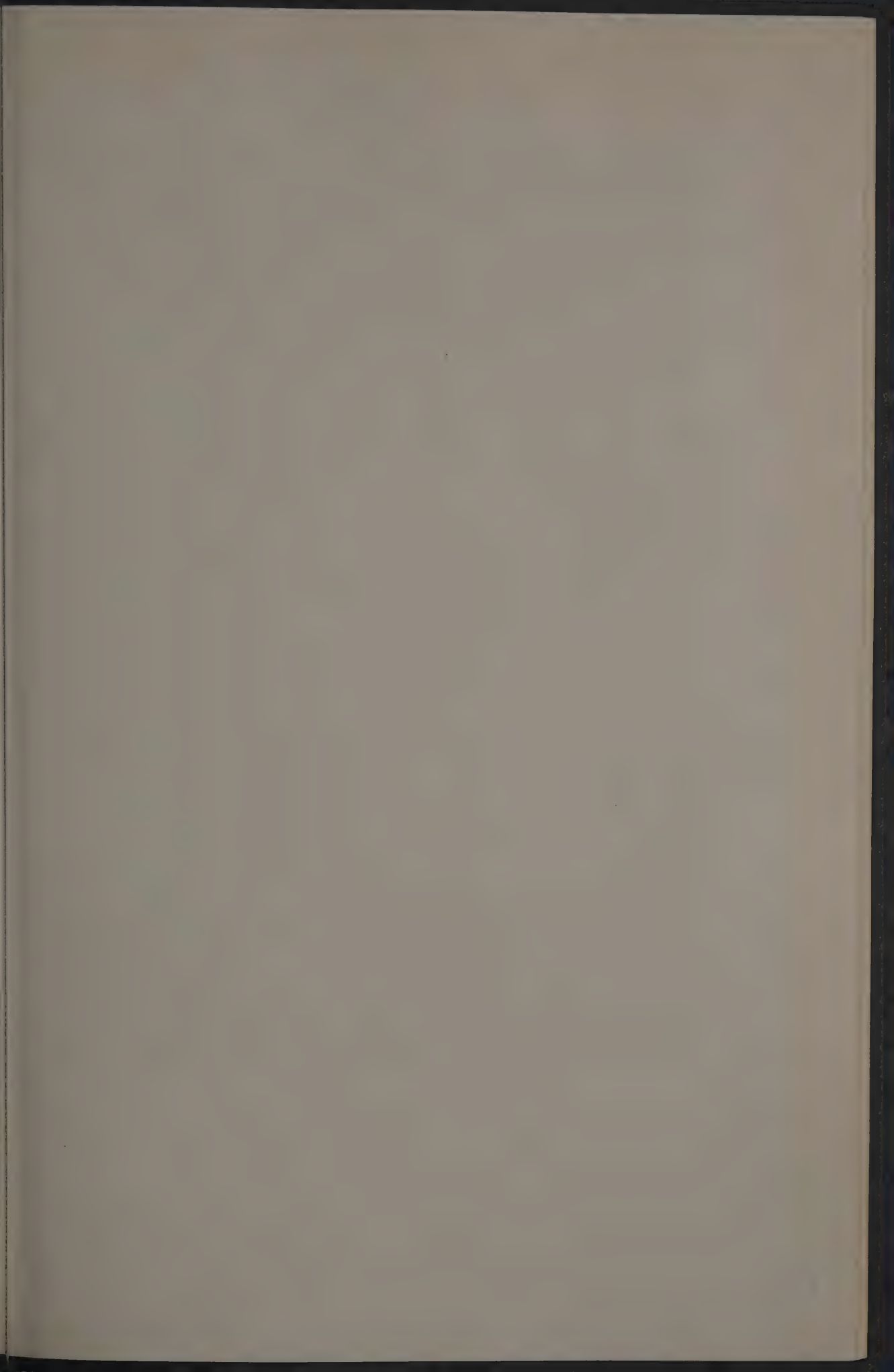
SUSAN PHILIPPA FATIO L'ENGLE, a descendant of the oldest family continuously identified with Duval County, and the ancestor of many prominent families in Jacksonville, was born in St. Augustine September 14, 1806, and died in Jacksonville, March 4, 1895. She was reared in the territory of Duval during the Spanish occupation and saw the creation and development of Duval County. Her father was Francis Philip Fatio, Jr., and her mother, Mary (Ledbetter) Fatio. (For genealogy, see Fatio Family).

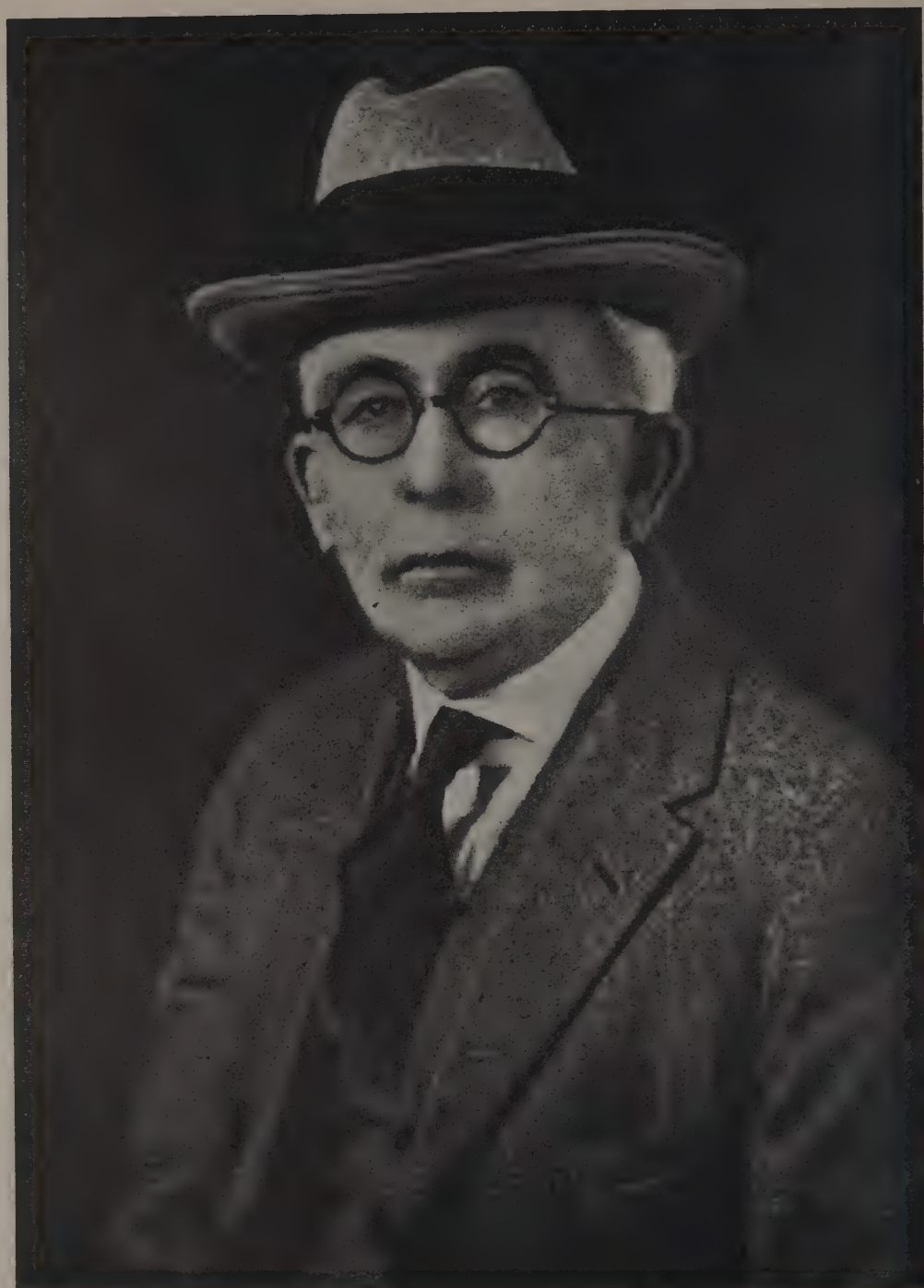
The earliest years of Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle were spent in the home of her parents in St. Augustine and New Switzerland, her father's plantation on the St. Johns River, where she obtained her education through the tutelage of her father, who was versed in several languages. From him and his library she obtained a broad knowledge of literature, Spanish, French, and English. Such were her natural abilities that few persons could be found who possessed so great a fund of information on all subjects. Upon the Indian uprising of 1812, the family were driven from their home in New Switzerland. On August 13, of that year, the savages suddenly arrived and the family only escaped the scalping knife through the fidelity of one of their servants, named Dublin. Leaving his wife and children, whom the Indians were taking away, Dublin hastened from the slave quarters to the house and gave the alarm. With the help of Scipio, the house boy, who at the time was cleaning knives under a tree, the family embarked in a boat and pushed into the St. Johns River, laden with eleven people, the two negroes and all the members of the Fatio family. The Indians fired several shots which rained about the boat. The only article saved was the box of knives that Scipio had at the time of the arrival of the Indians. The family first went to St. Marys, Georgia, later to Fernandina and afterwards to a plantation on San Pablo Creek until 1821, when upon the cession of Florida to the United States Government the family returned to New Switzerland.

Mrs. L'Engle has left in her book, entitled, "Notes of My Family and Recollections of My Life," a valuable contribution to the history of the times. The

book was published privately in 1888 for the benefit of her family and exemplifies her ability, powers of memory, and the wonderful fund of information which she possessed. In 1830, she married Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) John Claudius L'Engle, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1819, having entered the academy at the age of fifteen years. He was a member of the Third United States Artillery. Captain L'Engle's family had been driven out of San Domingo by an insurrection of the negroes, and took refuge in Charleston, South Carolina. He was almost an infant when he lost his father and was adopted by Judge William Johnson, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Captain L'Engle was stationed first in Charleston and later at St. Augustine, and was one of the engineers who helped build the seawall there. He resigned from the army in 1839 and became a planter, shipping the first carload of naval stores from the port of Jacksonville. Here he resided from that time until his death in November, 1864, both he and his wife exerting a wide influence in the community. The family residence was on the riverfront between Laura and Hogan Streets, and part of the property is still in the possession of the family. The plantation was called "Palermo," and was located on the St. Johns River near the site of what is now Cummer's Mill.

Mrs. L'Engle was a woman of great force of character and a devoted wife and mother. To her union with Captain John L'Engle were born nine children, all of whom are deceased, but all prominent in the history of Duval County: (1) Francis Fatio L'Engle, who married Charlotte Johnston Porcher, of Charleston, S. C., and whose children are Peter Porcher L'Engle, Laura Gibbs (Mrs. J. E. T. Bowden), Susan Fatio (Mrs. John E. Hartridge), and Claude L'Engle (see his biography); (2) William Johnson L'Engle, who was an officer in the United States Army and died in 1861 on his way to join the Confederacy. He married Margaret Madeline Saunders, daughter of Judge Romulus Saunders of North Carolina. To the union were born three children: William Johnson, Jr., Camillus S., and Caroline Hallows, generally known as Lina (Mrs. Bion H. Barnett); (3) Edward M. L'Engle (deceased), who married Fanny Wirt, whose grandfather was Attorney General of the United States and conducted the prosecution of Aaron Burr. They had one son, Dr. Edward M. L'Engle, now living in Jacksonville; (4) John Claudius L'Engle, who had five children; Claudia (Mrs. Charles S. Adams) deceased, Rosa, (deceased), Edward Jacquelin, now a prominent attorney in Jacksonville, John (deceased without issue), and Mary E., now living in Jacksonville; (5) Mary Evelyn (Mrs. Lewis I. Fleming) deceased, who had three children; Lewis I., Jr., (deceased), Edward F., and Mary Theodora Fleming, both now living in Jacksonville; (6) Emily Isabel (Mrs. James Jacquelin Daniel) deceased. (See biography James Jacquelin Daniel for names of children); (7) Edwin W. L'Engle, (deceased), who had four children; Fleming, and Edward, now living in New York, and two others who died without issue; (8) Anna (Mrs. Wm. Augustus Daniel) deceased without issue; (9) Henry Augustus L'Engle who has three living children; Mrs. Thomas Barnes of Jackson, Miss., Miss Gertrude L'Engle, of Jacksonville; Carrie Baltzell (Mrs. W. B. Frierson), and Henry Augustus, Jr., (deceased.)





J. E. D. Barker

JAMES E. T. BOWDEN

JAMES E. T. BOWDEN was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, September 14, 1857. His father was John Ramsey Bowden and his mother, Lucy (Elliot) Bowden. John Ramsey Bowden served in the Confederate Army as a physician and was located in Charleston, S. C.

In 1867 he moved to Florida by private conveyance and first located in Gainesville, where he entered the mercantile and cotton business, in which he failed in 1868, leaving his family almost destitute. On June 20, 1869, the family came to Duval County and located in Jacksonville.

James E. T. Bowden received his early education in the schools of Gainesville and afterwards the schools of Jacksonville, including the Duval High School. At the early age of ten, however, he began to contribute to the support of his family by selling papers and doing other odd jobs. He later secured employment with a printing house, in which for four years he worked after school hours during the afternoons and nights. When about thirteen years of age he entered the employ of Furchgott-Benedict & Company as cash boy and porter, from which he was promoted to salesman and head clerk.

In 1881 he opened a general dry goods store at number 11 West Bay Street and in this business he was very successful, retiring in 1888, when he entered the real estate business, handling only his own property.

In 1886 he was elected mayor of the town of LaVilla, which was one of the three municipalities which afterward formed the city of Jacksonville. In 1899 he was elected Mayor of the City of Jacksonville and held that position at the time of the great fire. (See historical index).

He was a member of both the Wilson Battery and the Jacksonville Light Infantry. In fraternal orders, he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a life member of the Jacksonville Lodge No. 221, of which he was a charter member. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Montefiore Lodge No. 2.

On September 20, 1880, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Laura Gibbs L'Engle, daughter of Francis Fatio L'Engle and Charlotte Johnston (Porcher) L'Engle. (See biographies of Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle and the Fatio family). To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bowden there were born four children, Charlotte (Mrs. Charlotte Bowden Perry), who has one child, Charlotte; Frank L'Engle (deceased); Laura (deceased); Susan (deceased); and Lucy Elliot (Mrs. Mal Haughton, Jr.), who have two children, Lucy Elliot and Mal 3rd.

JOHN EARLE HARTRIDGE.

JOHN EARLE HARTRIDGE was born in Madison County, Florida, November 16, 1849. His father was Dr. Theodore Hartridge and his mother Susan (Livingston) Hartridge. The Hartridges are of an old Georgia family, Theodore Hartridge being born in Savannah, Georgia, and while a young man moved to Madison County, Florida, where he practiced medicine. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Jacksonville and prior to the Civil War was a prominent merchant in that City.

John Earle Hartridge was only five years of age when his family moved to Jacksonville and here he received his early education and was prepared for college, entering the University of Georgia, where he distinguished himself by being awarded a medal in his sophomore year for the best essay in his class, and in his graduation was elected anniversarian, which was the highest honor conferred by the Phi Kappa Literary Society of the institution. After completing his Academic course he studied law and graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. A short time after graduation he was admitted to the Florida bar and opened an office for practice of his profession in the City of Jacksonville, in which he has continued since that time. He is now a dean of the bar of Duval County, and widely known as a prominent lawyer throughout the State of Florida.

Mr. Hartridge has always taken an active interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention that convened at Quincy, Florida, and nominated Hon. George F. Drew for Governor, and was elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which convened in St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President of the United States. He canvassed the state in behalf of Mr. Tilden, and was active in every Democratic presidential campaign thereafter except the one in which William Jennings Bryan was a candidate. He distinguished himself in defense of the citizens of Florida, who were indicted by the "Carpet Bag" regime for alleged election frauds, and defended them without compensation. In 1888 President Cleveland nominated him to the office of United States District Judge of the Northern District of Florida, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas Settle. Before the appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate, General Benjamin Harrison, had been elected President and the Republican majority in the Senate allowed Mr. Hartridge's appointment to lapse in order that appointment should be made from that party.

From 1880-1882, Mr. Hartridge served as City Attorney of Jacksonville and was elected and served as State Senator from the District of Duval County for the years 1897-1899. He then discontinued his activities in the National Democratic Campaigns from the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the reason that he was opposed to the principles of free silver upon the platform of which Mr. Bryan ran. August, 1896, he published an open letter repudiating the Silver Platform of the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago, and boldly espoused the gold standard cause. He attended the Democratic Convention at In-



John E. Northrup

dianapolis that year as a delegate and was conspicuous in its deliberations, and was the one who seconded the nomination of General John M. Palmer for President of the United States.

Not only has Mr. Hartridge been a state and national figure, but he has also taken an active and keen interest in the affairs of Duval County and Jacksonville. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club; Florida Country Club, of which he was Charter member; and a member of the Florida Yacht Club, of which he is now an Honorary Life Member. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Jacksonville Lodge of Elks of which he was Exalted Ruler for three successive years from the date of its organization. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa, a society of the University of Georgia; and of the Chi Phi, a national fraternity.

September 22, 1880, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Susan Fatio L'Engle, daughter of Francis F. and Charlotte J. (Porcher) L'Engle and the granddaughter of Captain John L'Engle of the United States Army, who married Susan Philippa Fatio. (See biography Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle and Fatio Family).

Mr. and Mrs. Hartridge have five children: Julian, L'Engle, John Earle (deceased), Theodore, Helen Sandwich (Mrs. Thomas H. McMillan, Jr.).

CLAUDE L'ENGLE

CLAUDE L'ENGLE, Congressman from Florida, was born in Jacksonville, Florida, October 19, 1868, and died in Jacksonville, November 6, 1919, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. His father was Francis Fatio L'Engle and his mother, Charlotte Johnston (Porcher) L'Engle. (See biography Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle and Fatio Family for genealogy.)

He received his early education in the public schools of Duval County, and afterwards became engaged in the mercantile business for several years, but in 1901 retired from that line and became editor of several newspapers, the last one being "Dixie," a paper published in Jacksonville. From 1907 to 1910 he lived in Tallahassee where he was the state printer. In 1912 he was elected Representative to the Sixty-Third Congress of the United States, and took his seat on March 4, 1913, and served one term to March 3, 1915.

He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Nannie Baker Bradley, of Marietta, Georgia, and to the union were born six children: Wayles (Mrs. Harry J. Wood) of Fort Myers, Florida, who has one child, Gertrude Wayles Wood, Margaret (deceased), Frank Fatio L'Engle, an attorney of Jacksonville, (see his biography); Marion L'Engle, John Bradley L'Engle, an attorney of Jacksonville, (see his biography), and Claude L'Engle, now attending school.

JOHN BRADLEY L'ENGLE

JOHN BRADLEY L'ENGLE was born in Jacksonville, Florida, April 17, 1899. His father was Claude L'Engle and his mother, Nannie Baker (Bradley) L'Engle. (For paternal genealogy, see biographies Claude L'Engle, Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle, and Fatio family). His mother was from Marietta, Georgia, and belonged to the old Bradley family of that state.

John Bradley L'Engle received his early education in the public schools of Duval County, including Duval High School, and the public schools of Leon County while his father was located at Tallahassee, and the McKinley Technical High School of Washington, D. C., while his father was in Congress. He afterwards attended the University of Florida in 1919, and the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., in 1920, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar on April 20, 1921. Prior to that time, however, during his vacations from his school days, he was associated with the Southern Bell Telephone Company and the Standard Oil Company in the city of Jacksonville. On April 1, 1925, he became associated with the Law Department of the Florida East Coast Railroad & Associated Companies.

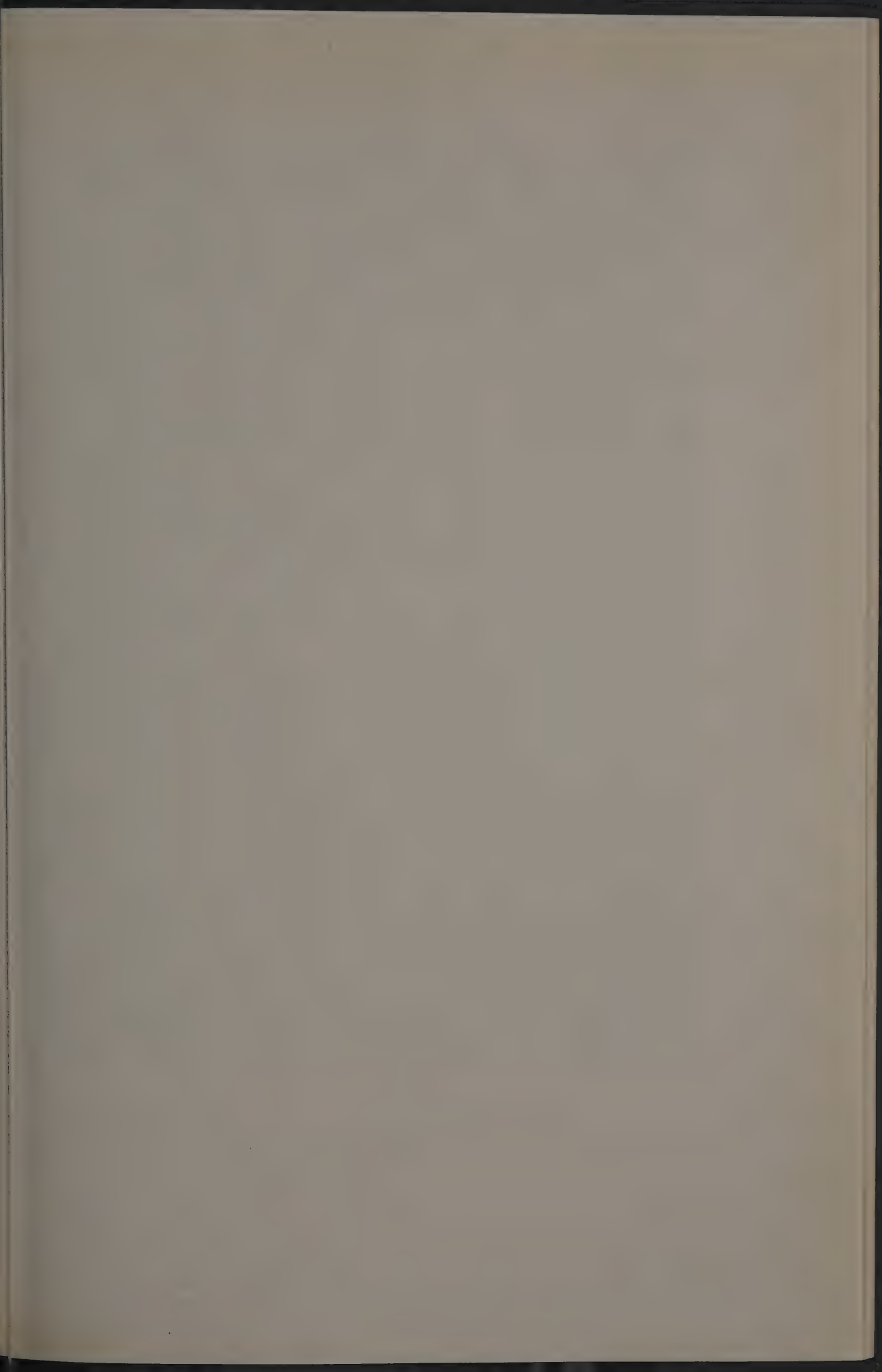
For four years he was treasurer of the Jacksonville Bar Association, and has been for two years, and is now, treasurer of the Florida State Bar Association.

On June 4, 1923, he was married to Miss Ruth Rawls of Jacksonville, Florida, daughter of Sam and Edna M. Rawls. Mr. and Mrs. L'Engle have two children, Ruth Rawls L'Engle and John Bradley L'Engle, Jr.

FRANK FATIO L'ENGLE

FRANK FATIO L'ENGLE was born in Jacksonville, Florida, November 21, 1894. His father was Claude L'Engle and his mother, Nannie Baker (Bradley) L'Engle. His grandfather was Francis Fatio L'Engle (See biography Claude L'Engle, Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle, and the Fatio family, for genealogy). His mother was from Marietta, Georgia, and belonged to the old Bradley family of that state. Claude L'Engle, his father, served one term in the Sixty-Third Congress as Representative from Florida.

Frank Fatio L'Engle, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including Duval High School and the schools of Leon County, while his father's family lived in Tallahassee. Later he attended the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and afterwards the University of Florida in 1912. After leaving the University he began work as a clerk in Jacksonville, in which he continued until the World War, when he volunteered in the Navy and was assigned to the Cape May Section Base, remaining there until March 17, 1919, when he was relieved from active service, and received his honorable discharge in 1921 with the rank of ensign. In 1919 he returned to the United States Merchant Marine service, in which he continued until September 12, 1922, holding a Merchant Chief Mate's license of the United States Merchant





H. Engle

Marine. In 1922 he left the service and entered the University of Florida Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Florida Bar on October 25, 1923. Since that time he has practiced alone.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons, and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. On February 8, 1927, he married Miss Sue Gibbs Hobson, a native of Savannah, Georgia.

CAMILLUS SAUNDERS L'ENGLE

CAMILLUS SAUNDERS L'ENGLE was born in Jacksonville, Florida, May 6, 1884. His father was Camillus S. L'Engle and his mother, Carrie (Hubbard) L'Engle. Camillus S. L'Engle was a son of William Johnston L'Engle and grandson of Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle (see her biography) and a descendant of the Fatio family (see Fatio family). Carrie (Hubbard) L'Engle was a daughter of Samuel B. and Almira T. Hubbard, who resided in Jacksonville from 1867 to the dates of their death. (See biography Samuel Birdsey Hubbard.)

Camillus Saunders L'Engle received his early education in the public and private schools of Atlanta, Georgia, to which city his family had moved, and later took a course at the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia. After leaving school he returned to Duval County, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of the Barnett National Bank as runner, and has, by gradual promotion, reached the position of Executive Vice-President.

Mr. L'Engle is essentially a banker and has given close application to his work. He has avoided honors or positions that would carry him outside of his chosen profession as banker. However, he has taken an active interest in the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County, and is always found prominent in public movements such as drives for the Community Chest, Red Cross, and others. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club, of which he was secretary for several years and Commodore for three years. He is also a member of the Timuquana Country Club and the Army and Navy Club of Florida.

On April 22, 1914, he was married at Jacksonville to Miss Gertrude W. Champlain, and they have two children: Camillus Saunders and Mary Champlain L'Engle.

WILLIAM BOYD BARNETT

WILLIAM BOYD BARNETT was born in Nicholas County, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 2, 1824, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, October 21, 1903. His father was William Barnett, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and served as Captain of a Pennsylvania Regiment in the War of 1812. During his early life he drove herds of cattle across the Appalachian mountains to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Afterwards he was an extensive brick and stone contractor, frequently employed by the government. Some of the bridges he built remained in use until the Civil War. His mother was Jane (Murray) Barnett, a daughter of Col. James Murray, a noted Revolutionary leader whose father emigrated from Scotland to America some years prior to the War for Independence.

In 1825 the family moved to Highland County, Ohio, where William Barnett, the father, amassed a fortune which was swept away by the loss caused by endorsement for a man who was accidentally killed. William Boyd Barnett had just finished a common school education and was preparing to go to college but financial troubles necessitated his giving this up, and he became an apprentice in a harness and saddlery shop, during which time he saved enough to enable him to begin business for himself, and for two years he conducted a shop at Greenville, Ohio. After that time with a capital of \$100.00 he went to Leesburg, Indiana, where he prospered as a merchant until 1858 when he moved to Kansas. The previous year he had visited that section of the country and made his arrangements for moving his family. He purchased the town site of Hiawatha, which had only a few stores and residences, and developed it into a thriving community. He went into the mercantile business and continued in that line until 1870, when with Major E. N. Morrill and C. H. James he organized the first bank in that part of Kansas. It was a private bank—Barnett, Morrill & Company, which remains in existence at the present time under the style of Morrill & James Bank. He was treasurer of Brown County for several years and served one year in the Kansas State Senate.

In 1875 he visited his son, Wm. D. Barnett, who the previous year had moved to Jacksonville, Florida, and was so impressed with the possibilities of the State and the climate which was favorable to his wife's health, that he closed out his interests in Hiawatha and came to Jacksonville with his family in March, 1877. On May 1st of that year he opened a private bank known as the Bank of Jacksonville, in the old Freedman's Bank Building, southwest corner of Pine (now Main) and Forsyth Streets. Its capital in the beginning was \$35,450 and his office force consisted of Mr. Barnett, his son Bion Hall Barnett and one clerk. There were none of the present labor-saving machines at that time, all letters and entries were written in pen and ink, the telephone had just been patented, electric lights had not been discovered, best grade lumber sold at \$11.00 per thousand feet and timber land could be bought at 65c per acre. There were only three railroads in the State, all in the hands of receivers and in very bad condition, only six banks in the State



W. B. Barnett



of Florida, four of which were in Jacksonville, one in Tallahassee and one in Pensacola.

Mr. Barnett was a pioneer banker and within four years from its beginning the Bank of Jacksonville had grown to be the largest in the State. Hundreds of prosperous citizens of Jacksonville owe their early success to the credit granted them by him.

The Bank of Jacksonville was nationalized May 1, 1888, under the name of the National Bank of Jacksonville, with Mr. Barnett as President, which position he held until his death, and on April 15, 1908, the name of the bank was changed to the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville in his honor.

Mr. Barnett never held a political office, but took such active and keen interest in political and civic affairs as is worthy of a progressive citizen. He was made a Master Mason at Goshen, Indiana, in 1864, and at the time of his death was a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the Shrine. He was active in the erection of the first Masonic Temple in Jacksonville. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Damascus Commandery of the Knights Templar, and was made Honorary Life Member of the Florida Grand Lodge of Masons in recognition of his services. The W. B. Barnett Lodge of Jacksonville is named in his honor. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican in politics until he came to Florida, at which time he affiliated with the Democratic party.

November 9, 1848, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Blue, of Leesburg, Indiana, the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Allen) Blue. She was of an old Ohio family, her great uncle Stites having been one of the founders of Cincinnati. Mrs. Barnett died two years before Mr. Barnett on April 8, 1901. They had four children, two daughters who died in infancy, and two sons: William and Bion Hall Barnett, the latter succeeding his father as President of the Bank which he founded.

BION HALL BARNETT

BION HALL BARNETT was born at Leesburg, Indiana, October 7, 1857. His father was William Boyd Barnett and his mother Sarah Jane (Blue) Barnett (see biography of William Boyd Barnett). Bion Hall Barnett's boyhood days were spent in Hiawatha, Kansas. He received his education in the public schools of Kansas and at the age of thirteen attended the Presbyterian Academy at Highland, Kansas, for two years, and afterwards entered the University of Kansas where he remained until March, 1877. He was at that time within three months of graduation, but left the University and came to Jacksonville to go in business with his father. Upon the establishment of the Bank of Jacksonville by his father in 1877 he was given a responsible position with that institution, where he successfully filled every position up to that of vice-president and which he held until the death of his father when he was elected president of the bank. The name was changed to the National Bank of Jacksonville and continued as same until it became the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville in 1908.

Mr. Barnett has seen Jacksonville grow from a village in 1877 to its present proportions. He has experienced its various vicissitudes such as the yellow fever epidemic, in which three of his clerks were lost; panics, freezes, and the destruction of the city by fire in 1901, and has assisted in its rebuilding and rehabilitation. Since he first started work in the Bank of Jacksonville in 1877 he has seen the stenographer and typewriter take the place of the pen-written letters and modern machinery take the place of pen entries. The telephone and electric lights have also been added within his time.

The Bank of Jacksonville had a capital and surplus of \$35,450 on December 31, 1877. On December 31, 1926, its successor, the Barnett National Bank, had capital and surplus of \$2,351,492.02. Three times has the institution outgrown its quarters. First in 1890 when it was moved from the old Freedman's Bank Building on the southwest corner of Pine (now Main) and Forsyth Streets to the southeast corner of Bay and Laura Streets. In 1897 the lot on the northwest corner of Forsyth and Laura Streets was bought and a bank building which was thought to be sufficiently large for the accommodation of many years was erected, but in 1912 it was again found too small and the interior had to be remodeled. In 1925 it had again outgrown its quarters and the adjoining lot on the corner of Laura and Adams Streets was purchased and an eighteen-story bank and office building was erected. In 1925 Mr. Barnett became Chairman of the Board of Directors and was succeeded as president by Mr. W. R. McQuaid.

Mr. Barnett has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the community. He served on the Board of Bond Trustees of the City of Jacksonville for more than ten years, and afterwards was chairman of the Board. The Board had entire control of the electric lighting and power plant, the city waterworks, the city sewer department, and also the appointment of all city officials not elected by the direct vote of the people.

For a number of years Mr. Barnett was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He was a member of the building committee of the Grand Lodge of Florida for the new Masonic Temple built in Jacksonville in 1908 and was made an honorary life member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Florida in recognition of his services. He succeeded his father as treasurer of the Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar. He has always been prominent in the social life of Jacksonville and is a member of the Seminole Club, Florida Yacht Club, Florida Country Club, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. He was Charter Member of the First Florida Light Artillery, organized July 4, 1877, which was afterwards called the Wilson Battery and was disbanded about 1905.

April 8, 1880, he was married to Miss Carolina Hallowses L'Engle, a daughter of Dr. William J. L'Engle and Madeline (Saunders) L'Engle. There were four children: Madeline (Mrs. Charles W. Camp), William L'Engle, Bion Hall, Jr., and Donald Murray Barnett.

DONALD MURRAY BARNETT

DONALD MURRAY BARNETT was born in Jacksonville, Florida, November 18, 1891. His father was Bion Hall Barnett and his mother Caroline (L'Engle) Barnett.

His ancestors on both sides have been prominent in the history of Duval County and Florida. His paternal grandfather, William Boyd Barnett, came to Jacksonville in 1877 and established the Barnett Banking House, which is now the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville. (See biographies of William Boyd Barnett and Bion Hall Barnett.)

On his maternal side he is descended from the L'Engle and Fatio families. (See Fatio Family and Biography of Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle). His maternal grandfather, William Johnson L'Engle, married Madeline Saunders, granddaughter of Judge Romelus Mitchell Saunders of North Carolina, whose daughter, Caroline Hallows L'Engle, but generally known as Lina, is the mother of the subject of this biography.

Donald Murray Barnett received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, completing the Grammar School and entering St. Pauls School, of Garden City, New York, which he completed in 1905. After that time he attended Pawling School, Pawling, New York, 1905-1910, then attending the University of Pennsylvania, 1910-1913. After leaving college he entered the employ of the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville and worked through all the departments to the position of Vice-President, which he now holds.

Donald Murray Barnett has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of Duval County. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Jacksonville-Waycross Highway, which is one of the main arteries of travel from the north. Among civic organizations he is a member of the Senior Chamber of Commerce, a member and formerly a director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, a Charter Member of the Kiwanis Club, of which he is Treasurer; a member and director of the Jacksonville Automobile Club and a director of the Children's Home Society and the Florida State Fair. Among social organizations he is a member and director of the Seminole Club, Florida Country Club, a member of the Florida Yacht Club, the Seminole Yacht and Canoe Club and the Ribault Club. In fraternal organizations he is a member of the University of Pennsylvania Canteen Club (Freshman Society), Phi Kappa Beta (Junior Society), Phi Kappa Sigma (a national college fraternity). He is also a Master Mason, and a Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On November 18, 1914, he was married in Jacksonville to Nadia Lucille L'Engle, daughter of Porcher and Lucy (Dancy) L'Engle, who is a direct descendant of the Fatio Family. They have two children, Nadia L'Engle and Donna Sara Barnett.

JAMES JACQUELIN DANIEL

JAMES JACQUELIN DANIEL, known to his fellow-citizens as Col. J. J. Daniel, was one of the most beloved men Florida has ever produced. He became one of the leading attorneys of Florida, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, president of a bank and of a newspaper, and through marriage with Miss Emily I. L'Engle, head of a family which has made its impress upon the life and history of this section of Florida.

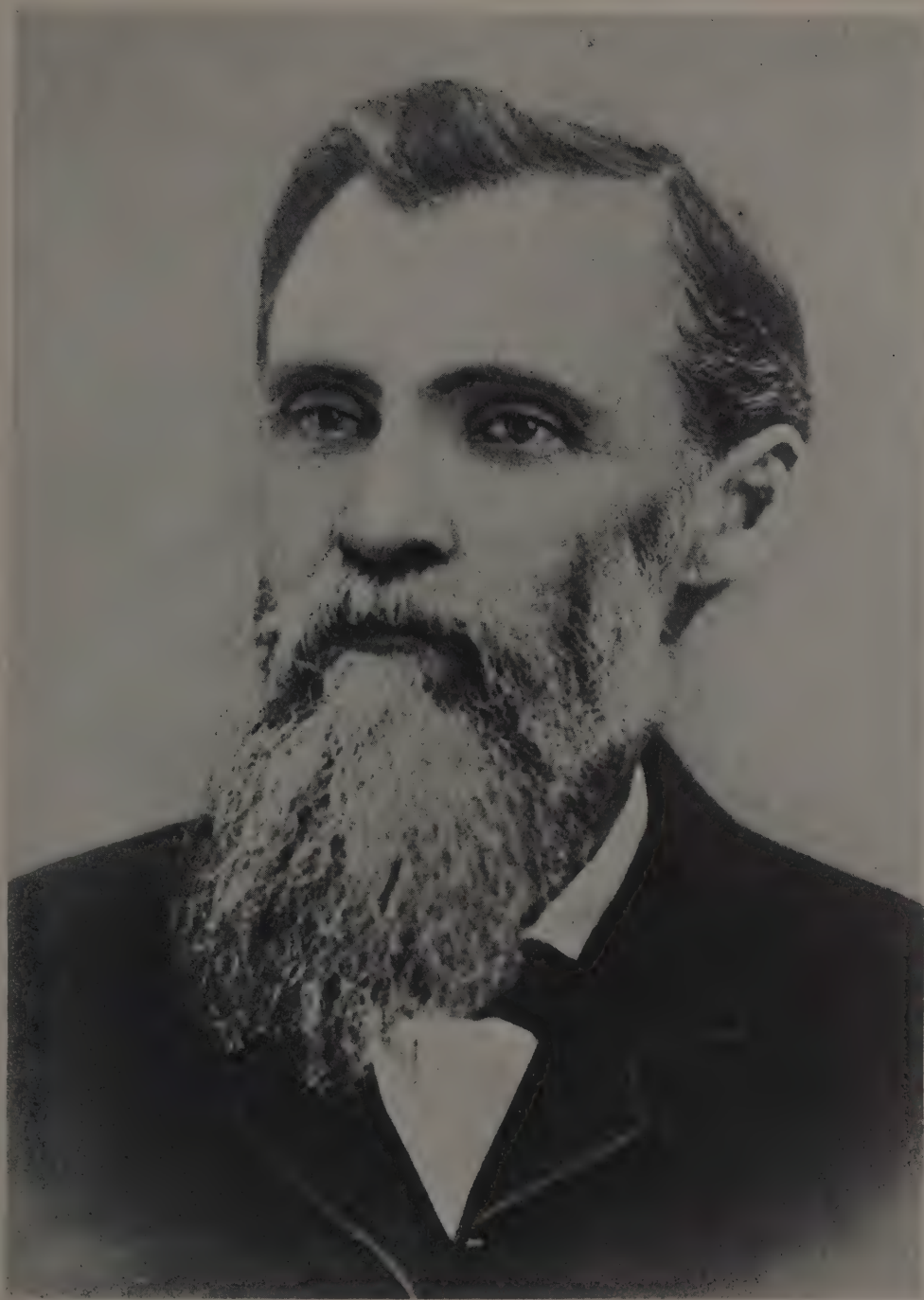
Colonel Daniel was born August 14, 1830, at Columbia, South Carolina. He died of yellow fever October 2, 1888, in Jacksonville, leading the citizens' fight against the yellow fever epidemic, sacrificing his life to this cause. The day after his demise the Florida Times-Union turned its column rules, making black borders of mourning, thus paying the great tribute of journalism to the man who was beloved by his community.

In 1842, his father, James Madison Daniel, a professor in a South Carolina college, decided to move from Columbia to Florida, and after a long and tedious journey the family settled in Nassau County, where the elder Daniel engaged in the lumber business. The young man, then only twelve years of age, helped his father and his mother, whose maiden name was Edward Jacqueline Smith, a native of Virginia, whose family was descended from the Colonial leaders of the Old Dominion. She was a woman of education and great force of character and transmitted these attributes to her son. The family moved to Jacksonville a little later, where Judge Daniel engaged more extensively in the logging and lumber business, and built a home which was later known as the Talleyrand Place. He also constructed the St. Johns Mills. In the Secession Convention of 1861 he was elected a member to represent Duval County and was at one time Clerk of the Circuit Court.

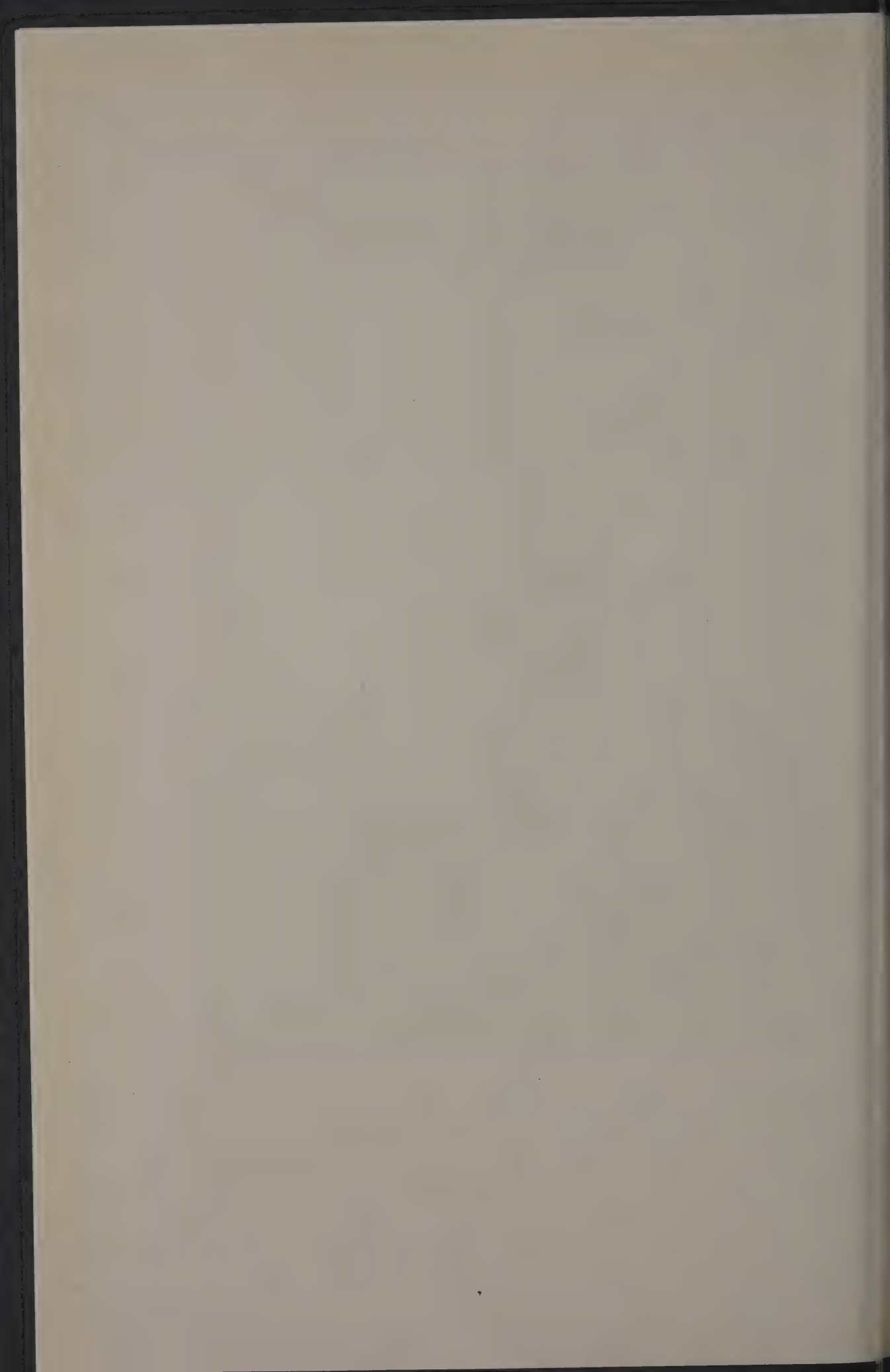
Surveying was the first occupation studied by young James Jacquelin. Under Dr. Wescott of St. Augustine, Surveyor General of the State, he helped to survey large tracts and grants of land. On one of his expeditions he was accompanied by Dr. John C. L'Engle. During these years he found opportunity for study of law. He entered the office of J. P. Sanderson, then a prominent attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was married on May 22nd of the following year to Miss Emily I. L'Engle of Jacksonville.

The law firm became known as Sanderson & Daniel, and later as Sanderson, Daniel & Jones. Offices were maintained at Ocean and Forsyth Streets. Mr. Daniel was just gaining a reputation for himself as an attorney when the Civil War broke out and the young lawyer left his profession to raise the first company of the Second Florida Infantry, known as the "St. Johns Grays."

The company camped in Springfield and the regiment went into camp at what is now called La Villa. Captain Daniel's company was known as one of the best drilled in the command. After participating in the first Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, they proceeded to Richmond and during the following winter engaged in operations along the York River. In April, 1862, Captain Daniel's company was loudly cheered by both friends and foes for the magnificent order in which, when



A. L. Dummer



ordered to retreat in the Battle of Peach Orchard near Yorktown, it retired from the front. Captain Daniel participated in the Battle of Williamsburg and was not wounded, but later his health failed and he returned to Florida after a serious illness at Richmond.

He was assigned to the Conscription Department of the army with headquarters at Gainesville, subsequently removing them to Tallahassee and later to Madison. At the Battle of Natural Bridge, Florida, he was in command of the entire Confederate forces engaged, he leading the Thirteenth Regiment of Reserves. He commanded the same regiment in the Battle of Olustee. His promotion to the rank of colonel dated from a time prior to the former of these engagements.

At the close of the war, Colonel Daniel returned home to set to work to repair his shattered fortunes. With his brother, Dr. W. Augustine Daniel, he engaged in lumbering operations for more than a year, but the old desire for a legal career was still strong in him and in 1866 he formed a law partnership with Louis I. Fleming, a compact which continued for twenty-two years and was only broken by the death of Mr. Fleming about a month before that of Colonel Daniel.

The two men were devoted to each other and it was during the quarter of a century of their association that Colonel Daniel made his mark upon the history of Duval County and Florida. As a lawyer and a man of business, he became eminently successful, but he persistently refused to accept any public office, always giving as an excuse that "it was sufficient for him to know that the people wished to honor him." He did, however, accept positions on boards and committees of a public nature. He was president of the Auxiliary Sanitary Commission, organized to fight the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1888. He was president of the Jacksonville Board of Trade and many times a member of its board of directors. At his death he was vice-president of the National Bank of the State of Florida, and president of the Florida Publishing Company, publishers of the *Times-Union*. He was always an active leader, never assuming an office except to put all the energy at his command into his work.

Colonel Daniel was for many years Senior Warden of the St. Johns Episcopal Church, and the outstanding Episcopal Laymen in the Diocese of Florida. Colonel Daniel's wife, Emily I. (L'Engle) Daniel was known for a generation for her lovable unselfish character, which complemented her distinguished husband.

The Daniel Memorial Orphanage and Home for the Friendless was organized shortly after Colonel Daniel's death as a living monument to his memory. For nearly forty years it has continued and developed its good work for underprivileged children and holds a unique place in the heart of the community. Its name has been lately changed to Daniel Memorial Home for Children.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel were born five daughters and two sons: Mary Emily (Mrs. M. H. Haughton); Evelyn I.; Susan (Mrs. Arthur M. Knight) deceased of Waycross, Ga., who had two sons, Arthur M. Knight, Jr., and Gerald B. Knight of Orlando, Fla.; Anna Madeline (Mrs. F. H. Elmore) deceased, who had one son, Frank H. Elmore, Jr.; Cornelia (Mrs. Herbert Lamson) deceased, who had one son, Herbert Lamson, Jr.; Henry A.; and Richard P. Daniel, who has three children, Ophelia Mason, Jacqueline James, and Mary Palmer Daniel.

RICHARD P. DANIEL

RICHARD P. DANIEL was born at Jacksonville, Florida, July 13, 1880. His father was Colonel James Jacquelin Daniel (see his biography) who for many years was prominent in Duval County and was a colonel in the Confederate Army. His mother was Emily I. (L'Engle) Daniel. His paternal grandfather was James M. Daniel who came to Florida in 1843, and his paternal grandmother was a member of the Jacquelin Smith family of Virginia. On his mother's side he is descended through the L'Engles from Francis Philip Fatio, Sr., who with his son, Francis Philip Fatio, Jr., came to Florida during the British occupation, and was also prominent in the Spanish regime (see historical index). His maternal grandmother was Susan Fatio, who married Captain John L'Engle of the United States Army. (See biography Susan L'Engle.)

Richard P. Daniel received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, after which he attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and afterwards the Law School of Washington & Lee University in 1900 and 1901. After completing his education he returned to Jacksonville and began the practice of law in 1902.

From 1906 to 1910 he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and from 1908 to 1911 he was a member of the City Council of Jacksonville. In 1909 he formed a partnership with Lucien Hull Boggs under the style of Daniel & Boggs, which still continues.

During the World War, Richard P. Daniel was a member of the local Exemption Board, and from July, 1918, to February, 1919 he was Captain of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff of the United States Army.

He was one of the organizers of the Associated Charities of Jacksonville in 1908, and was president of that body for a number of years. He played a leading part in the passage of the law creating the Duval Welfare Board, which erected the new Duval County Hospital, one of the best equipped in the South. The County Welfare Board, of which he has been chairman since its organization, has also given to Duval County a complete Social Service Staff for the care of the indigent population. Mr. Daniel will not only be remembered as one of the leading attorneys of Duval County, but one who has given many years of his life to promoting and developing organizations for the betterment of the under-privileged citizens of Duval County. He has been Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd and has served several times as one of the Trustees of the Jacksonville Public Library. He is a member of the Civitan, Seminole, Timuquana Country, and Florida Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Florida, State, and American Bar Associations, and of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

On June 10, 1911, he was married to Miss Mary Goff Palmer, daughter of the late Judge H. E. Palmer, a former Justice of the Tennessee Court of Civil Appeals of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. To this union were born three children: Ophelia Mason, Jacquelin James, and Mary Palmer.



Richard T. Dainoff

FRANKLIN HARPER ELMORE, SR.

FRANKLIN HARPER ELMORE, SR., was born in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, April 7, 1869. His father was Albert Rhett Elmore, and his mother, Alexina Jessie (Taylor) Elmore. Albert Rhett Elmore's father was Franklin H. Elmore, of Laurens, S. C., who represented that district in the United States Congress in 1836 and was re-elected for the second term. In 1839 he was president of the State Bank of South Carolina and in 1844 President Polk offered him post of Minister to the Court of St. James, which he declined on account of ill health. In 1850 he was appointed United States Senator from South Carolina to succeed John C. Calhoun. Twenty-eight days after this appointment he died, and his voice was only heard once in the Senate. Senator Elmore's father was General John Arch Elmore, who served under General Greene in the Revolutionary War and moved to South Carolina from Virginia, to which state, Thomas Elmore, an ancestor, came in Colonial days. Later, General Elmore moved to Alabama, where he died, and was buried at Elmore, Elmore County, which is named for him. Albert Rhett Elmore, father of Franklin Harper Elmore, Sr., was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1843 and saw service in the Civil War under General Wade Hampton, as Second Lieutenant, First South Carolina Regulars. He moved to Mississippi after the close of the war and in 1880 removed to Alachua County, Florida, and is buried at Gainesville. On his mother's side Franklin Harper Elmore, Sr., is descended from the Taylors and the Rhetts, one of whom was Governor Thomas Taylor of South Carolina, on whose plantation the city of Columbia is built.

Franklin Harper Elmore, Sr., the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of Charleston, South Carolina, Mississippi, and later of Alachua County, where he arrived at the age of eleven years. He later attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., from 1883 to 1886, but before graduating he returned to Florida and obtained a position with the Florida Railway and Navigation Company as telegraph operator at Citra, Florida. Afterwards he was transferred to various points on the road as Agent, and in 1890 was transferred to the General Office in Jacksonville of the Florida, Central & Peninsula Railroad. Later he went with the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad at Palatka. In 1891 he was stationed at Bartow with Robert Gamble, Division Superintendent. In 1893 he came to Jacksonville with D. G. Ambler and Arthur Meigs of the Atlantic Lumber Company. In June, 1909, he quit the railroad service and entered the real estate and insurance business. Since that time he has been active in civic affairs, being for two years a member of the City Council, member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, and later of the Chamber of Commerce. Since 1909 he has been continuously Secretary to the Duval County Bond Trustees. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason, a member of Solomon Lodge No. 20, a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

In June, 1902, he was married to Miss Anna Madeleine Daniel, now deceased (See biography James Jacquelin Daniel and Fatio Family.) To the union was born one son, Franklin Harper Elmore, Jr.

FRANKLIN HARPER ELMORE, JR.

FRANKLIN HARPER ELMORE, JR., was born in Jacksonville, Florida, March 22, 1903. His father was Franklin Harper Elmore, Sr., and his mother, Anna Madeleine (Daniel) Elmore. On both sides of his family he is descended from distinguished ancestry. The Elmores came to Florida from Mississippi, and originally from South Carolina and Virginia (See biography Franklin Harper Elmore, Sr.). His maternal grandfather was Colonel J. J. Daniel (See biography James Jacquelin Daniel). His maternal grandmother was Emily I. (L'Engle) Daniel, who was descended from the L'Engles and Fatio family (See biography Susan L'Engle).

Franklin Harper Elmore, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, after which he attended the Sewanee Military Academy at Sewanee, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1921, and the University of Florida, where he graduated in 1926 with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of law in the fall of 1926. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, the Florida Yacht Club, the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

On April 27, 1926, he was married to Miss Vivian Gay, of Jacksonville.

HERBERT LAMSON

HERBERT LAMSON was born in Waycross, Georgia, December 28, 1893, at the home of his Aunt, Mrs. Arthur M. Knight, of that city. His father was Herbert Lamson, Sr., and his mother Corrie (Daniel) Lamson. Herbert Lamson, Sr., was born in Rice County, Minnesota, and died in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1894. The family came originally to Minnesota from Vermont where they were early settlers of English extraction. The first of the family to come to America, settled in Vermont and his descendants later moved to Hartford, Conn. Herbert Lamson, Sr., first came to Florida on a visit, as a boy, and again at the age of eighteen, and later married Miss Corrie Daniel, the daughter of Colonel James J. Daniel (See biography of James Jacquelin Daniel). On her mother's side she was descended from the L'Engles and Fatics (See biography of Susan Philippa Fatio L'Engle, also Fatio family).

Herbert Lamson, the subject of this biography, came to Duval County with his parents who returned to their home in Jacksonville soon after his birth. Here he received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville and the private school of Prof. Gould. Later he attended Bingham School, at Asheville, there completing his course and afterwards attending the University of Florida Law School, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1916.

Immediately after obtaining his license to practice law he returned to Jacksonville and in 1916 entered the office of R. P. Daniel, his uncle, where he remained until April, 1917, when upon the outbreak of the World War he volunteered his service. He enrolled in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and was first located in Jacksonville in the Section Commander's Office, where he remained

for one year. He was then transferred to the U. S. S. Nopatin as pay clerk. He embarked at Wilmington, Delaware, from which port the ship was assigned to transport duty in the English Channel with headquarters at Southhampton, England. During the remainder of the conflict the vessel was engaged in transporting troops from Southampton, England, to Havre, France, and other channel ports. He continued in this service after the signing of the Armistice until February 19, 1920, when he was released from active duty until April 8, 1921, when he received his honorable discharge from service.

Immediately upon his release he returned to Jacksonville, March, 1919, and resumed the practice of his profession alone.

Mr. Lamson has never held any political positions, taking only such active part in politics as his civic interest required.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club, and in church affiliations he is a member of St. Johns Episcopal Church, Secretary of the Parish, member of the Vestry and Actuary of the Diocese.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Kappa Alpha, national college fraternity. While at the University of Florida he was honored by being made a member of the Phi Kappa Pi, national fraternity, which award was made on account of his high standing in scholarship.

On May 7, 1918, he was married in Washington, D. C., to Miss Jean McDonald Mason of Jacksonville. They have two children, Herbert Lamson, Jr., and Mary Jean Lamson.

EUBANK FAMILY

The history of this family is exceedingly interesting, as it follows the history of Duval territory from the Second Spanish occupation. The name was originally spelled "Eu Bank" and is of French origin. The first member of the family to arrive in Florida was a descendant from the family of this line, who settled in Roanoke, Virginia, just after the American Revolution. His first name is supposed to have been William Eubank, and he married Lucinda Jackson, said to have been a relative of Andrew Jackson. They settled on Nassau River in Duval territory. To the union were born five children: (1) Stephen; (2) William (See biography below); (3) Jackson, unmarried (deceased); (4) Jane, who married Charles Broward; (5) Francis, who married Willoughby Tucker.

Stephen Jackson Eubank, according to the American State Papers, received a Spanish land grant of 255 acres on Nassau River and 450 acres "north of Thomas Swamp." A copy of the original grant is shown on page No. 63, and an extract from his will, dated February 17, 1837, on page No. 116 in the History of Duval County.

He married Maria Thigpen and to the union were born six children: (1) William D.; (2) Caroline (Mrs. Miles Price); (3) Adeline (Mrs. William McGahagin); (4) Stephen Jackson (deceased without issue); (5) Jessup (deceased without issue); (6) Maria Louise (Mrs. Peter Cone, who had nine children, all now living as follows: (A) Emily (Mrs. Nathan Priest), eleven children; (B)

Adeline (Mrs. Charles Mahoney), one child, Captain William Cone Mahoney, U. S. A.; (C) Charles William, seven children; (D) Arvilla (Mrs. Jefferson Higginbotham), four children; (E) John Jessup, nine children; (F) Peter Lee; (G) Ina (Mrs. W. A. Vassar); (I) Lena, unmarried; (J) Ella (Mrs. J. P. Hardee), one child. Maria Louise (Eubank) Cone had seven grandsons in the World War.

William Eubank, the second child of William Eubank and Lucinda Jackson, was born March 22, 1786, and was also granted a large tract of land by the Crown of Spain. In 1809, at the age of twenty-three, he married Elizabeth Sarah Broward, sister of Colonel John Broward. (See biography Colonel John Broward.) It was necessary for them to ride horseback from Cedar Creek to the Governor's House at St. Augustine to obtain the marriage license. They were married in the Cathedral, there. To this union were born eleven children: (1) James (killed at the Battle of Gettysburg), who married Eliza Geiger, and to this union were born eight children: (a) William; (b) James; (c) Charles; (d) Abner; (e) Josephine (Beenie); (f) Walter; (g) Mary; (h) Elizabeth. (2) Louisa Eubank (daughter of William and Elizabeth Sarah Broward Eubank), married Jefferson Plympton Belknap on November 8, 1843, who was one of the early educators of Duval County. To this union were born four children: (a) Elizabeth; (b) Julia; (c) Deborah (deceased); (d) Alfred (deceased); Julia, married Moses J. Brown, (See biography Moses A. Brown), and after her death he married her sister, Elizabeth, widow of Charles H. Summers. (3) Mary, who married Tom Wright. (4) Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel Norton, a captain in the Confederate Army. To the union were born seven children: (a) William, who fought in the Battle of Chickamauga; (b) Louise, who married John Milton Bryan, father of United States Senators, Nathan P. and William J. Bryan. (See their biographies); (c) Nathan, who fought in the Battle of Chickamagua, married Mollie Siegler; (d) Edwin B., who married Caroline Francis Kraker; (e) Penelope, who married Dr. W. T. Shelton; (f) Frank, who married Lillie Fortson; (g) Julia, unmarried; (5) James, who died without issue; (6) Richard Stephen, who married Lucy Smith; (7) Dorcas F., who married John Minor; (8) William Nathaniel (See genealogy below); (9) John, who fell by the wayside and died in the line of march in the Civil War; (10) Keziah, married Abner Harrell. To this union were born eight children, the granddaughter being Sarah Emma, wife of Ira Starratt; (11) Martha, who died without issue.

William Nathaniel, the eighth child of William and Elizabeth Sarah Broward Eubank, was born March 8, 1828, married Eliza Laura Walker, born April 7, 1836, and to the union were born the following children: (1) Aurelia Lee, who married Thomas Starratt (brother of Harrison Starratt. See biography). To this union were born eight children: (a) Charles Clayton, who married Ruth Brown; (b) Ira Herndon, who married Alma Elizabeth Pollard, granddaughter of Keziah Eubanks; (c) Thomas Halstead, married Dorcas Broward (daughter of Governor N. B. Broward); (d) Webb Alexander, married Elizabeth Vieter; (e) Aurelia Hortense, unmarried; (f) Maxie Dell, unmarried; (g) Laura Hilda, unmarried; (h) Stephen Eubank Starratt, unmarried. (2) Ernestine, now living

and unmarried; (3) Lily (Mrs. Francis T. Hurlburt), eight children: (a) Anna (Mrs. S. J. Sneller); (b) Clara (Mrs. D. J. Baskin); (c) Ernestine, deceased; (d) William Eubank (officer in American Legion, two children, one of whom married May Higginbotham; (e) Lily, unmarried; (f) Antoinette; (g) Frank; (4) M. Hortense, who married James J. Hurlbert; (5) William Halstead (Holly), who married Lizzie Lou Smith, and they have one child, William Halstead Eubank, Jr.; (6) Eliza (Tennie), unmarried; (7) Euphenia (Pearl), who married Charles Hurlbert and to this union were born five children: Hortense, Nellie, Halstead, Virginia, and Kathleen.

EDWIN MASSA NORTON

EDWIN MASSA NORTON was born at Fort Mason, Florida, March 4, 1876. His father was Edwin Blake Norton and his mother, Caroline Francis (Kraker) Norton. Edwin Massa Norton's great-grandfather was William Eubank, prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County (for paternal genealogy see Eubank family). His grandfather, Captain Nathan Norton, fought in two Indian wars and later in the War Between the States, being a member of the famous company of Colonel J. J. Dickinson, who is prominently mentioned as one of the leaders in the war in Florida. Captain Norton's services were entirely within the state. After the close of the conflict Captain Norton moved to Fort Mason and owned most of the present town of Eustis, the site of old Fort Mason, and here he was engaged for several years in stock raising, later moving to Polk County, where he died.

Edwin Massa Norton's mother, Caroline Francis (Kraker) Norton, was the great-granddaughter of General Finley. He is closely related to two United States Senators (See biographies of Nathan P. Bryan and William J. Bryan). Edwin Massa Norton received his early education in the schools of Lake County, Florida, and later at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. After leaving college he entered the retail drug business and continued until 1922. It was on June 1, 1903 that he came to Duval County first and during his career as a druggist the Harrison Narcotic Bill was passed. Dr. Herlong, the City Physician, had agreed to treat drug addicts free, in the hospitals, and Dr. Norton agreed to furnish free the necessary drugs in the treatment and cure of those unfortunates in his section of the city, as a result at least a half dozen of these became useful citizens, after being cured. In 1922 Dr. Norton became associated with the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., as their representative in Jacksonville. He has always taken an active interest in civic and economic affairs and is always interested in politics, though he has held no political office, other than being a member of the Democratic Executive Committee for both the state and county, from the Second Ward of Jacksonville.

For four years he was a member of the National Guard. He is also past president of the local Scout Master's Council of Jacksonville and is at present Scout Master of a local troop of the National Organization of the Boy Scouts of America.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Solomon Lodge No. 20 of the Masons and of the S. S. Davis Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. On April 23, 1901, he married Miss Elizabeth Feemster Miller of Leesburg, Florida. She was born in Pontotoc, Mississippi, daughter of Robert Alexander and Elizabeth Emaline (Feemster) Miller, who was a direct descendant of Reverend Robert Miller, a Scotch Presbyterian Minister, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland to South Carolina in Colonial days and married Jean Pickens, sister of General Andrew Pickens. Their son, Ebenezer married Margaret Reid, daughter of Colonel Hugh Reid of the Continental Army, who with his children later moved to the territory of Mississippi. Among the descendants was Colonel Hugh Miller who was killed at Gettysburg while leading his regiment. Another relative, Andrew Miller died from wounds received in the war, and Mrs. Norton's father, Robert Alexander Miller, held the commission of Captain in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Norton was educated at the Chickasaw Female College, a Presbyterian institution, of Pontotoc, Mississippi. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Norton was born five children: Edwin Miller, who married Elizabeth Baker, and they have one child, Edwin M., Jr.; Mary Elizabeth; Francis Caroline; Ida Louise (deceased); Charles Bryan Norton.

JUDGE NATHAN P. BRYAN

JUDGE NATHAN P. BRYAN, formerly United States Senator from Florida, and at present United States Circuit Judge, 5th Circuit, was born at Fort Mason, Orange County, Florida, April 23, 1872. His father was John M. Bryan and his mother, Louise M. (Norton) Bryan. His paternal grandfather was William James Bryan, who came to Hamilton County, Florida, about 1812 from Georgia, where the family were early settlers. His maternal ancestors were among the oldest families of Duval County. His maternal grandfather was Nathan Norton, and his maternal great-grandmother was Sarah Broward Eubank, sister of Colonel John Broward. (See sketch of Broward family and Eubank family).

Judge Bryan began his early life on the farm and attended the public schools of Kissimmee, Florida, afterwards attending Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of A. B. He then attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. L. In 1896 he came to Jacksonville and began to practice law and closely followed his profession.

In the campaign of 1904 he became interested in the gubernatorial campaign of Hon. Napoleon B. Broward, and assisted materially in his election. Judge Bryan has also been greatly interested in the educational work of the State and served as a member of the Educational Board of Control, which has in charge the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, the Institute for the Deaf and Blind, and the Colored Normal School. In 1911 he was elected United States Senator from Florida and served for one term, from 1911 to 1917. Previously, his brother, William J. Bryan, had served as United States Senator from

Florida. (See biography of William James Bryan). His mother had the distinguished honor which comes to few women, that of being the mother of two members of the United States Senate. In 1920 Judge Bryan was appointed by President Wilson to the non-political office of Judge of the United States Circuit Court, 5th Judicial Circuit, which office he still holds, its term being for life.

On October 26, 1898, he was married to Miss Julia Smith, daughter of Mumford and Annie (Cecil) Smith.

WILLIAM JAMES BRYAN

WILLIAM JAMES BRYAN, formerly United States Senator from Florida, was born October 10, 1876, at Fort Mason, Orange County, Florida, and died in Washington, D. C., March 22, 1908. His father was John M. Bryan and his mother, Louise M. (Norton) Bryan. He was a brother of Judge Nathan P. Bryan (see biography for genealogy of the Bryan family). On his mother's side he is descended from the Eubank and Broward families (see Eubank family and biography of Col. John Broward).

William James Bryan was reared on his father's farm and his early education was acquired in the public schools and the Osceola High School of Kissimmee, Fla. He entered Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, and graduated from there with the degree of A.B., and won honors as a debater while at college. He afterwards taught school at Monticello, Georgia, after which he entered Washington and Lee University, where he obtained the honor of representing the University in intercollegiate debates. In June, 1899, he graduated from Washington and Lee with the degree of LL. B., completing a two-year course in one year. In September, 1899, he began the practice of law in Jacksonville. In 1902 he became a candidate for County Solicitor and was elected by a large majority, and entered upon this office in May, 1903. In 1904 he was elected delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention and was again elected County Solicitor in 1906 without opposition. In 1904 he managed the campaign of Napoleon B. Broward for governor, who was elected, and upon the death of Senator Mallory, Governor Broward on March 26, 1907, appointed Mr. Bryan to fill the unexpired term in the United States Senate. He took his seat on January 9, 1908. Within a month he was stricken with typhoid fever and died on the following 22nd of March, at the age of thirty-one years, five months, and twelve days. He was one of the youngest senators that ever sat in the upper branch of the United States Congress, and his mother is one of the few women in America who gave birth to two men who sat in that body.

On September 9, 1903, he was married at Lexington, Virginia, to Miss Janet Allan, a native of that state. To the union were born two children: William Allan Bryan and Elizabeth Randolph, the latter born one month after her father's death.

MOSES A. BROWN

MOSES A. BROWN was born at Mandarin, Florida, April 16, 1870. His father was Moses J. Brown, and his mother, Julia A. (Belknap) Brown. Moses J. Brown, the father, was also born at Mandarin and his father married Nancy Bowden, the daughter of Moses Bowden, who fought in the Confederate Army. He was a descendant of Uriah Bowden, one of the early settlers in Duval County (See historical index). Julia Belknap Brown was a daughter of Jefferson P. Belknap, a Harvard professor who came to Mandarin to raise silk, but later taught in the Broward School. He married Elizabeth Eubank (See Eubank Family).

Moses A. Brown received his early education in the public schools of Mandarin, and later the Duval High School, after which he attended the East Florida Seminary and then took law at the University of Virginia. In the meantime, however, he taught in the Jacksonville public schools. Returning to Jacksonville after leaving the University of Virginia, he practiced his profession until the fire of 1901, which burned his library.

Afterwards he became secretary to Governor Napoleon B. Broward, and later became a naval store inspector. He also served as sheriff of Duval County, filling the unexpired term of W. B. Pickett. After leaving the sheriff's office he became associated with the United States Revenue Service, continuing with them for eight years until 1922, at which time he entered the real estate business, and has continued in that line since that date.

During the World War two of his sons volunteered, one in the Army and the other in the Navy.

On November 10, 1892, he married Miss Blanche Eells of Jacksonville, and to the union were born four children: Julian Belknap, Augustine Eells, who is in the real estate business in Jacksonville; Mildred Adele (Mrs. H. L. Kendrick), of Jacksonville, and Blanche Margaret.

HARRISON STARRATT

HARRISON STARRATT was born on Edwards Creek, Duval County, February 13, 1843. His father was Thomas Starratt and his mother Elizabeth (Gray) Starratt, to which union were born several children, one of whom was Thomas Starratt who married Aurelia Lee Eubank (see Eubank family.) Thomas Starratt, the father of Harrison Starratt, was born at St. Marys, Georgia, in 1811 and was of Irish descent on both sides of his family. Both his great-grandfather and great-grandmother came from Ireland in the same ship and married soon after their arrival in America. The Grays, Harrison Starratt's mother's family, came from South Carolina to Georgia and her father settled on Cumberland Island, where he was one of fourteen children. The Starratts settled on the same plantation where Harrison Starratt now lives, on land granted to Moses Harrell by the Spanish Government in 1807.

Harrison Starratt was raised in a section where the chances for an education were limited. According to his recollection the first school taught in that section

of the country was about 1845 by a Mr. Roe, who had a log house on the Harrell grant. He was too young to attend and this school only lasted a short time. In 1850, according to his memory, another private school was opened about three miles away on the Nassau River by Miss Lucy Berney, but was also too far away. He never went to school a day in his life, but gained an education by close observation and was sufficiently self-educated to capably fill the position as a member of the School Board of Duval County for six years, and is spoken of by his associates on the Board as a man of clear vision and good judgment. He was also elected County Commissioner and served in that capacity for about ten years. He claims that he acquired his education by learning to read, write, and by close observation to catch new words. He always owned a Webster's Dictionary and the first opportunity he would obtain the meaning of new words and use them as often as he could.

Mr. Starratt's first work was driving an ox-team at twelve years of age, hauling logs to Dunn's Creek where they were rafted to the Jacksonville sawmills. He spent most of his life logging and farmed but little, only small crops of corn and potatoes being attempted, although he was the owner of about 3,000 acres of land.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was seventeen years of age and was immediately called to the colors. He was assigned to the Company B, First Florida Cavalry, under Captain John Haddock, which was organized in Jacksonville, October 18, 1861. The Company was ordered to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was there dismounted and assigned to General Braxton Bragg's Division. After several months' service he was discharged from the army on account of disability and sent back home where he remained for six months but recovered. He joined the Second Florida Cavalry at Jacksonville in 1862 under Lieutenant Colonel McCormick. He was sent to Newton, Georgia, where he served in Bates' Division, Hardee's Corps of General Hood's Army. November 30, 1864, he was in the Battle of Franklin, one of the most severe in the war, where practically all of his Company were killed and he was wounded, and was captured in Nashville in December, 1864. He was then sent to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and remained in prison there until May 2nd, when he was exchanged and sent to General Kirby-Smith's Army in Texas, via New Orleans. By the time he reached Vicksburg General Kirby-Smith had surrendered and he was paroled. He then returned to Duval County and to his old home and began to assist in the work of reconstruction.

Mr. Starratt has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of the county and was appointed County Commissioner by Governor Bloxham. In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason and in religion a Methodist.

January 2, 1868, he was married to Miss Monimia West who lived at the head of Trout Creek. To the union were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Aurora F., now living in Jacksonville; Byron West, Captain of a steamer on the St. Johns River; Lula (Mrs. Edwin Ogilvey), of Jacksonville; Eulalia

(Mrs. R. B. Pelot), of Jacksonville; Rena (deceased); Basil H., of Jacksonville; Constant L., living on Clapboard Creek, and Grover Cleveland, of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Starratt died October 7, 1903, and on February 7, 1912, he married Miss Alice (Ogilvie) Boothe. They now reside on the old plantation in the eastern part of the county near the Nassau River.

HENDRICKS FAMILY

The first record of this family is found in an order of survey, dated December 6, 1796, by the Spanish Governor, White, to William Hendricks, for two hundred acres of land "on St. Johns near the Cowford." This was confirmed to him December 23, 1825. On May 18, 1797, an order of survey was made for two hundred and sixteen acres for him, situated "at Cowford on St. Johns." This is land now in South Jacksonville, and was confiscated by the Spanish Governor from William Jones, a rebel against the Spanish Government. William Hendricks petitioned the Spanish Government for this land for his son, Isaak, and it was confirmed to the latter on June 8, 1824.

Isaak Hendricks purchased from John Simpson two hundred acres of land on Pottsburg Creek, which was confirmed to him by the Spanish Government on December 3, 1825. He also obtained a grant of five hundred acres, located in the present city of Jacksonville where the Terminal Station now stands, which had been originally granted to John Jones. This was confirmed to Isaak Hendricks on December 3, 1825. He also obtained from the Spanish Government three hundred acres of land at "King's Point on St. Johns River," originally claimed by Solomon King, which was confirmed to Isaak Hendricks in 1828.

Nothing is known of the antecedents of William Hendricks, or of any of his other children besides Isaak, excepting the fact that he was of Holland Dutch extraction and came from North Carolina. He had a brother who went West, and whose descendant, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, was the defeated Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1876, but who was afterwards elected Vice-President with President Cleveland.

Isaak Hendricks was married twice. The name of his first wife is not known. The second wife was Elizabeth Hudnall, widow of Ezekiel Hudnall, with whom he executed a pre-nuptial agreement that neither should participate by inheritance or otherwise in the title of property of the other. There were no children by the second marriage. By the first marriage there were three children:

(1) Margaret, who married Albert G. Philips, who was prominent in the history of Duval County and was sheriff for several years. The old Philips home, built by him about 1850, still stands near the Dixie Highway about two miles from South Jacksonville. To the union of Margaret and Albert G. Philips were born twelve children. Two of these died in infancy, one daughter died unmarried, and one married but died without issue. Of the remaining eight: (A) Robert F. Philips (deceased) was married twice. By the first marriage there was one child,

Clarence G., now living in South Jacksonville. His second wife was Sadie Carr. To this union were born two children, Edith and Mary (the wife of Captain Atkinson of the U. S. N.); (B) Mary Catherine (Mrs. George C. Powell) deceased, one living daughter, Mrs. Robert Mickler of St. Augustine; (C) Ansell B. (deceased); (D) Nellie (Mrs. Anthony Brantley) deceased, two children, May (Mrs. W. H. Green of Jasper, Florida) (deceased); and Ernest A. Brantley. (E) George W., living in San Antonio, Texas, married twice, three children first marriage; second, none; (F) Albert G. (deceased), married, five children living in Palatka, Florida; (G) Josephine (Mrs. Judson W. Whitney) (deceased), one child, Myra (Mrs. Barnett of Boston, Massachusetts); (H) Henry Bethune Philips. (See his biography).

(2) William Isaak Hendricks, who married Elizabeth A. Gary, who was born in Maryland, of English ancestry, and whose father came to Florida and served in the Indian War, later taking up his residence in Clay County. To this union were born eleven children: (1) Louisa G. (Mrs. M. L. Hoover); (2) William; (3) Mary Catherine, all three deceased without issue; (4) Virginia, married twice, first to John R. Lee and they had one daughter, Gertrude, who was married twice, first to Joseph L. Baker, and second, to W. O. Jackson, now living in South Jacksonville; (5) Gary S. Hendricks, married Emma Baker of New York City, one son, Frank B. Hendricks; (6) Charles; (7) Jasper; (8) Frank; (9) Emma (Mrs. William Register), all four died without issue; (10) James Henry, who was married three times, first to Nellie Cabloe, who died without issue, and the second time to Emma Smith, who had three children: William, and two daughters. (Name of third wife not obtained); (11) Annie Laura, died without issue.

JUDGE HENRY BETHUNE PHILIPS

JUDGE HENRY BETHUNE PHILIPS was born November 29, 1857, on his father's plantation at Point Philips, now Point LaVista, Duval County. His father was Albert G. Philips and his mother, Margaret Ann (Hendricks) Philips.

Albert G. Philips, was a prominent planter who came to Duval County from Georgia early in the nineteenth century and for many years held prominent offices and stood high in the councils of the county.

On his mother's side he is descended from William Hendricks, one of the original settlers of the Duval territory during the period of the Spanish Occupation. (See Hendricks Family, also Historical Index.)

Judge Philips received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including high school and afterwards was a private pupil of Rev. F. Pasco. Later he attended Emory College for one year, 1877-1878, and in 1880 entered the Law Department of Vanderbilt, where he distinguished himself by taking the full two-year course in one year, breaking all previous records of that institution with the single exception of John M. Barrs, of Jacksonville, who did the same thing the previous year, and graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL. B. He was then ad-

mitted to the bar in Jacksonville and practiced with John M. Barrs as partner. He later associated himself with J. W. Whitney but on account of his health returned to his plantation. In 1889, when his health was restored, he returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Fleming to fill the unexpired term of Judge Loton M. Jones (deceased) as judge of the Criminal Court of Duval County. He was reappointed by Governor Mitchell in 1893 for four years. In 1900 he was elected County Judge of Duval County and took his office in January, 1901, and he was re-elected four successive terms, holding the position of County Judge for twenty years. He declined to stand for re-election at the expiration of his term in 1920.

One of the outstanding achievements of Judge Philip's life was his work for Florida good roads. In 1915 the State Road Department was created by an act of the Legislature, which act was prepared by Judge Philips and the bill was enacted exactly as he had prepared it, except that Gainesville was the place from which the department should operate, according to the original draft of bill, but when passed was changed to Tallahassee. In 1921 Governor Hardee appointed Judge Philips as Member of the State Road Department and by the Department was made Chairman, which office he held until 1925. Most of the legislation under which the Department operates at the present time was proposed by him.

Judge Philips has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is probably the oldest living member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal organizations he is an Odd Fellow, of which he is Past Grand officer; Knight of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor; Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-Second Degree and a Member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine; also a member of the Phi Delta Theta, college fraternity.

Judge Philips has been married twice. The first time to Miss Stella M. Tuttle, of Cherry Valley, Ohio, who died on February 9, 1902. To this union were born four children: Charlotte H., Mathew P., Henry K. (deceased), and Harold T.

On the 18th day of October, 1904, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and to this union were born three children: Margaret Ann, Mary Catherine and Eber Bethune.

HUDNALL FAMILY

EZEKIEL HUDNALL was the first of this family to come to Duval County. He either received or purchased five Spanish land grants, four of which were confirmed to his heirs, and one rejected by the United States Land Commissioners; one hundred acres on "River St. Johns at a place called Talek," confirmed April 21, 1826; two hundred and fifty-five acres on the "north side of St. Johns River, east of Hogan Creek," which land is now in what is East Jacksonville, confirmed May 30, 1825; five hundred acres at the "mouth of Nassau River at Pumpkin Bluff," confirmed May 30, 1825; two hundred acres "at South Head of Pablo Creek," confirmed June 6, 1825; nine hundred acres on "east side of River St. Johns," rejected 1830.

Ezekiel Hudnall was of English birth. He owned three schooners, one of which he was master, and was engaged in transporting hardwood lumber in coast-wise trade from New York to Charleston. In Charleston Harbor he met Elizabeth Woodworth, the daughter of the master of another schooner. He married her and they later built a home at St. Marys, Georgia, which was destroyed in an uprising of the Indians and Hudnall went with his family to St. Augustine, and later came to Duval Territory about 1818.

He built his home on the one hundred acre tract, which he called Locarno, located on the south side of the St. Johns River just east of South Jacksonville. He died in 1823 in St. Augustine, where he was buried. His widow some years later married Isaak Hendricks, after executing a contract that neither should inherit interest in the estate of the other. To the union of Ezekiel Hudnall and Elizabeth Woodworth were born five children who lived to maturity:

(1) Henry Hudnall, one child, (A) Milo F. Hudnall (deceased), two children, (a) Charles Hudnall, living in Richmond, Virginia, and (b) Mary Ellen (deceased).

(2) George Hudnall (deceased), who lived in Duval County near San Jose, married twice, three children, (A) William (deceased), who had several children, names unknown; (B) Mary, died without issue; and (C) James (deceased), several children, names unknown.

(3) Emily L. (Mrs. William S. Donaldson), who had two children, (A) Elizabeth and (B) Amanda, both of whom married Captain John S. McNamar, Elizabeth marrying first, who died without issue, and Amanda second, who had one son (a) William Donaldson McNamar, now living in South Jacksonville, and who has one son, Donald Elder McNamar, who has one child, Margaret.

(4) Mary (deceased), who married Francis Bagley, son of Francisco Bagley, who lived in Duval Territory during the Spanish occupation. To this union were born two children, Elizabeth and Mary. (A) Elizabeth (deceased) married Captain John A. Henderson, a steamboat captain, and after his death, lived in Jacksonville many years; (B) Mary (deceased), married Abraham Prevatt, and to this union were born four children; (a) Ida (Mrs. John Wiley), who died without issue; (b) Abraham (deceased), who had one daughter, Dorothy, who

married Warren S. Harris and now lives in New York City; (c) George B. Prevatt, unmarried and now living in New York City; (d) Ezilla (Mrs. Frank Sparkman), now living at Port Orange, Florida, and who has several children.

(5) Francis Shelton Hudnall, who married Eliza Coene. (See biography Eliza (Coene) Hudnall).

ELIZA COENE HUDNALL

ELIZA (COENE) HUDNALL (Mrs. Francis Shelton Hudnall) was born in Hamburg, Germany, November 4, 1821 and died October 27, 1891. She came to America with her parents at the age of eight. For two years they lived in New York City, moving then to Baltimore, and after two years moved to Florida.

They settled on the St. Johns River at Mandarin, where her father, Ernest Coene, engaged in curing moss for upholstering, was also in the mercantile business and Postmaster. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans while visiting there on business, and his wife passed away in Mandarin a few weeks afterward. The orphaned children, among whom was Eliza Coene, were taken by their guardian, Judge John L. Doggett, to his home in Jacksonville. (See biography of her sister, Marie Coene Murphy).

At the age of fifteen, Eliza Coene married Francis Shelton Hudnall, youngest son of Ezekiel Hudnall (See Hudnall family). They lived at the old Hudnall home, Locarno, on the south side of the St. Johns River near the present town of South Jacksonville, where they remained until the outbreak of the War Between the States, when Mr. Hudnall took his slaves to Middleburg, where he was compelled to remain until the war was over. Mrs. Hudnall was left at Locarno with the children, and during the conflict saw the Union gun boats come up the river and occupy Jacksonville on the opposite shore. However, instead of being alarmed at the enemy's approach, she loaded a row boat with doughnuts, fried chicken and fresh eggs, rode out to the flagship and exchanged these supplies for salt and other much needed articles. Thereafter the Union officers came and bought supplies from her. Later at their request she moved to Jacksonville and opened a boarding house, which stood next to the present site of the Graham Building on the corner of Laura and Forsyth Streets, where the Government had constructed temporary barracks.

Before the close of the war, three of her daughters, Matilda, Virginia and Nellie, married Union officers. After the war was over, she also provided a boarding house for the returning Confederates and refugees. She invested in Jacksonville property when it was cheap, buying the present site of the Graham Building for \$800.00, and 168 feet on Forsyth Street between Main and Laura Streets, where she built the St. Johns Hotel and conducted it for several years.

On the occasion of her death, the Chicago Hotel Herald published an article eulogizing her as a pioneer in hotel management, and praising her tact and ability in serving both the Blue and the Gray.

She was one of the earliest members of the St. Johns Episcopal Church, in

which her children were baptized and confirmed, and where most of them were married, and where she and several members of the family were buried.

To the union of Francis Shelton Hudnall and Eliza Coene Hudnall were born nine children: (1) Matilda, who first married John M. Shad, of Georgia, three children, (A) Frank; (B) Susan (Mrs. August Baur); (C) Robert. Matilda (Hudnall) Shad's second husband was Captain Frank Howard, who conducted the sutler's store of the Union Army in Jacksonville during the War. Her children by this marriage were (D) Mary Van Horn (Mrs. Harry Lewis); (E) Virginia (Mrs. Thomas A. Whitaker); (F) Charles (married Amelia Ahrend), one child, Emma, who married twice, first to Arthur Weston, two sons; second marriage to Mr. Rogers, three sons. (2) Nellie Louise, who married Jesse Ward, a sea captain, Harbor Master of Jacksonville during the War Between the States, and to this union was born one child, Jessie Adele (Mrs. Dr. Edward T. Reichert). (3) Henrietta Hudnall (deceased without issue); (4) Francis Ezekiel (deceased without issue); (5) Virginia, who married Lieutenant William White of the U. S. S. Mahaska during the occupation of Jacksonville; (6) Henry Alfred, who married Rosalie V. Hartley of Loretta, Duval County, and to this union were born five children: (A) Helen (Mrs. A. H. West); (B) Laura (Mrs. Elmer L. Hagin); (C) Edna (deceased without issue); (D) Mary (Mrs. Earl Clawson) and (E) Margaret (Mrs. Henry Parr.) (7) Seraphena (Mrs. Frank Alexander Love), who now resides in South Jacksonville, and all of whose children died without issue. (8) Emma (widow of D. DuPre Bounetheau, who lost his life in the Jacksonville fire of 1901) (See historical index), one child, Harold DuPre Bounetheau. (9) Edward (married Aza Gledhill), one child, Edward Hudnall, Jr.

COL. JOHN BROWARD AND THE BROWARD FAMILY

COLONEL JOHN BROWARD was born at Georgetown, All Saints' Parish, South Carolina, November 17, 1795, and died November 15, 1865. His father was Captain Francis Broward and his mother, Sarah (Bell) Broward. The name Broward was originally Brouard, and later Breward, and is spelled Breward in the public land documents of the American State Papers prior to the change of flags. The Browards are of French Huguenot descent, the first of the family coming from Brest, France, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settling in All Saints' Parish, South Carolina. Francis Broward, the father of John Broward, served under Count Pulaski at Savannah. About 1800 he moved to Florida and settled on Doctor's Island near the mouth of the Nassau River, where he received a Spanish Land Grant in 1816, which was confirmed to his widow, Sarah (Bell) Broward, in 1825 by the United States Government. Sarah (Bell) Broward was originally from Charleston, S. C. To the union of Francis Broward and Sarah (Bell) Broward were born four children:

Charles, a Methodist minister, who also received a Spanish Land Grant on March 18, 1817, of 250 acres on Cedar Creek, and which was confirmed to him on April 21, 1825. He married Elizabeth Eubank (See Eubank family). They lived

at Drummond's Point on the St. Johns River and had eight children, all of whom are now dead.

(A) Francis Broward, who married Melinda Bryan, and they had four children: (a) Mattie, who married John Franklin Smith and had two daughters, first, Susan (Mrs. Edmund Cheshire) deceased, who had one son, Broward Cheshire, and second, Fannie (Mrs. J. P. McAlpin), who had two children, Susan (Mrs. E. J. Jordan), and J. W. McAlpin. All these descendants of Mattie Broward Smith are now living in White Springs, Florida. (b) Sophia (Mrs. Watkins Adams), who had five children: first, Frank, now living in Ortega, a suburb of Jacksonville; second, Nathaniel, now living at White Springs, Florida; third, Robert (deceased); fourth, Julia (Mrs. Claude Saunders), deceased, and fifth, Minnie (Mrs. A. J. Strickland) living in Valdosta, Georgia. (c) Charles, who died without issue. (d) Elizabeth (Mrs. Montgomery Broward). (See biography Montgomery Broward).

(B) John Broward (son of Charles Broward and not to be confused with Colonel John Broward), who had ten children: (a) Francis Broward (deceased), who married Victoria Halstead and had five children: First, Maude (Mrs. L. S. Morrow); second, Airee (Mrs. M. G. Hagood) deceased; third, Blanche (Mrs. J. L. Davis); fourth, Ada (married twice, first to H. L. Keller, second to W. A. Westmoreland); fifth, Fair, deceased.

(b) Charles Broward—one son, M. H. Broward. (c) John Peyton Broward, born June 12, 1854; died December 30, 1927, married Rosina Hauswirth, born in Switzerland, August 17, 1865. To this union were born five children: First, Rosina (Mrs. T. C. Bryan) one child; second, Adelle; third, Sadie; fourth, Lillie (Mrs. E. P. Cain), one child; fifth, Georgie Lou.

(d) Walter Broward, unmarried. (e) Alva. (f) Preston (deceased), who married Laura Sullivan and had several children, now living in Atlanta, Georgia. (g) Martha (Mrs. Henry Kilburn). (h) Ellen (Mrs. William Mickler). (i) Emma (married twice, first to Louis Bowden, second to Lewis Carr), and (j) Adele (Mrs. James Settles).

The six daughters of Rev. Charles and Elizabeth Eubank Broward were: (C) Sarah, and (D) Mary, both of whom married a Mr. Tucker. (E) Jane, died without issue; (F) Elizabeth (Mrs. James H. McRory), who had two children; (a) Charles F. McRory, deceased, and (b) Martha (Mrs. James Kirksey). (G) Martha and (H) Louisa, both of whom married a Mr. Johnson.

The second child of Francis and Sarah Bell Broward was (2) Francis, Jr., who died without issue.

The third child of Francis and Sarah Bell Broward was (3) Sarah Elizabeth, who married William Eubank (See Eubank family).

The fourth child was (4) Colonel John Broward, the subject of this biography, who was five years old when his parents came to Florida. He spent his youth at Drummond's Point and later married Margaret Tucker of Camden County, Ga. They lived first on Little Cedar Creek at a place called "Broward's Mill," but a few years later moved to the fork of Big and Little Creeks, where he was awarded

a mill grant of 10,000 acres. This was part of a 16,000 acre grant, the remaining 6,000 being on Cedar Swamp. The date of the Spanish concession was August 24, 1816, and he lived here until his death, forty-nine years later, his wife surviving him four years.

Colonel John Broward is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County, and took an active part in the affairs during the Spanish occupation, and later, after the change of flags under the American Government, represented Duval County in the Legislature. During the Spanish occupation he took a cargo of lumber to the Isle of St. Thomas, where he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the governor of that island. He also took an active part under the Spanish Governor, Joseph Coppinger, against the filibuster during the Carthaginian Revolt. He was commissioned captain by Governor Coppinger, and later was made a Colonel of the East Florida Regiment by Governor Duval.

Colonel Broward established a community school (see historical section). At the outbreak of the Civil War all of his sons volunteered, and upon the occupation of Duval County by the Union troops, he and his family moved temporarily to central Florida.

Upon the occasion of his death, the Florida Union, on December 9, 1865, published the following: "Died, at his residence on Cedar Creek, in Duval County, on the 15th November, last, after a lingering illness, Colonel John Broward, aged seventy years and eight days, terminating a long, useful and honorable life, devoted to the happiness of his neighbors, the interests of his state, and a patriotic loyalty to the different flags under whose government Florida passed during his lifetime."

To the union of Colonel John Broward and Margaret Tucker were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, of these, one son, Charles, and four daughters, Margaret, Helen, Maria, and Florida, died without issue, and (1) Napoleon Bonaparte, whose genealogy is given below; (2) Pulaski (See his biography); (3) Washington, who died in the Federal prison at Hilton Head; (4) Montgomery (See his biography); and (5) Caroline (Mrs. J. O. C. Jones), who had two children: (A) John B. Jones, unmarried; (B) Alice, married Joseph C. Baisden, two children: (a) Joseph (deceased) and (b) Margaret (Mrs. John Cruikshank).

Napoleon Bonaparte, the first son of Colonel John Broward, married Mary Dorcas Parsons, and their children were: (1) Josephine, who married Benjamin F. Smith, Jr., and they had three children (A) Ruth, who died at four years of age; (B) May, who first married William T. Brown, to which union was born one son, William T. Brown, Jr., and later married William M. Fowler; (C) Claire, died in infancy; (2) Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, II (See his biography); (3) Montcalm Broward (See his biography); (4) Mary Dorcas, who married William H. Roberts, and had two children: (A) Halstead, who married Virginia Ingram Waller, and have two children: (a) Hortense Broward Roberts and (b) Robert Waller Roberts; (B) Alex. Wallace Roberts, unmarried (deceased). (5) Emily, who married Harry Fozzard, who have three children: (A) Charles Mortimer Fozzard, who first married Sarah Campbell and to which union was born one

child, Sarah Caroline Fozzard. He later married Susan McCall (no children); (B) Naomi Fozzard, who married Russell S. Marshall, and have two children, (a) Naomi Fozzard Marshall, and (b) Russell S. Marshall, Jr.; (C) Harry Broward Fozzard, unmarried; (6) Osceola, the sixth child of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, died in childhood; (7) Hortense Broward, unmarried, and (8) California, died in infancy.

PULASKI BROWARD

PULASKI BROWARD was born June 17, 1832, on Cedar Creek, Duval County, ten miles from Jacksonville, at the old Broward mansion, and died in Jacksonville, March 11, 1914. His father was Colonel John Broward, and his mother, Margaret (Tucker) Broward. Colonel John Broward, the father, was prominently connected with the history of Duval County and of Florida, and is often mentioned in this work. (See historical section, also biography of Colonel John Broward for family genealogy).

Pulaski Broward received his early education from tutors employed to teach in the Broward home, and later attended the Greensboro High School in Greensboro, North Carolina, taking special courses in Advanced English. His desire for the cultivation of a natural taste for the best in music and literature, was gratified by his parents with satisfactory results. After leaving school he returned to Duval County, and for a time operated a grain store at the corner of Newnan and Bay Streets, on the present site of the Duval Building, and was also agent for a steamship line between Jacksonville and Charleston. His work was interrupted by the outbreak of the War Between the States. He volunteered in the Confederate cause and was made a corporal in Marion's Light Artillery, Captain Martin's Company, which served under General Joseph E. Johnston, Perry's Battery, 3rd Battalion, Smith's Brigade. He served gallantly throughout the war and was severely wounded in the Battle of Missionary Ridge. He became a paroled prisoner of the Army of Tennessee, receiving his parole in Meridian, Mississippi, on May 10, 1865. After the surrender he returned to Duval County to begin the work of reconstruction. He never held a political position, but took a keen interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Chickamauga Monument Commission appointed to erect a monument on Chickamauga Battlefield in memory of the Florida troops, the Commission being created under an act of the Legislature of 1907. He was a devout Episcopalian, of which denomination his father was also a member, and who supplied the lumber for the first church in Jacksonville.

A short time after the War Between the States, Pulaski Broward was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, whose death occurred in 1897. To this union were born six children: (1) Lydia M., who married Captain Charles E. Floyd (no children); (2) Edward Claiborne Broward, who married Annie C. McCabe, and they had four children; (3) Robert Emmet Broward, who married Zida Fauntleroy (no children); (4) Charles Broward, who married Elizabeth J. Sudbroker,



Pulaski Broward

and have two children; (5) Ida L. Broward; (6) Pulaski Broward, who married Ida Starratt, and they have six children.

In 1899 he was married in New York to Miss Vira B. Karcher, who still survives him as Mrs. Vira K. Broward Humphreys (Mrs. W. Shelley Humphreys), known in the literary world through her creative work as a writer of short stories and verse. On her paternal side she is a member of the King family of New York, one of whom was a governor of the State of New York, and another, from an earlier generation, a signer of the Constitution. On her maternal side she is descended from the Johns family of Maryland and Virginia, a distinguished family of early Colonial days, later prominent in both Church and State, one, while Chancellor of the Supreme Court, having served as Lay Deputy to the early General Conventions of the Episcopal Church. Another served as President of William and Mary College, Virginia, and Bishop Johns, of the fifth generation, was the fourth Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Other ancestors are the Tuckers, Rowes, and Grovers, of Virginia and New York. Mrs. Humphreys is an Episcopalian, and is a member of the Women's Club of Jacksonville, the Little Theater, the American Association of University Women, the National Order of the Daughters of the King, and the National League of American Pen Women.

MONTGOMERY L. BROWARD

MONTGOMERY L. BROWARD was born on Little Cedar Creek, Duval County, Florida, January, 1843, and died in March, 1899. His father was Colonel John Broward and his mother Margaret (Tucker) Broward. (See biography Colonel John Broward and Broward family).

Montgomery L. Broward received his early education from private tutors, De Cottes, Balknap and McRory, who came to Florida and taught in the school provided by Colonel John Broward before the War Between the States. Afterward he was tutored by Mr. Judson O. C. Jones. War was declared between the Confederate states and the Union when he was a youth of seventeen. He volunteered his services to the Confederate cause and fought in the Western Army under Bragg, Hood and Johnston. He kept a diary, now in the possession of his son, Albert Sydney Broward, which gives an interesting account of the privations and hardships of the Confederate soldiers. It is dated April 13, 1864, at "Camp near Dalton, Georgia." After the surrender he returned home and found the old homestead on Cedar Creek had been burned by the Union troops. The family had moved to White Springs, Florida, and put up a temporary dwelling, living there until after the death of Colonel John Broward on November 13, 1865.

He again went to school and after completing his education, became a prosperous planter and lumberman. He never held a political position but was actively interested in public affairs, especially in the matter of good roads. He was one of the organizers of the first Good Roads Committee in Duval County and was a Good Roads Commissioner. He was also prominent in the Farmers' Alliance.

On November 23, 1871, he married his second cousin, Elizabeth L. Broward, daughter of Francis Broward and Malinda (Bryan) Broward, and grand-daughter of Rev. Charles Broward. (See biography of Colonel John Broward and Broward family). To this union were born five children: (1) John Francis, who was married twice, first to Rose Summers, who had five children: (A) Florida (Mrs. L. L. Davis); (B) Montgomery, who married May Philips; (C) Sallie (Mrs. J. J. Greer); (D) Ruth (Mrs. James A. Arnold); and (E) John; second marriage to Elizabeth Plummer, who had one child, Robert Lee. (2) Albert Sydney, who married Grace Gertrude Geiger, who have four children, all unmarried: Clayatt, Julia Gertrude, Wilmer Elizabeth, Albert Sydney, Jr., Gordon Warren and Helen Myrtle. (3) Montgomery L. married Florence E. Wright, four children, Vivian, Audrey, Francis and Montgomery L., Jr. (4) Maggie (Mrs. Byron Parker), five children, Elizabeth, Maragaret, Enid, Byron, Jr., and Grady.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWARD

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWARD, Governor of Florida from 1905 to 1909, was born in Duval County, April 19, 1857, and died October 1, 1910. His father was Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, Sr., and his mother, Mary Dorcas (Parsons) Broward. Colonel John Broward, his grandfather, is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County. (See biography John Broward, also historical index).

On his mother's side, Governor Broward is descended from the Parsons who came from England to New England in 1639 and members of the family were prominent in the American Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Amander Parsons, came to Mayport in 1840 and established a large saw mill there which was burned during the Civil War, and he moved to his plantation, located about six miles below Jacksonville, where he died in 1873.

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, the subject of this biography, was a child of only four years when war was declared between the Union and Confederate forces. He went with his family to Hamilton County, Florida, where they refueged during the war. They returned to the Broward home on the St. Johns in 1867, where they found that the ravages of the war had entirely destroyed their plantation. When he was only a child of twelve years his mother died, followed by his father a few months later. The sisters moved to Jacksonville, but he and his younger brother, Montcalm, for two years remained at their old homestead, two miles from the nearest neighbor, but with no money and poor crops they had a hard struggle and their uncle offered them jobs of rafting logs down the St. Johns River. Napoleon soon tired of this kind of work and entered the employ of Joseph Parsons, also an uncle, who owned a river steamer, and saved from hard earned meager wages enough to educate himself. For several years he followed the sea, first on a lumber schooner, and later on a fishing smack to the Newfoundland coast, but finally returning to Florida, obtained a position as wheelman on a St. Johns River



N B Dravard

steamer. At the age of thirty he had gained an education and had saved sufficient to buy an interest in a steamer carrying mail from Mayport to Palatka. His partner was Captain David Kemps, whose daughter he married and to the union was born one child. The mother and child both died, however, within a year.

Mr. Broward was appointed sheriff of Duval County by Governor Perry in 1888, and until 1899 held this office at various times. During this period he built the ocean-going tug, the "Three Friends," an account of which is given in the History of Duval County.

In March, 1904, Mr. Broward ran for Governor of Florida against Colonel Robert W. Davis, and was elected, making a splendid record as Governor, one of the chief results of his administration being the beginning of the Everglades drainage. In 1908 he was made President of the National Drainage Congress of Baltimore. He was also President of the Jacksonville Towing and Wrecking Company, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Broward Land Company. In the latter part of his term as Governor he ran for United States Senator, but was defeated by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher. In 1910 he again ran for the Senate and defeated his opponent, James P. Taliaferro, in the June primary, but died before the general election.

Governor Broward was noted for his strong character, his consistency and adherence to the cause of the people and his loyalty to his friends.

He was married the second time in 1887 to Miss Annie Isabell Douglas of New York City, whose father, a deep sea captain, had purchased an orange grove at Mount Pleasant.

Nine children were born to the union: (1) Annie Dorcas (Mrs. Thomas Halstead Starratt, deceased), who received the degree of LL. B. from Stetson University and was admitted to the Florida Bar; (2) Josephine (Mrs. Frank Carlton Beckley), two children, Frank Carlton, Jr., and Dorcas Broward; (3) Enid Lysle (Mrs. Lucius Augustus Hardee), seven children, Enid Broward, Lucius Augustus, Jr., Randolph McKee, Douglas Walo, Annie Lee, Hilda Patricia and Barbara Jean; (4) Elsie Hortense (Mrs. Allen Mason Dumas), two children, Allen Mason, Jr., and Douglass; (5) Ella Jeanette; (6) Agnes Caroline (Mrs. Howard Read Craig), one child, Howard Read, Jr.; (7) Florida Douglass; (8) Elizabeth Hutchison and (9) Napoleon Bonaparte, Jr.

ANNIE ISABELL DOUGLASS BROWARD

ANNIE ISABELL DOUGLASS BROWARD was born in New York City, March 13, 1867. Her father was Alexander Mitchell Douglass and her mother, Margaret Ann (Hutchison) Douglass. On both sides she is of Scotch ancestry. Alexander Mitchell Douglass was a deep-sea trader, and his father was Henry Mitchell Douglass, who was a member of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland. Her paternal grandmother was Elsie Royal, of North Carolina, and her mother's family were the Hutchisons of Edinborough, Scotland.

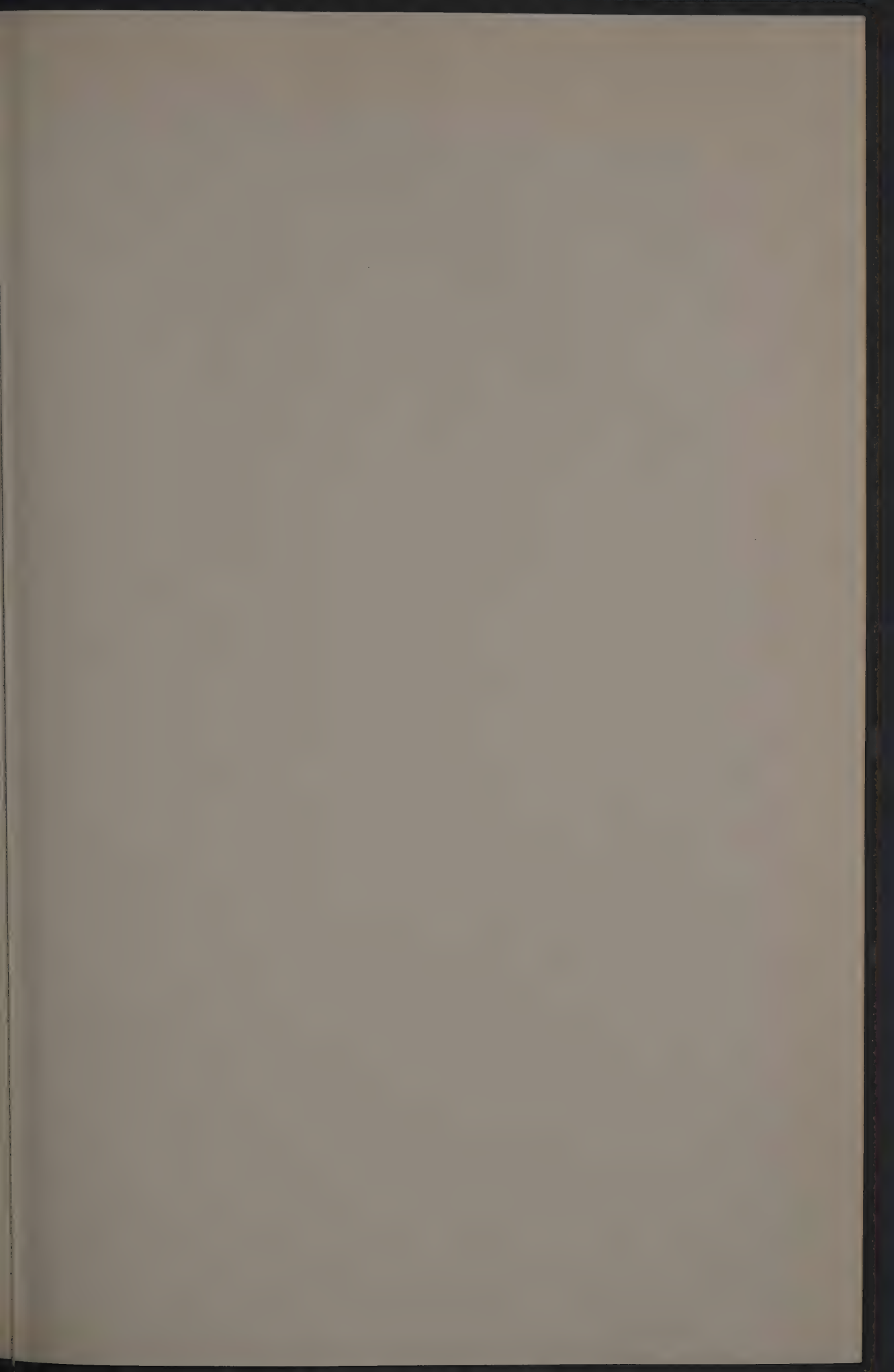
The subject of this biography received her early education in the public and private schools of New York, and came to Jacksonville in November, 1884. Soon thereafter she met Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, afterwards Governor of the State of Florida, and on May 5, 1887, they were married. To the union were born nine children, the names of whom are given in the biography of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward.

Governor Broward died October 1, 1910, and Mrs. Broward succeeded him as president of the Jacksonville Towing and Wrecking Company, of which her husband had been the principal owner. She held this office from 1911 to 1922.

Mrs. Broward has always taken an active interest in the social and civic advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. She was president of the Mother's Club, and of the Federation of Mother's Clubs; a member of the Duval County School Board; of the City Charity Board, and of the Duval County Welfare Board for many years, during which time the Duval County Charity Hospital was built; the Chamber of Commerce; and of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. She was president of the Jacksonville Woman's Club during 1918-20, during the strenuous war period and flu epidemic, and was a member of the Fair Price Adjustment Board during the World War, representing the householders. She is teacher of the Senior Philathea Class of the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville.



Annie Douglass Broward





Annie Dorcas Broward

(ANNIE DORCAS BROWARD STARRETT)

ANNIE DORCAS BROWARD STARRETT (Mrs. Thomas H. Starrett)

ANNIE DORCAS BROWARD STARRETT (Mrs. Thomas H. Starrett), was born in Jacksonville, Florida, September 30, 1889, and died in Jacksonville, June 7, 1923. Her father was Napoleon Bonaparte Broward and her mother, Annie Isabell (Douglass) Broward. (For paternal genealogy see biography Napoleon B. Broward, and for maternal genealogy see biography Annie Isabell Douglass Broward.)

Annie Dorcas Broward Starrett, held in beloved memory as Dorcas Broward Starrett, received her early education in the primary and elementary schools of Duval County, after which she attended the Duval High School. Upon the election of her father to the office of Governor of Florida in 1905, she entered the Florida State College for Women, at Tallahassee, first in the preparatory department and afterwards in the academic, in which she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1909. In the fall of that year she entered the Law Department of the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, where she remained two years, graduating in the spring of 1911. Immediately thereafter she was admitted to practice before the State Courts of Florida, and June 14, 1911, was admitted to practice in the United States District Courts.

Governor Broward's term of office expired in 1909, and in June, 1910, he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of United States Senator. This was equivalent to an election. On October 1, 1910, he died before the general election while Dorcas Broward was taking her law course at Stetson University. She never practiced her profession. It is said that her father had contemplated her presence with him in Washington during the six years he would have been United States Senator, but his death put an end to this ambition. After her father's death she was her widowed mother's chief source of consolation.

Dorcas Broward Starrett was a woman of unusual brilliant intellect, combined with a lovable unselfish disposition. Her range of reading was broad, especially in history. In club work, she was active as a member of the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, also a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church and was president of Philathea Class No. 1, the members of which have created in her memory a fund called, "The Dorcas Broward Starrett Memorial Fund," having for its purpose the purchase of milk for babies. She was also a charter member of the Tri Delta Sorority at the Florida State College for Women, and when she entered Stetson University she helped to organize a chapter there.

On February 3, 1919, she was married to Thomas H. Starrett, a member of the St. Johns Bar Pilot Association and a descendant of the Eubank family, who have been prominent in the history of Duval County since the Spanish occupation.

MONTCALM BROWARD

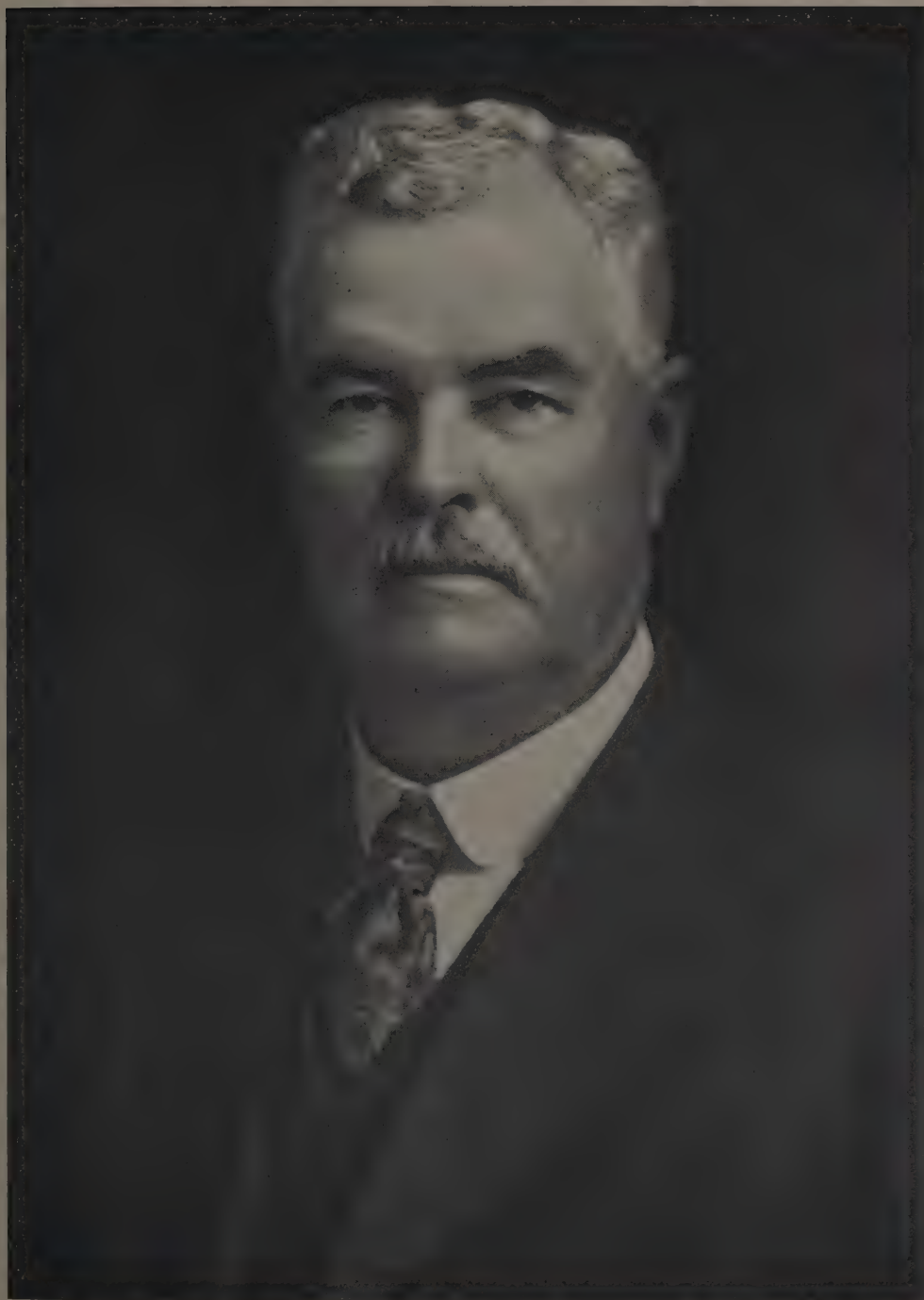
MONTCALM BROWARD was born at the old Broward homestead on the St. Johns River, a few miles from Jacksonville, on March 7, 1859, and died on Fort George Island, Duval County, October 9, 1926. His father was Napoleon Bonaparte Broward and his mother, Mary Dorcas (Parsons) Broward. His grandfather, Colonel John Broward, was prominent in the early history of Duval County during the Spanish occupation. His brother, Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, was Governor of Florida and later elected to the United States Senate and was during his lifetime prominent in Florida affairs. An unusually close relationship existed between the brothers from early childhood and they had many interests in common, both socially and in business.

Montcalm Broward received his early education in the community schools of Duval County, but was compelled to begin work early; having been left an orphan at ten years of age. After years of working and saving he was finally able to attend Bingham School at Mebaneville, North Carolina, and from there he later went to Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York. However, after a little more than a year at college, he was again forced to leave school and return to work and although not able to return to college, he continued his education through the study of books and men.

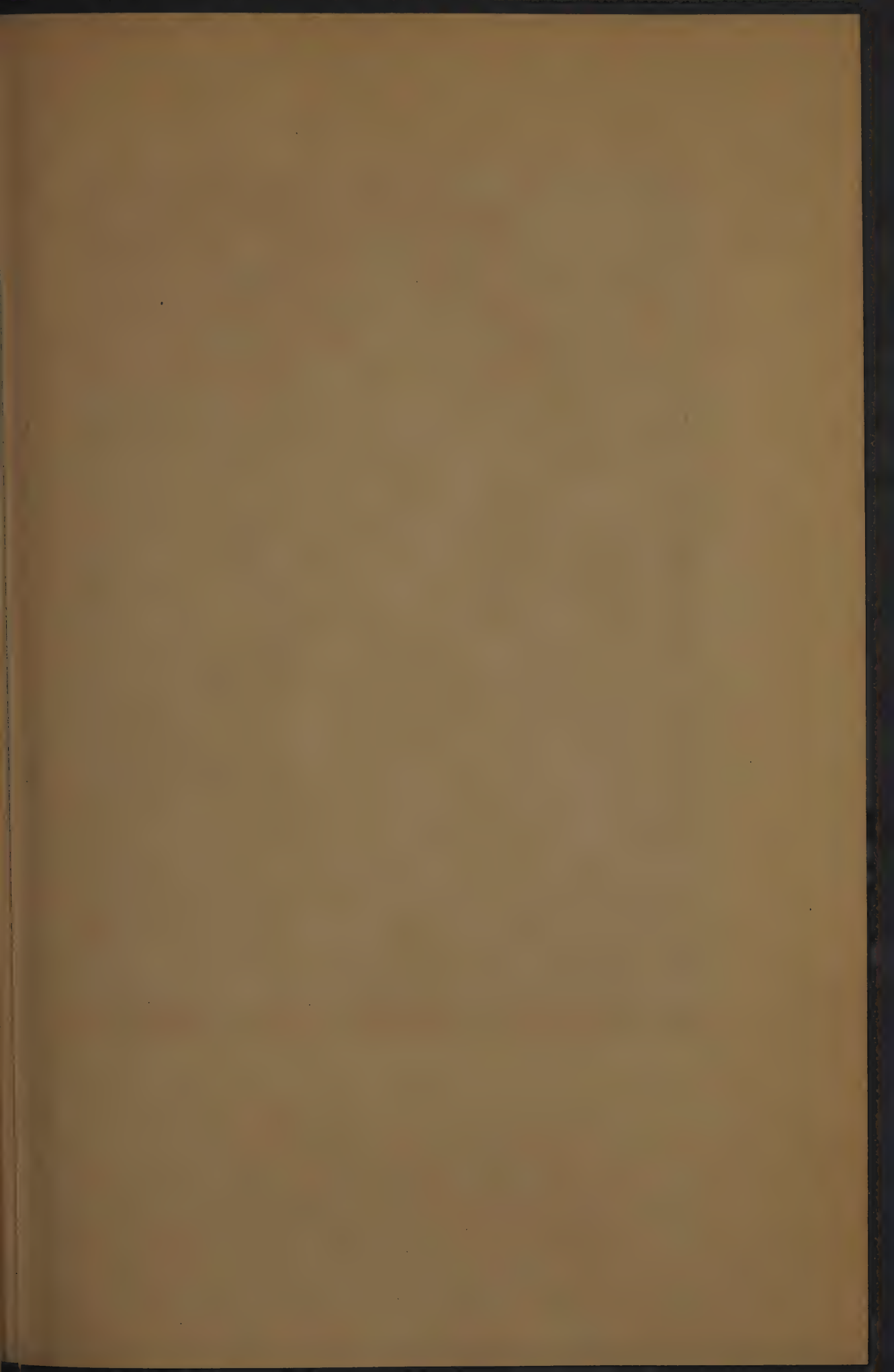
He married Sarah Helen Copp, March 18, 1885, at Kings Ferry, Florida, and to them were born three children: Nellie Truscott (Mrs. LeRoy B. Giles, of Orlando); Montcalm, Jr., who married Helen Hare, and Napoleon Bonaparte, who married Dorothy Jahn. His grandchildren, Montcalm III, and Helen Hare Broward, the children of Montcalm Broward, Jr., and Napoleon Bonaparte and LeRoy Giles, the children of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, now deceased, were one of the constant joys of his later life.

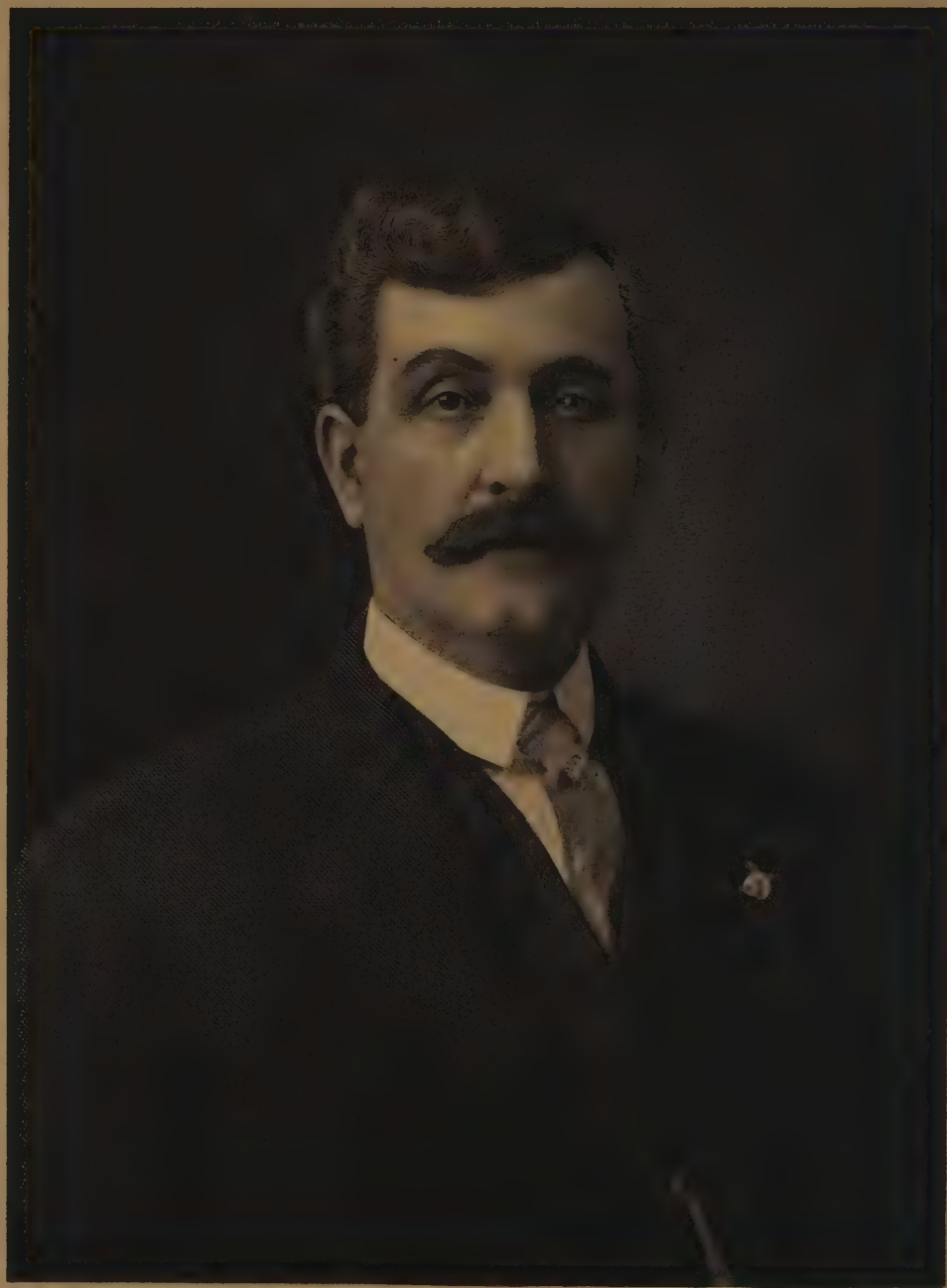
At the age of twenty-one he was granted a Captain's license and later received a license for unlimited tonnage to navigate the largest boats afloat in both home and foreign waters. During his lifetime he was Captain of many boats on the St. Johns River, the first being the "Cracker Bóy," and the last the "Three Friends," which he owned with his brother Napoleon Bonaparte Broward and George A. DeCottes. While Captain of the "Three Friends" he was also Manager of the Jacksonville Towing and Wrecking Company and in spite of his many other later interests he was an active pilot on the St. Johns Bar until his retirement shortly before his death. He was appointed and served as "Pilot Commissioner" for many years and was closely associated with the shipping on the river.

To Captain Broward is due a large share of the credit in making Jacksonville Harbor one of the leading ports in the southeast. During the Spanish-American war he was the fearless and able Commander of the "Three Friends," when it was chartered by the New York World as a dispatch boat to Cuba and while Captain of this expedition rendered most valuable service. Ralph Paine, noted New York journalist; Stephen Crane, Sylvester Scovil, McCready and Harold Brown, dean of the New York Herald, were on this dispatch boat and in their reports highly commended the services rendered by Captain Broward.



Montcalm Broward





A. H. Bowden

The progress and advancement of Duval County was always near to his heart and one of his deepest interests throughout his life. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served for many years on the River and Harbor Committee of that organization, and his opinion regarding navigation and river and harbor problems was highly regarded both locally and nationally. He was a member of the St. Johns Bar Pilots Association; in fraternal organizations a Mason, and an active member of the St. Johns Episcopal Church. In the absence of the Rector at Fort George Island, where he spent the latter part of his life, he was often called upon to conduct the services and perform other religious duties of the community. He was a devout Christian and a man of strong character and integrity.

RICHARD FLEMING BOWDEN

RICHARD FLEMING BOWDEN, tax collector of Duval County, is a native of Jacksonville, and his ancestors for several generations have been closely identified with the growth and progress of the county and state. His father was Uriah Bowden and his mother, before her marriage, was Sarah Ann Hogan, daughter of Zachariah Hogan (see historical section). According to the records available, she was the first white child to be born in Jacksonville.

The first of the Bowden family to settle in America were three brothers, who came just prior to the Revolution. One settled in Virginia, one in South Carolina, and the third, Uriah Bowden, later came to Florida and settled at San Antonio, now Mandarin, where in 1793 he obtained from the Spanish Government a grant of two hundred acres of land. His son, Moses Bowden, obtained two hundred and fifty acres additional, on the St. Johns River, near San Antonio, both of which were confirmed by the United States Land Commissioners on April 16, 1825. Moses Bowden's son, John Bowden, was father of Uriah Bowden, both of whom were born and reared in Mandarin.

Uriah Bowden moved to Jacksonville prior to the War Between the States and lived there until its occupation by the Union troops, returning at the end of the conflict. The old Bowden home stood at the corner of Monroe and Cedar Streets, where the subject of this biography was born June 8, 1866. His mother's ancestral home stood where the Duval Hotel now stands, at Hogan and Forsyth Streets. Hogan Street and Hogan Creek both perpetuate the name of Mr. Bowden's maternal grandfather.

The subject of this sketch availed himself of such educational advantages as the city offered, attending the public schools and the private schools which complemented the short public school terms.

His father was for more than twenty years sheriff of Duval County, and as a boy, R. Fleming Bowden became familiar with the varied details which pertained to the administration of this office. He became when a very young man, deputy sheriff under his father, and when Napoleon B. Broward retired leaving a vacancy in the sheriff's office, young Bowden was appointed to fill it.

Sheriff Pickett died in office, and Mr. Bowden was again chosen to fill a vacancy, and when the regular election came, he was elected without opposition, and held the office for eight consecutive years.

He has always been active in county and civic affairs. For six years he served on the city council and many ordinances were proposed and advanced by him. Among the number which attracted considerable attention and which won for him the admiration of many of his townspeople, was the Jim Crow law.

Mr. Bowden was a successful and popular sheriff, and the qualities which had enabled him to fill the office acceptably, were profitable assets when he retired from the office and engaged in the real estate business. He is now one of the largest individual tax payers in the county.

R. Fleming Bowden, like the army horse that rushes into the fray at the smell of powder, could not stay out of politics, and in 1920 he threw his hat into the ring for the office of tax collector, and in the primary won over several opponents. He was re-elected in 1924 by an overwhelming majority though the office was hotly contested. He has made an excellent record as tax collector, having handled the ever increasing duties of the office with ease and dispatch. The receipts of the office have more than doubled since he assumed his duties.

He is interested in civic welfare and shows himself ready at all times to respond to public duty. He is President of the Jacksonville Motor Club Safety Committee in which he takes great interest. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Mystic Shrine, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Order of the Moose, and is active in the affairs of the Jacksonville Humane Society, of which his wife is the president, and in the work of the Daniel Memorial Orphanage.

The subject of this sketch has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Carrie L. Tweedle of Pennsylvania, and his second, Miss Flora M. Genth, a Jacksonville girl. Two children, James Uriah and May, were born of the first marriage.

The Bowden home, Point Levista, is situated on the south bank of the St. Johns River, three miles from Jacksonville, and is one of the many beautiful places which nestle at the river's edge.

FREDERIC CLEVELAND HEDRICK

FREDERIC CLEVELAND HEDRICK was born in Jacksonville, Florida, on Ocean and Adams Streets, opposite the present City Hall, October 1, 1884. His father was Andrew Jackson Hedrick and his mother, Ella Augusta (Baker) Hedrick.

Frederic Cleveland Hedrick is descended from one of the oldest families in Duval County, being the sixth generation continuously living here. His grandfather was also Andrew Jackson Hedrick, who was raised in Florida but moved to Texas and died in Brownsville in 1852, leaving widow and two infant children, Andrew Jackson Hedrick, the father of the subject of this biography, and Miss Kate Hedrick, now living in Jacksonville at the age of seventy-seven. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Carroll Taylor, daughter of Major Cornelius Taylor, a cousin of General, afterward President, Zachary Taylor. Major Taylor came to Florida during the Seminole War and married Catherine Floyd, who was born on the Dewees Plantation at Mayport and was the granddaughter of Andrew Dewees, who obtained a large land grant from the Spanish Government on Pablo Creek near the mouth of the St. Johns River, and to which reference is made in the historical section of the *HISTORY OF DUVAL COUNTY*. Catherine Floyd Taylor is buried in the old Catholic cemetery on Union Street, her grave being marked with a stone bearing the dates "1795-1869."

Tracing his paternal lineage we find that John J. Hedrick, his grandfather, came from Baltimore to St. Augustine over a hundred years ago and owned considerable property in that city, including the square where the court house now stands. There is a street there named for him. There is also a street in Jacksonville named for Andrew Jackson Hedrick, the father, who was an active developer of the Riverside section and was largely responsible for many improvements there, and was a member of the City Council that voted the first bond issue for the Municipal Electric Plant. His only brother is Rev. Charles B. Hedrick of the Beverley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

Frederic Cleveland Hedrick received his early education in the Duval County Grammar Schools and one year at the Duval County High School. He afterwards attended St. Lukes School at Wayne, Pa. After completing his course there he attended Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., where he graduated in 1907 with the degree of B. S., being second in his class and obtaining membership in the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he spent two years in Colorado, then returned to Jacksonville and became interested in the Jacksonville Concrete Products Company, and has been continuously associated with that corporation since that time, now holding the office of president.

During the World War, Mr. Hedrick was a member of the Home Guard. In civic organizations he is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Temple Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite Mason, and of the Alpha Delta Phi, college fraternity. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a member of the Good Shepherd Church.

On March 29, 1910, he was married to Miss Edith R. Warrington, who was also born in Jacksonville, and they have five children: Frederic Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., Mary Ella, Andrew Jackson, David Warrington, and Katherine Carroll Hedrick.

HART FAMILY

ISAIAH D. HART, one of the founders of the City of Jacksonville, was a settler on the St. Marys River during the Spanish occupation. After the cession of Florida to the United States he moved to the Cowford (now Jacksonville) on the St. Johns River, and bought a part of the land grant of Zachariah Hogan. He is prominently mentioned in the HISTORY OF DUVAL COUNTY. (See historical index). His wife was Nancy A. Hart, who died a short time prior to 1861, in October of which year is the date of the death of Isaiah D. Hart.

To the union were born six children, three sons and three daughters; Oscar, Ossian B., Daniel, Julia, Laura, and Mary. (1) There is no record of Oscar having married or having children. (2) Ossian B. Hart's wife was Catherine S. Hart, who died without issue. He was Governor of Florida in 1873 and 1874. (See historical index). (3) Daniel's wife was Johanna Florida Hart. He died in 1865 without issue and his widow married Samuel W. Fox. (4) Julia was married twice, first to Dr. Algernon Spear on December 7, 1853, who died September 2, 1857. To the union was born one child, Loula Middleton Spear, in 1856, and who married Albin Pasteur Dearing, of Augusta, Georgia. To the union were born four children: Julia, who married Rutledge Holmes; Frank P. (see biography Frank P. Dearing); Willie E., who died without issue, and Cleo Dearing, who died without issue. Albin Pasteur Dearing died in October, 1879. Julia Hart Spear married the second time to William Caulk on April 7, 1863, and to this union was born one son, William H. Caulk, who married Betty Lorena Wilson, a widow. He died without issue. (5) Laura married William B. Farrar, and to the union were born two children: George P., who evidently died without issue as nothing is known of his descendants, and Laura T., who married J. Wilmer Tompkins, who also evidently died without issue as nothing is known of his descendants. (6) Mary, the youngest, died prior to the death of Isaiah D. Hart in 1861, leaving a daughter, Mary E. Hart, who received one-fifth of her grandfather's estate. She married Thomas E. Stribling, and died without issue.

FRANK P. DEARING

FRANK P. DEARING was born February 24, 1875, in Augusta, Georgia. His father, Albin Pasteur Dearing, was also a native of Augusta and resided in Jacksonville seven years prior to his death in 1879. His mother, Loula Middleton (Spear) Dearing, was born in 1856 on the plantation of her grandfather, Isaiah D. Hart, the founder of Jacksonville. (See Hart Family). Her mother was Julia Hart, for whom Julia Street in Jacksonville is named. Her uncle, Arthur Middleton of South Carolina, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Frank P. Dearing came to Jacksonville when but an infant, received his education in the Duval County Grammar and High Schools, graduating from the latter in 1891. He became engaged in various business occupations until the Spanish American War when he was with the Naval Reserves at Tampa. During that war he was assigned to the Naval Signal Service and was stationed at points along the Gulf Coast of Florida. At the close of the war Mr. Dearing became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has been its District Manager since 1914.

Mr. Dearing has taken a keen interest in the marvelous development of Jacksonville and served on the City Planning Commission for two years and was its chairman during that time. He has also held high offices in a number of organizations, serving as governor and vice-commodore of the Florida Yacht Club of which he is an honorary life member, and director and vice president of the Seminole Club with which he continues to be actively identified. He is a charter member and former director of the Timuquana Club, and of the Civitan Club, holding the office of president in the latter from October, 1922, to October, 1923.

Mr. Dearing is trustee for the Diocese of Florida on the Board of The University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, a member of the Executive Board, Diocese of Florida, and a Vestryman in St. Johns Parish of Jacksonville.

He was married in Jacksonville, November 12, 1902, to Aline Elizabeth McLane. They have five children, Reed McLane Dearing of Miami, Frank Patterson Dearing, Christine, Albin Pasteur Dearing, and Aline McLane Dearing, all of Jacksonville.

JOHN LOCKE DOGGETT

JOHN LOCKE DOGGETT was born in Jacksonville, Florida, March 14, 1868. His father was Aristides Doggett and his mother, Anna T. (Cleland) Doggett. The Doggetts were originally an old English family who spelled their name Doget and Docket. The first settler in America was Thomas Doggett, who came to Massachusetts Colony on the ship "Primrose," with John Winthrop, the first governor of that province. John L. Doggett, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, lived at Taunton, Mass., and after graduating at Brown University moved to Duval County in 1820, and was prominent in the early history of Duval County (See historical section). Aristides Doggett, the father of John Locke Doggett, was also born in Jacksonville and was prominent in the history of Duval County before and after the War Between the States. He served in the Seminole War, the War with Mexico, and was afterwards Captain of Company A, Jacksonville Light Infantry, Third Florida Regiment, this company being one of the first to offer its services in the Confederate cause (See chapter 19, historical section). After the War he was County Judge, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and corporate counsel for the City of Jacksonville, and was one of the State's prominent lawyers.

On his mother's side, John Locke Doggett is of Scotch descent. Anna T. (Cleland) Doggett, his mother, was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, who came to Florida during the English occupation and established a colony at New Smyrna. She was also a relative of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, and a cousin of Chief Justice Tawney of the United States Supreme Court.

This lady had a very remarkable career. She was married twice, her first husband being an officer in the United States Army, and soon after her marriage, she accompanied her husband, with three regiments of soldiers, who marched across the plains to the territory of New Mexico, and was one of the first white women to cross the plains.

On this memorable march of many months, the troops were constantly and almost daily attacked by Indians. On Sundays the troops would rest, when Mrs. Doggett, the mother of the subject of this sketch, would sit down at a piano, which was the first piano to go across the plains, the same having been a wedding present to her from her husband, and play hymns in a covered wagon, with hundreds of the soldiers singing the hymns. While these religious ceremonies in the interior of the circle were going on, the songs would be punctuated frequently by the rifle fire of both troops and Indians, who were fighting upon the outside of the circle.

Mrs. Doggett was a very well-known botanist and, in addition to her very pronounced literary attainments, was one of the foremost leaders for charity and philanthropy in the City of Jacksonville. She was the moving spirit and was one of the three founders of St. Luke's Hospital, and also of the Public Library of the City of Jacksonville. Being a very intensely Southern woman, she was naturally very antagonistic to, and very pronounced in her views of, the book that she thought unjustly aroused the people of the North upon the question of slavery, "Uncle Tom's

Cabin"—and as Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress, then had her winter home at Mandarin, Mrs. Doggett engaged in a very memorable public debate with Harriet Beecher Stowe in the City of Jacksonville, which was held under the auspices of the Jacksonville Literary Society, which was the beginning of the Public Library now in existence in the city.

John Locke Doggett received his early education in the convent of St. Joseph, after which he attended the Florida Military Institute and the East Florida Seminary, now the University of Florida, where he concluded his course in 1884. He then entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and finished his education there. Immediately thereafter, he entered the law office of his father, Judge Aristides Doggett. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the Duval County Criminal Court of Record, and re-elected in 1890 and 1892. In 1889 he was elected captain of the Jacksonville Light Infantry, and in 1894 was admitted to the Bar. On June 17, 1897, he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Record of Duval County, being at the time the youngest presiding judge in the State. He continued in that office until 1904. Since that time, he has built up a large clientele, is particularly known in his profession throughout the State as one of the State's foremost trial lawyers. He is division counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, counsel for the Jacksonville Traction Company, the New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, and many other prominent corporations operating in the State. He is now senior member of the firm of Doggett & Doggett. During the World War he was commissioned major of the Duval County Guards, a body of six hundred prominent citizens of the County, who volunteered their services to preserve order during that War, and the great efficiency of this organization was recognized throughout the State. It comprised one battalion of four companies and a Sanitary Unit.

In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole, Florida Yacht, and a life member of the Florida Country Club. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Florida State Bar Association, and the Jacksonville Bar Association.

On June 10, 1890, he married Carrie May Van Deman of Jacksonville, and to the union were born four children: Carita (Mrs. H. M. Corse), an authoress of prominence; John Locke Doggett, Jr., a partner in the law firm of Doggett & Doggett; Nancy (Mrs. Norman Williams) of Merion, Pennsylvania; and Frank A. Doggett, now a student at the University of Florida.

CARITA DOGGETT CORSE

CARITA DOGGETT CORSE was born in Jacksonville, Florida, her father, John Locke Doggett (for genealogy see biography of John Locke Doggett), and her mother, Carrie (Van Deman) Doggett.

Carita Doggett Corse received her early education in the schools of Duval County, after which she attended Hartridge School at Plainfield, New Jersey, being prepared there for Vassar at Poughkeepsie, New York, where she graduated with a degree of A. B. She then attended Columbia University where she received a post-graduate degree of A. M. She then returned to Jacksonville and for a time taught English and History at Concordia, a private school in Riverside, Jacksonville.

Mrs. Corse, as Carita Doggett, is the author of "Doctor Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida", which work was begun as a thesis for her Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. Practically all of the material used in the writing of this work was gathered from original sources of information among archives in the different offices in London of the British Government, but principally from the British Colonial Office, and practically all of these original sources of information were given to the world for the first time through this important contribution to the history of the United States. The material was collected during the World War and required two years to gather it and put it in chronological order and get it ready for the difficult task of writing the history.

"Doctor Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida" was enthusiastically received by all lovers and devotees of authentic history, and it stands now as a book of reference for historical studies in most of the large universities and colleges of America. It has also been specially commended by well-known critics throughout America for its pure English and unusual literary attainment. She has also written several articles for the Florida Historical Quarterly, published by the Florida Historical Society. During the World War she was active in the Red Cross, being Secretary of the Junior organization in Jacksonville. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Jacksonville and of the Ortega Garden Club, of which she is a past president.

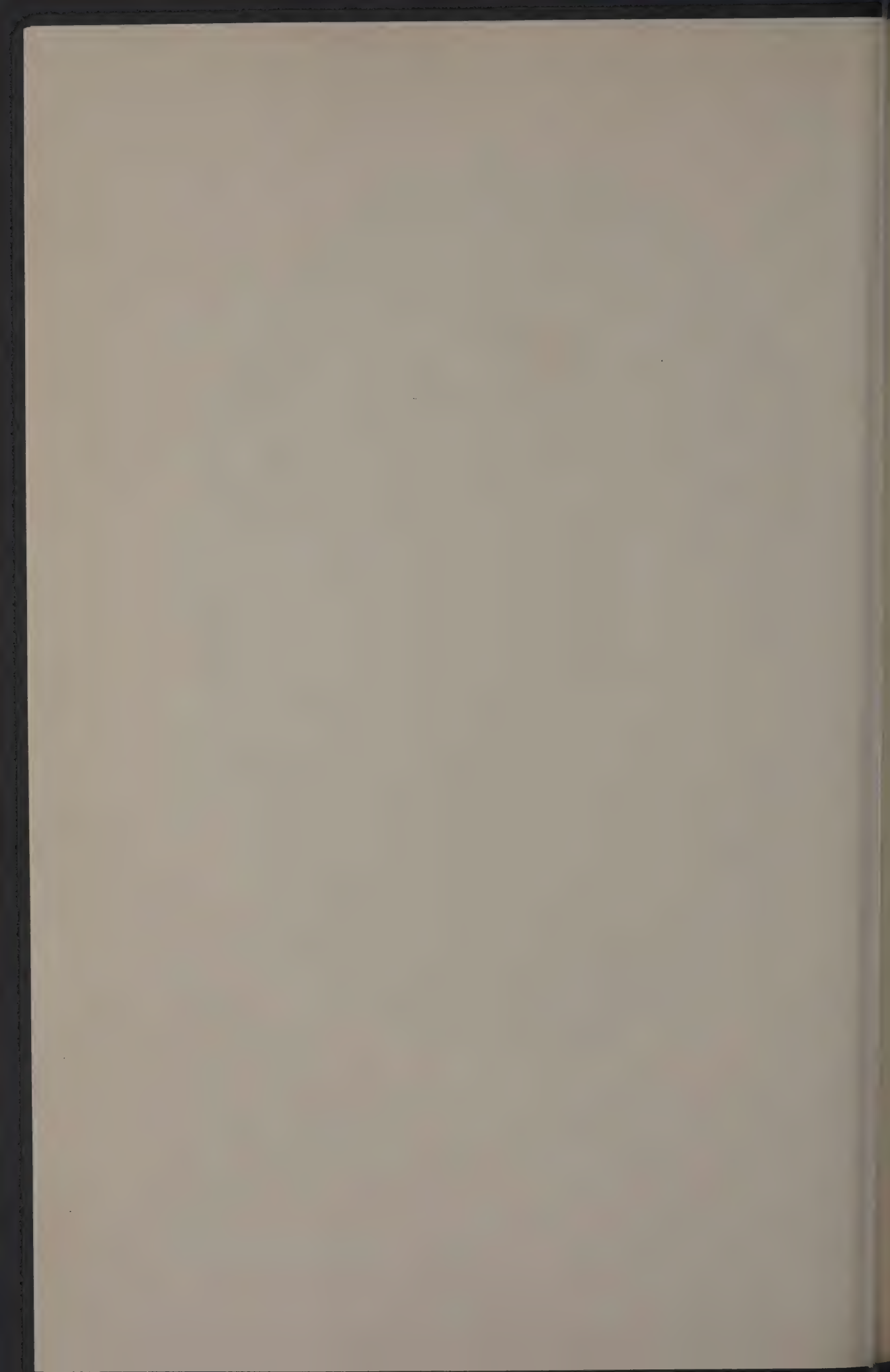
In September, 1921, she married Herbert Montgomery Corse of Jacksonville. They have four children: Herbert, Montgomery, John Doggett and Carita Anne.

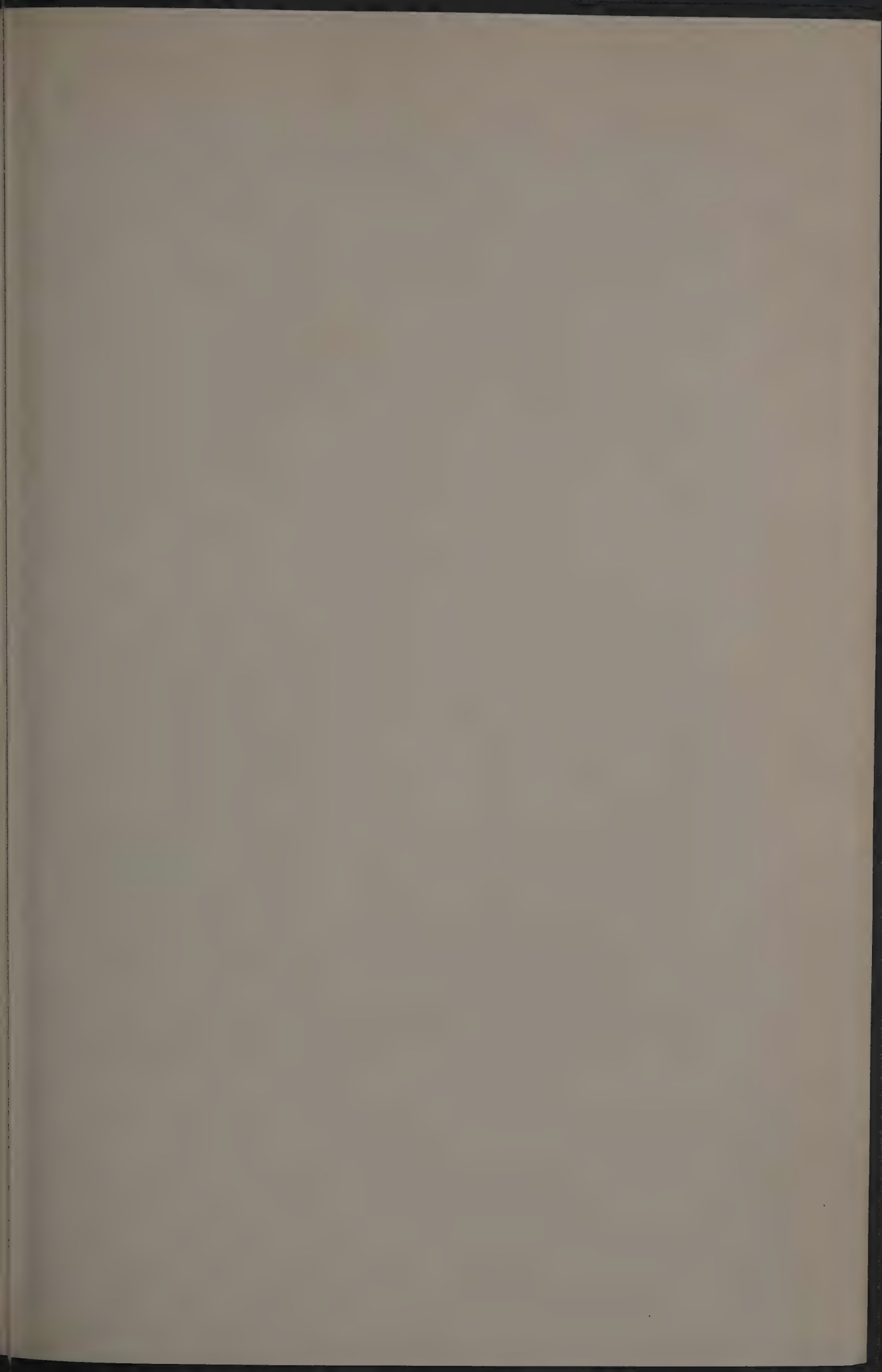
Herbert Montgomery Corse was born in Picolata, Florida, November 15, 1886, the son of Montgomery and Annie (Peacock) Corse, both of whom had been living in Florida since the early 80's. He was educated in Jacksonville, Sewanee, Tennessee, and the Georgia School of Technology, where he graduated in 1907 with the degree of B. S. He was afterward superintendent of the Stone & Webster power plant at Columbus, Ga. During the World War he attended the Officers' Training Camp at Annapolis, Maryland, and was commissioned Lieutenant, Junior Grade, in the United States Naval Reserve and served as chief engineer on the United States cruiser Tacoma in the North Atlantic.

He is a member of the Civitan Club and the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity.



Carita Duggett Corce







DAVID L. PALMER

DAVID L. PALMER

DAVID L. PALMER, one of the pioneer builders of Duval County, was born in Connecticut in 1790 and died in Duval County near Jacksonville April 27, 1871. He received his early education in the schools of Connecticut and early entered the ship building business.

About 1836 he became engaged in shipping live oak from the St. Johns River in Duval County to Connecticut to be used in ship building, and he was so attracted by the climate and surroundings that he located permanently in Mayport, where in partnership with Darius Ferris, he purchased a part of the Dewees Grant from Major Cornelius Taylor and laid out lots, an account of which is given on page 118 of this history.

On December 12, 1830, he married the daughter of D. H. S. Miller, who was an engineer under the Spanish Government and who laid out the city of Jacksonville. (See historical index).

He lived at Mayport until the late fifties, when he built a home at St. Nicholas, and his house stood on what is now Palmer Avenue, which was named in his memory. He was granted the first franchise to build a toll bridge in Duval County, an account of which is given on page 120 of the history.

Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States, he moved to the farm of his partner, Darius Ferris, on Pottsburg Creek, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to St. Nicholas and lived there the remainder of his life. During the conflict it is said that he was captured by the Union forces on one occasion and taken aboard a gun boat, but found that the officer was a boyhood friend from Connecticut and was promptly released.

Mr. Palmer had early learned the use of medicine and doctored his own hands who worked for him in cutting timber. Upon the return of the refugees after the war he treated them and furnished medicine free of charge.

During the reconstruction days he took considerable interest in the upbuilding of Jacksonville. He was interested in the gas plant established by his son-in-law, H. H. Hoeg and furnished considerable capital for this enterprise. He amassed a fortune, and during his day was a man of wide influence in the county.

On December 12, 1830, he was married in Jacksonville by Stephen J. Eubank, a Justice of the Peace of Duval County, to Eliza Miller, a record of which is found in the office of the Judge of the Duval County Court. To the union were born two children: (1) Abigail (Mrs. Halsted H. Hoeg), no children; (2) Emma Laurina (Mrs. Henry E. Holmes), to which union were born five children: (A) Augusta (Mrs. William De Lacy), who had two children, (a) Julia (Mrs. Edgar A. Nicholas), no children; (b) Arwyn (Mrs. Darius Ferris), who has three children, Arwyn, Katherine and Darius, Jr., all living in Decatur, Georgia; (B) Julia (Mrs. Ashley Girardeau), no children; (C) Edwin Palmer (See biography Edwin Palmer Holmes); (D) George Olaf (See biography of George Olaf Holmes); (E) Ida (Mrs. Rhydon Mays Call). (See biography Judge Rhydon Mays Call).

EDWIN PALMER HOLMES

EDWIN PALMER HOLMES was born at Pablo plantation near Mayport in Duval County, July 16, 1855. His father was Henry E. Holmes and his mother, Emma Laurina (Palmer) Holmes. The Holmes are of Swedish ancestry, the family having distinguished themselves in Sweden, being at one time related to the reigning dynasty.

The grandfather of Henry E. Holmes came to America and settled in New England, and Henry E. Holmes was born in Portland in that state in 1824, and died in St. Nicholas, Florida, September 18, 1894. While a young man he came to Duval County and settled at Mayport, engaging in the mercantile business. He had a brother, Thomas Olaf Holmes, born in 1816 and died in 1879, who also settled in Duval County, and was for many years one of its most prominent citizens. He had a store on south side of Bay Street and owned property on Forsyth and Hogan Streets running through to Bay on the present site of the Buckman Building. The father of Emma Laurina (Palmer) Holmes was David L. Palmer. (See biography of David L. Palmer).

Edwin Palmer Holmes spent most of his boyhood at the home of his grandfather, David L. Palmer. His early education was interrupted by the outbreak of the War Between the States, but after the close of the conflict he pursued his studies under private tutors and in the public schools of the county, and later entered the University of the South at Suwanee, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1877. He is now the oldest living alumnus of that Institution in Jacksonville.

Following his graduation he returned to Duval County and looked after his own property. In 1880 he became engaged in the construction work of the railroad from Jacksonville to the St. Marys River to meet the Waycross Short Line, an account of which is given on page 179 of this history. After the railroad was completed, he returned home and thereafter took an active interest in the affairs of the county, especially in education, being elected to the County Board of Education in 1900. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County for two terms, 1910-1914, during one term of which he was chairman. During his term of office, the San Jose County road was built; also the roads to Fernandina and to Mayport.

Mr. Holmes was married twice, first in 1881 in Washington, D. C., to his cousin, Sarah Selina Holmes of St. Nicholas, Duval County, and to this union were born three children: (1) Edwin Poinsette, now living in Detroit, Michigan, and who married Pearl Radford, having one son, DeLacy Poinsette; (2) Thomas Olaf, now living in Duval County, who married Gladys White, having one son, Thomas Olaf, Jr.; (3) Sarah Selina (Mrs. Herbert H. Dickson), now living in Montauk, Long Island, New York, no children. Mrs. Holmes died in 1896 and on March 31, 1898 Mr. Holmes was again married in St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, by its rector, Dr. R. H. Weller, to Miss Irene Allen, and to this union were born three children: (1) Ida Arwyn; (2) Laurina (Mrs. Mark Edward Fretwell) of St. Nicholas; and (3) Jean Palmer.



E. P. Holmes

GEORGE OLAF HOLMES

GEORGE OLAF HOLMES was born at St. Nicholas, Duval County, Florida, November 16, 1862. His father was Henry E. Holmes and his mother Emma L. (Palmer) Holmes. On his father's side he is of Swedish ancestry. Henry E. Holmes' grandfather was born in Sweden and settled in Maine. There in the city of Portland, Henry E. Holmes was born, and when a young man came to Duval County and settled at Mayport, where he engaged in the mercantile business. The father of Emma L. (Palmer) Holmes was David L. Palmer, a ship-builder in Connecticut, who, about 1849, came to Duval County to cut live oak, loading it at Mayport. He had a partner named Darius Farris and they conducted their business under the style of Palmer & Farris. David L. Palmer married the daughter of D. H. S. Miller, an engineer in the Spanish Army, and who first surveyed and laid out the City of Jacksonville in 1821, an account of which is given in the historical section of this history. Miller married the widow of Francisco Bagley, who obtained a Spanish grant and is also prominently mentioned in this history during the Second Spanish Occupation. Palmer married Eliza Miller and inherited part of the Bagley grant. He also purchased a part of the Andrew Dewees grant near Mayport, and there established his home.

George Olaf Holmes received his early education in the public schools of Duval County, and at an early age took up the study of architecture, and in 1901 became associated with A. E. McClure. He later began the practice of his profession alone and has been for many years one of the prominent architects of the City. His office is in Jacksonville, he resides at 2137 Montague Terrace, Jacksonville, and was City Treasurer of Jacksonville for one term. He was also one of the first Police Commissioners of the City of Jacksonville. Mr. Holmes has also been identified with the social life of Jacksonville as well as South Jacksonville, and was one of the founders of the Seminole Club.

He was married at Augusta, Georgia, to Miss Anna Mays, and to the union was born one son, George Olaf Holmes, Jr., who has followed in his father's footsteps and is now one of the prominent architects of Jacksonville.

RHYDON MAYS CALL

RHYDON MAYS CALL was born in Fernandina, Florida, January 13, 1858, and died December 15, 1927. His father was Major George William Call, and his mother, Sarah (Stark) Call, who died shortly after the birth of her son, Rhydon. Major Call was a member of the Second Florida Regiment during the War Between the States, and was killed at the Battle of Seven Pines in 1862. Thus at the early age of four the subject of this sketch was an orphan, reared at Orange Mills, Putnam County, Florida, in the home of his maternal grandparents, Rhydon B. and Sarah B. (Smith) Mays.

The Call family have been prominent in Florida history since the Spanish occupation. Richard K. Call, his grandfather, was a Kentuckian, and as aide to General Andrew Jackson came to Florida, was afterward Governor of the Territory, and commanded the Florida militia in the Seminole Indian War.

Rhydon Mays Call graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1878, and at the age of twenty received his degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to the Virginia bar. He practiced in that state for only a short time, however, being admitted to the Florida Bar in 1880 and took up the practice of his profession in Jacksonville. From the beginning he was very successful.

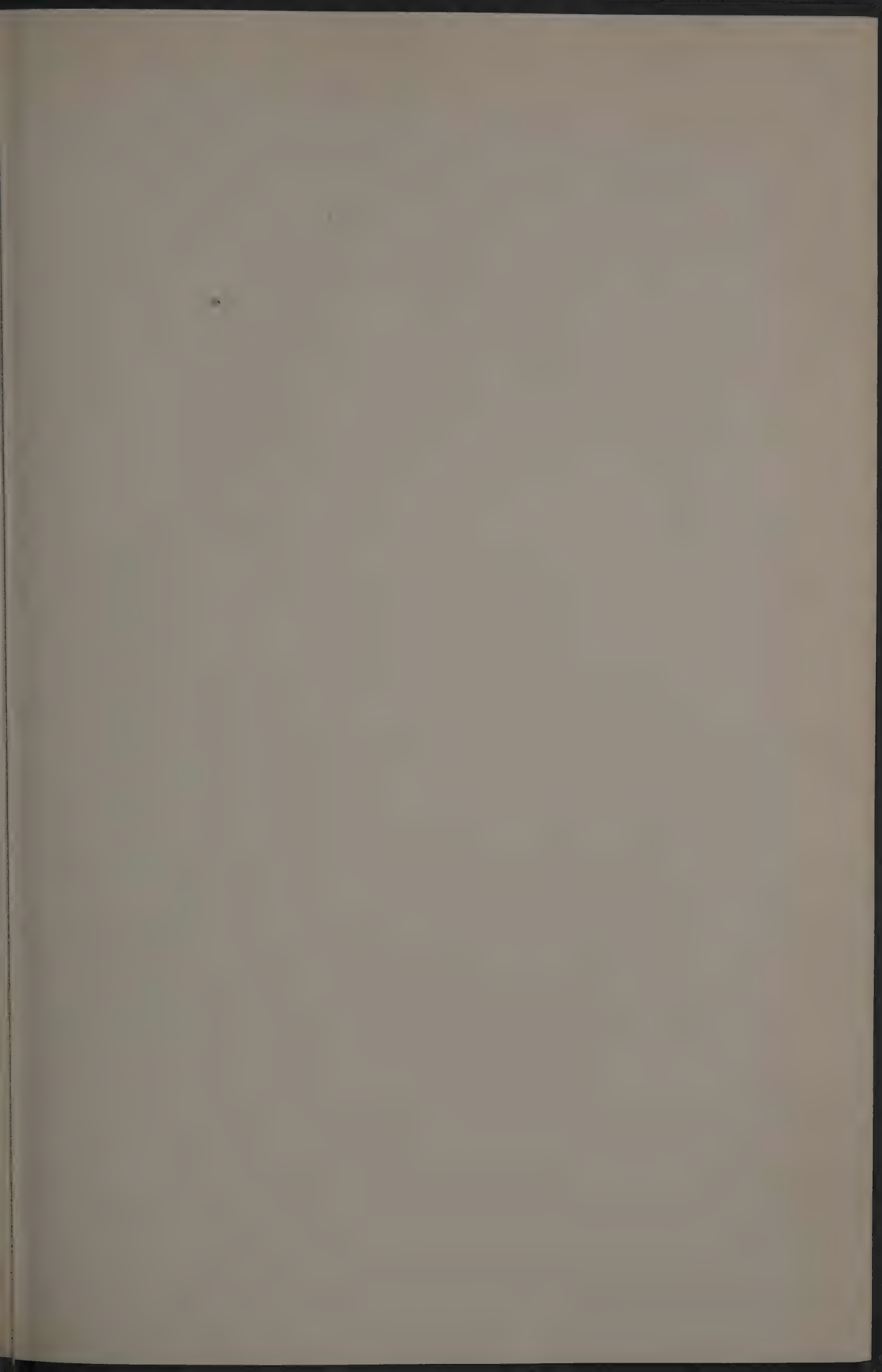
He was active in civic affairs of the county, and for six years was a member of the City Council of Jacksonville. In 1891 he was appointed Solicitor for Duval County and in 1887 was appointed United States District Attorney by President Cleveland and served for two years. On June 3, 1893, he accepted the judgeship of the Fourth judicial circuit tendered him by Governor Mitchell, and was reappointed by Governor Bloxham in July, 1899.

On March 28, 1913, he was appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida by President Woodrow Wilson, which appointment he held up to the time of his death. At his death the flags of the city were placed at half-mast and memorial services were held by the Jacksonville Bar Association, of which he had been a member since his first arrival in the city.

Judge Call was highly esteemed and respected and was widely known for his legal ability and judicial qualifications. He was the author of an index to decisions of the Florida Supreme Court, a work of much merit.

He was a member for many years of the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club, and was at one time prominent in the old Jacksonville Board of Trade. He was also a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

Rhydon Mays Call was married to Miss Ida Holmes, daughter of Henry Edwin Holmes, April 11, 1887, and to this union were born three children, Elizabeth, Rhydon and George, all of whom died without issue. Mrs. Call died in 1891.





Hester James McClendon

HESTER (JAMES) McCLENDON

HESTER (JAMES) McCLENDON, who, as far as is known, is the longest resident of Duval County, was born in Mandarin, Duval County, Florida, November 15, 1839, being eighty-eight years, three months and fifteen days of age on March 1, 1928. Her father was James James, and her mother, Mary Ann Frances (Hagan) James. About 1830, Jacob James, the paternal grandfather of Hester (James) McClendon, came from Northumberland, England, to Wilmington, N. C. With him were his three children, one of whom was James James, the father of Mrs. McClendon, and who at the time was a youth of about seventeen years of age. Jacob James remained in Wilmington for about a year, then left his family and came to Duval County, Florida, and took up a homestead on Julington Creek near Mandarin. The following year he returned to Wilmington and brought his family to Florida. Soon after arriving in Duval County, James James married Mary Ann Frances Hagan, the daughter of Joseph Hagan, who lived near Mandarin on one of the old Spanish land grants. Eight children were born to the union, Hester (James) McClendon, the subject of this biography, being the fourth.

It was during one of the raids of the Seminole Indians, which played such havoc in Duval during this period, that she was born. The savages had attacked the house of James James and he and his brother had killed three of them, but finally Mr. James' brother was shot and Mrs. James and the children fled to the swamps as Mr. James covered their retreat. The Indians burned their house. That night, in the recesses of the swamp beneath some cypress bark placed as a shelter for her mother, Hester James was born. When the Indians had been driven back the family returned to rebuild their home, and here in the pioneer settlement she was reared. In 1858 she married James J. McClendon from Georgia, who had recently come to Mandarin and bought fifty acres of land from Calvin Read, who at that time was one of the prominent citizens of Mandarin and who had married Mrs. McClendon's sister. On this land Mrs. McClendon lived continuously for fifty-four years. In 1885, Mr. McClendon died and she was left with her three children, one son and two daughters. She began the culture of strawberries and from the proceeds she was able within a few years to pay off the mortgage on the farm. In 1888 one daughter died, and after 1912 she disposed of her property and spent the rest of her life visiting with her son and daughter. In 1924, her son died, and since that time she has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Frances E. Spearing at 606 Parker Street, Jacksonville.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McClendon were born nine children, five of whom died in infancy, Virginia Gardner, who died in 1881; Mrs. Catherine Weeks, who died in 1888; and James R. McClendon, who died in St. Petersburg, Fla., in February, 1924. Mrs. Spearing is the only surviving child.

MRS. FRANCIS ELIZABETH (BARNARD) TAYLOR

MRS. FRANCIS ELIZABETH (BARNARD) TAYLOR, one of the longest residents of Duval County, was born November 4, 1844, in a small house on Monroe Street near the site of the First Presbyterian Church, and has been a resident of Jacksonville for eighty-three years. Her father was Henry Barnard, Jr., and her mother, Henrietta (Bilbo) Barnard. On her father's side she is descended from an old New England family, her grandfather, Henry Barnard, Sr., being a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and a sea captain in the old days of the large sailing vessels. His son, Henry Barnard, Jr., came to Duval County in 1842 and conducted a large mercantile business in Jacksonville in co-partnership with Hiram S. Farrar as Barnard & Farrar. He died in October, 1844, eighteen months after his marriage to Henrietta Bilbo. Mrs. Francis Taylor, the subject of this biography, their only child, was born three weeks after his death.

Her mother's ancestors were French Huguenots. James Bilbo left France after the Revolution following the Edict of Nantes, and went to England and the Island of Jersey. In 1699 he came to Virginia and Mrs. Taylor has a copy of the passport given to him by the Governor of the Island of Jersey. Another copy of this passport was placed at the cornerstone of the Ribault Monument erected at the mouth of the St. Johns River in memory of Admiral Ribault, the great Huguenot leader. A few years prior to the Revolutionary War, John Bilbo, a descendant of James Bilbo, migrated from Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and settled in Savannah, Georgia, where he married a member of the Lillibridge family, very prominent in Georgia in the Colonial Days. He was a captain in the Continental Army and was killed in the battle of Cherokee Hill near Savannah in 1780. His son was James Bilbo, grandfather of the subject of this biography, whose daughter, Henrietta Lillibridge Bilbo, was born in Savannah, Georgia, but after her marriage moved to Jacksonville.

Mrs. Francis Elizabeth (Barnard) Taylor received her early education under a private tutor and later a private school in Jacksonville. She then attended the Episcopal Parish School, in St. Augustine, conducted by Rev. Mr. Thackera. After completing a course there she entered Lucy Cobb School, Athens, Georgia, in the class of 1860-61, where she remained two years until her studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the War Between the States. Recently Mrs. Taylor attended a reunion of her Alma Mater, and as the only surviving member of the class of '61 was highly honored.

At the outbreak of the War Mrs. Taylor returned to Jacksonville and in 1864 was married to Lewis Henry Mattair, from which union two children were born, Fannie Louise (Mattair) Gilkes and Lewis Henry Mattair, Jr.

Mrs. Fannie Louise (Mattair) Gilkes was married twice, the first time to James Edgar Lee Davidson, who died in 1888 during the Yellow Fever Epidemic, the second time to Arthur Burton Gilkes. To each union a daughter was born, Louise Elizabeth Davidson and Lillian Barnard Gilkes, both now living in New

York. Both Mrs. Taylor and her daughter, Mrs. Gilkes, have been State Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Lewis Henry Mattair, Mrs. Taylor's first husband, died in 1868, and in 1869 she was married to Richard K. Taylor, of Monticello, Florida, who was for twenty years one of the pioneer railroad men of Florida. He attended West Point as a youth and his course there was interrupted by the war in which he served during the entire four years. He died in 1889 soon after the Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Lewis Henry Mattair, her son, had two sons, one of whom was accidentally killed in Canada in 1907. The other is Lewis Henry Mattair, Jr., who served in the World War and was incapacitated by ill health.

Mrs. Taylor has watched Jacksonville grow from a village to its present population. When she was a child the population of Duval County was less than four thousand, now it is estimated to be about one hundred and seventy-five thousand. Florida was then only partially settled. The people in a large portion of its territory were living in dread of the roving bands of Seminoles. During her time the Indians were driven into the Everglades and civilization has covered the territory where once they lived.

MRS. ABIGAIL SHATTUCK BARRS

MRS. ABIGAIL SHATTUCK BARRS, who, as far as known, is the oldest person living in Duval County and has been a resident for seventy-nine years, was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, July 15, 1829. Her father was Joseph Shattuck, and her mother Elizabeth (Flowers) Shattuck.

Mrs. Barrs received her early education in the country schools of South Carolina, and at the age of twenty years was married to Ethelred Barrs.

William Barrs, the father of Ethelred Barrs, had upon the death of his wife moved from Colleton County, South Carolina, in 1827 and settled in Madison, Florida, where he taught school. He had two sons, Ethelred, born in 1817, Bryan who died in his youth, and a daughter, Mary. Ethelred fought in the Indian War from 1833 to 1837. He often visited his uncle in Colleton County, South Carolina, which uncle was the stepfather of Miss Abigail Shattuck.

He had previously obtained a position with the Parsons Lumber Mill at Mayport, and in November, 1849, returned to South Carolina and married Miss Shattuck. With his bride he came by steamship on the outside from Charleston to Mayport where they resided for about nine months, and during which time he continued to work for the Parsons Lumber Mill. About July, 1850, they moved to Jacksonville, where Mr. Barrs had been offered a position as a saw-filer with the Reed & Holmes Saw Mill, which was located at the mouth of the creek, which is just south of the present viaduct on Riverside Avenue. Mr. Barrs was town Marshal for one year. They later bought a home where Duval and Cedar Streets cross, and there remained until 1861, when she and her family refuged to a farm on Lake Harney in Orange County, which Mr. Barrs had previously bought. After the close of the war she returned to Jacksonville, which had suffered greatly from the ravages of the conflict. Mr. Barrs also went into the logging and lumber business, in which he prospered.

Mr. Barrs died in January, 1880, at his home on Bay and Bridge Streets (now Bay and Broad Streets), where Mrs. Barrs lived until the fire in 1891, called the Bridge Street fire, which burned everything between McCoys Creek and Adams Street on the north side of Bridge Street (now Broad Street). This fire destroyed Mrs. Barrs' home, after which time she lived for several years at the Travelers Hotel until she bought her home on Hogan Street. It was burned in the big fire of May 3, 1901, and she then built her present home on the same lot, where she celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday, July 15, 1927.

Mrs. Barrs' picture of Jacksonville in 1850 is very interesting. It was then a small saw mill town. There were seven saw mills located along the river front from Reed & Holmes Mill at the viaduct east to about where Market Street is now. At that time Bay Street was a sandy trail about thirty feet wide and thereon all the busines was located between Ocean and Main Streets consisting of a private bank conducted by Reed & Holmes, three or four stores and a bar room. She states that in the harbor there were always a great many schooners from different parts of the world that had come here for lumber and the sailors constantly patronized the bar room, and were a menace to all law abiding citizens. The



Abigail Barris

dwelling houses were scattered back on the sandy trails that led north, east and west into the woods. There was a big plantation in Riverside belonging to the Jaudons, and across the river were several farms, owned by Hendricks & Phillips, which were reached by a ferry. The only means of ingress and egress were by schooners or a stage coach to Alligator, now Lake City, and a road south to St. Augustine. There was no railroad.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barrs were born five sons, Dr. Cabell C. (deceased), who is survived by two children, Carrington E. Barrs and Newcomb Barrs. Her second son, Amander W. Barrs, is now living in Jacksonville and has no children. Her third son was John Murdoch Barrs, now deceased, and who has one living child, Mrs. D. P. Browder, of Richmond, Virginia. John Murdoch Barrs was City Attorney of Jacksonville for about twenty years. The next son was Joseph Clarence Barrs, now deceased, and survived by four children, Annie (Mrs. John Tomelin, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma); Abigail, Emma, and Clarence Barrs, all living in Jacksonville. The youngest son is Burton K. Barrs, now living in Jacksonville. (See biography of Burton K. Barrs).

BURTON K. BARRS

BURTON K. BARRS was born October 3, 1862, on a farm at Lake Harney, Orange County, Florida, where the family was refugeeing during the War Between the States. His father was Ethelred Barrs and his mother, Abigail (Shattuck) Barrs. (See her biography).

At five years of age Burton K. Barrs returned with his family to Jacksonville at the close of the war, where he received his early education and graduated from high school. He then entered Vanderbilt University where he remained for two years. He left there in 1883 and came to Jacksonville where he remained for a short time and then went into the mercantile business at Seville, Volusia County, Florida, where he ran a general store for five years and also planted an orange grove, but the culture of oranges was interrupted by the freeze of 1886. While in Volusia County he was prominent in the affairs of that county and served on the Board of County Commissioners from 1883 to 1887. In the year last named he returned to Jacksonville and for five years operated the Travelers Hotel. In 1892 he went into the lumber business in which he continued until 1925 or for a period of thirty-three years, when he disposed of his saw mill which was located on the present site of the Municipal Docks. He has not, however, given up interest in the lumber business and still regards himself as indirectly identified with that line.

Mr. Barrs has watched the City of Jacksonville grow from a village of 3,000 to its present proportion and has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement and betterment of the community.

In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a member of the Elks.

On November 9, 1886, he was married to Miss Annie Winifred Webber, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three children, Albert E. Barrs, a prominent

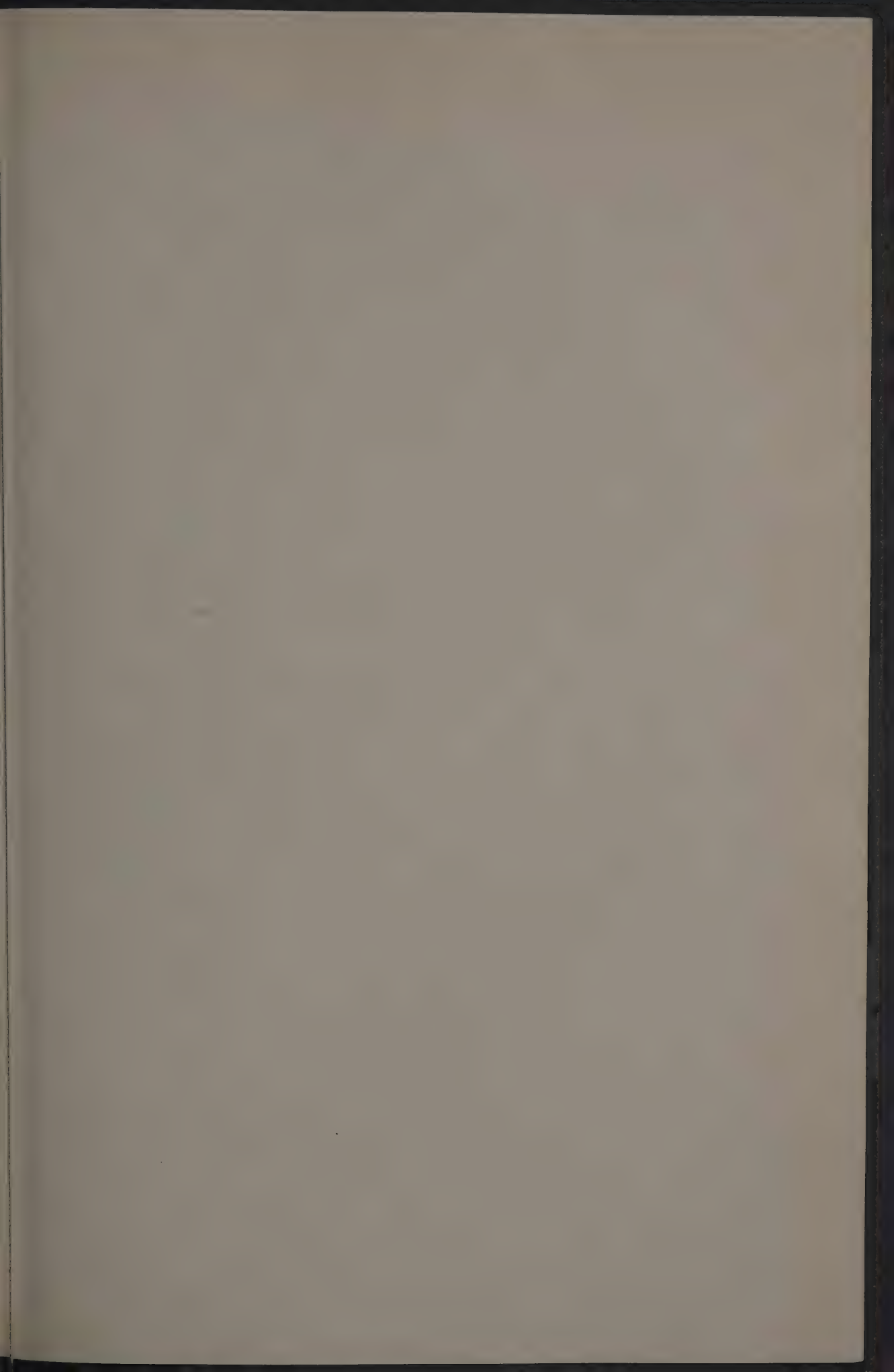
business man of Jacksonville; Judge Burton Barrs, Judge of the Civil Court of Record of Duval County (see his biography), and John Murdoch Barrs, who is associated with him in the Building and Loan Company.

BURTON BARRS

BURTON BARRS, Judge of the Civil Court of Records of Duval County, Florida, was born in Jacksonville, August 15, 1889. His father is Burton K. Barrs and his mother, Annie Winfred (Webber) Barrs. He is descended from an old and distinguished Florida family, his grandfather coming from South Carolina in 1827. His grandmother is Abigail Shattuck Barrs, now living in Jacksonville at the age of ninety-eight years (see biographies Burton K. Barrs and Abigail Shattuck Barrs).

Judge Burton Barrs received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including Duval High School, after which he attended Adelphi College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1911. He afterwards attended Vanderbilt University where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1914. The same year he was admitted to the Florida Bar and to the United States District Court in 1915. He began to practice the profession of law in 1914 and continued same until August, 1917, when he volunteered his services in the World War, and entered training camp at Oglethorpe, Georgia, and on November 17, 1917, became Captain of Infantry, standing twentieth in rank among twenty-eight hundred at Fort Oglethorpe. He was placed in command of the Third Company, Third Officer's Training School at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, later commanding Company B at Camp Sevier in Greenville, South Carolina. He was later placed in charge of School Troops Company, Number One, at Central Officer's Training School at Camp Gordon, in Georgia, and received his honorable discharge on December 16, 1918, with the rank of Major of Infantry, Officer of the Reserve Corps. Since that time he has been elected for two terms, vice-president of the Florida Reserve Association. After the close of the war he returned to Jacksonville and again began the practice of his profession. In March, 1923, he was appointed by Governor Hardee, Judge of the Civil Court of Records of Duval County, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Dewitt T. Gray. In January, 1924, he was re-elected. From 1919 to 1923, he was a member of the City Council of Jacksonville, and Vice-President for two terms. From 1920 to 1923 he was City Attorney of Pablo Beach.

Judge Barrs has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. Among civic organizations he is a member of the Lion's Club, of which he was formerly president, and is now District Governor of the State of Florida. He is a member of the American Legion, Edward De Saussure Post. In organizations of his own profession he is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, Florida State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club. He is also President of the Little Theatre of Jacksonville, in which he takes considerable interest. In religion he is a Baptist,





Wm Borthwick Jr.

being a member of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, and in fraternal organizations, a Mason, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, a member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine, and of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity. On May 9, 1918, he was married to Miss Gladys Katherine Blount, daughter of Captain and Mrs. John H. Blount, old citizens of Jacksonville.

WILLIAM MOREAU BOSTWICK, JR.

WILLIAM MOREAU BOSTWICK, JR., a native and prominent attorney of Jacksonville, was born at the corner of Washington and Forsyth Streets of that city, February 9, 1872. His father was William Moreau Bostwick, Sr., and his mother was Eliza S. (Jones) Bostwick. On both sides of his family he is of English descent.

His father, William Moreau Bostwick, Sr., was born January 27, 1830, in the City of Troy, New York, the son of Robert Sturgeon Bostwick and Sarah Clapp Bostwick. He came to Florida in 1854 and settled in Jacksonville. He is a direct descendant of Arthur Bostwick, who came from England and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1634.

His mother, before her marriage, was Eliza S. Jones, the daughter of Thomas W. and Adeline (Middleton) Jones. Her maternal grandfather was John Middleton, a sea-captain, who engaged in coastwise trade between ports of the United State and Florida during the Spanish Occupation. Thomas W. Jones settled in Jacksonville in the late 30's, and in 1847 purchased from Thomas G. Sanders the John R. Hogan donation of 640 acres of land lying in what is now called the Springfield section of the city of Jacksonville. For this he paid \$400.00 in gold Spanish doubloons, received by John Middleton in payment of a claim against the United States Government at the time of the change of Flag. When Sanders bought the property from I. D. Hart in 1846, the deed was not recorded and about thirty years after, subsequent to Hart's death, his heirs sued for the recovery of the property. The Jones family might have lost it had it not been for the memory of Eliza S. Jones, who, although only four years of age, remembered that a relative of Sanders who was present when her father, Thomas W. Jones, took possession lived on "Tar River," North Carolina. After a long search she was found and through her they were able to establish their possession. Eliza S. Jones was the mother of the subject of this biography.

William Moreau Bostwick, Jr., received his early education in the Public Schools of Jacksonville, graduating from Duval High School in 1889, after which he attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he received his B. S. degree in 1891. He returned to Jacksonville and studied law in the office of Judge Edwin M. Randall, but was compelled to wait until he was twenty-one years of age before he could receive his license, but this he did on May 12, 1893, and his office has been on the same corner for twenty-five years, located in property formerly belonging to his grandfather, Thomas W. Jones. He engages in general practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Mr. Bostwick has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the progress of Jacksonville and Duval County. From 1909 to 1913 and from 1914 to 1917, he was Chairman of the Board of Bond Trustees of the City of Jacksonville, the predecessors of the present city commission. It was under his administration and through his foresight that the municipal electric light plant was built on its present site, placed on a sound financial basis; the water-works plant remodelled, all electric wires in downtown district placed under ground and uniform grade established for sidewalks; first permanent pavements laid in the city; high pressure fire sytem installed; secured the first topographical survey to be made of the city of Jacksonville, so that the public improvements could be intelligently planned and executed; advocated the purchase and did purchase many of the low lying creek bottoms and drains for the purpose of perfecting sewerage and drainage and establishing the present system of public parks; established the City Farm for the care of the City's indigent and delinquent population, furnishing them medical treatment and care, while in custody of the city; and a modern system of accounting established by the city of Jacksonville covering the receipts and expenditures of the city.

Fate sometimes plays peculiar pranks with progressive spirits and the general public often fails to see with that clarity of vision, what appears so plainly to the progressive mind. In 1911, Mr. Bostwick and his associates conceived the idea of bridging the St. Johns River and presented a proposition to the City of Jacksonville and the County of Duval, to construct a bridge across such river. The plan was so far in advance of the public mind that a public indignation meeting was called by the Chamber of Commerce to condemn such a public improvement. A search of the old files, the daily papers at the time, in the light of later events, and the building of the magnificent bridge by the county, subsequently, across the river, reads like a romance, that such progressive spirits should be publicly condemned for clearly visualizing the progress and necessities of the times. The dream of Mr. Bostwick has been realized and the great arteries of traffic North and South have been connected, but the thousands of citizens today, little recognize in making use thereof, that progressive spirited citizens were publicly criticized and condemned in a mass meeting for advocating such public improvement.

Mr. Bostwick is the father and author of the Trust Company Act, which modernized the banking laws of the State of Florida, and as a special representative of the Florida State Bankers, secured passage through the Legislature and is the author of and father of the income and inheritance tax amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida, which has brought such widespread prosperity to the State. He is well known for his support of all progressive measures tending to the upbuilding of the State, County, and City.

In fraternal relations, he is a Mason, with both Scottish and York Rites. He is a Past Potentate of Morocco Temple of the Shrine, and active in promoting the best interests of these institutions. He has been married twice, first in 1898, and last in 1922, and is the father of six sons and one daughter.

DR. NEAL MITCHELL

DR. NEAL MITCHELL was born in Jacksonville, Florida, October 21, 1855, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1911. His father was Joseph Davis Mitchell and his mother, Myra (Chase) Mitchell. Dr. Joseph D. Mitchell, the father, was born in Maine, where his family were early settlers. After receiving his medical education at Hanover he practiced for some years at St. Stephens, New Brunswick. In 1862 he came to Jacksonville as a surgeon in the Union Army and remained until after the war, becoming one of the most prominent in the section.

Dr. Neal Mitchell was prepared for college at Lapham Institute, North Scituate, Rhode Island, after which he entered Amherst College. His studies were interrupted by the illness of his father, which compelled him to return to Jacksonville in his Sophomore year. Afterwards he returned to Amherst, where he graduated in 1873, with the degree of A. B. and A. M. After a course at Bellevue he entered a Long Island medical college where he graduated in 1880. For two years thereafter he studied abroad under famous surgeons, taking a special course in Berlin. After completing his education he returned to Jacksonville where he began practicing with his father, whose failing health compelled him to transfer his practice to his son. Dr. Neal Mitchell, although quite young, assumed full responsibility and was soon in the front rank of his profession in Duval County and the State. For many years he was President of the Board of Health of Jacksonville and Duval County, also a member of the Consulting Staff of St. Luke's Hospital. He held the position as president of the Board of Health during the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, and as the result of his constant devotion to duty, his health gave way and for several years he was obliged to rest, but in 1902 he was compelled to give up his practice entirely and for nine years was a confirmed invalid, fighting gallantly to the end.

He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a Mason, and a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Amherst. On October 21, 1895, he was married to Miss Mary C. Sheehy of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Dr. Mitchell's brother, Dr. Sollace Mitchell, was also a prominent physician and surgeon of Jacksonville. (See biography Dr. Sollace Mitchell.)

DR. SOLLACE MITCHELL

DR. SOLLACE MITCHELL was born in Jacksonville, Florida, September 13, 1858, and died at Redfield, N. Y., May 15, 1907. His father was Joseph D. Mitchell and his mother, Myra (Chase) Mitchell. The Mitchells are of English-Irish ancestry, and the Chase family are of English ancestry. The Mitchells were ship builders who early settled in Maine, where Dr. Joseph D. Mitchell, the father, was born, and in 1852 came to Jacksonville, becoming one of the most prominent physicians in this section.

Dr. Sollace Mitchell received his early education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, and afterwards entered Harvard where he graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. He immediately entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College where he received his degree in 1885, and afterwards for one and one-half years was on the staff of House Surgeons. In 1886 he returned to Jacksonville and began the practice of his profession with his father, Dr. Joseph D. Mitchell. From the beginning he was very successful and was made Chief Surgeon of the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railroad, and held that office for twelve years. Afterwards he was Consulting Physician for the Plant System and Local Surgeon for the Florida East Coast Railroad.

He was a member and president of the Duval Medical Society, the Florida State Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. In social organizations he was a member of the Florida Country Club, and in religion a Presbyterian.

He was married twice, first on November 10, 1887, to Miss Evelyn Sollace, of Woodbridge, N. J., who died April 6, 1896. On November 8, 1899, he was married to Miss Florence Terry, of Lockport, N. Y., and to this union was born two children, Sollace Mitchell, Jr., on August 13, 1900, and Virginia Mitchell on February 3, 1905.

Sollace Mitchell, Jr., graduated from Harvard University in 1922. Since that time he has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of Duval County and Jacksonville. On October 11, 1924, he was married to Miss Marion Adams, of Jacksonville, daughter of Charles Adams, who was for many years a prominent attorney of Jacksonville.

HARRISON JEFFERSON PICKETT

HARRISON JEFFERSON PICKETT, who is not only a resident of Duval County for seventy-four years but is a living descendant of four generations of Duval County citizens, was born February 17, 1853, on the same land which his great grandfather settled during the Spanish occupation. This property is located on what is now the New Pickett Station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, about six miles northeast of Jacksonville. His father was John Seymour Pickett and his mother, Emeline (Flynn) Pickett, both of whom were born in Duval County.

There were fourteen children in this family all of whom lived to be grown. His grandfather was Seymour Pickett, who came to Florida with a colony headed by George J. Murray, an engraver of Philadelphia, and settled on the Hillsboro River at New Smyrna in 1803. He obtained from the Spanish Government a land grant of three hundred acres, which is the present site of that town. He occupied the land on the Hillsboro River, now called the Indian River North, for about five years when the colony was attacked by Indians and they were forced to flee. The same year Seymour Pickett with his family went to St. Augustine and sought lands north of the St. Johns River in Duval Territory. (See historical index for activities in early history of county).

Harrison J. Pickett received his early education in the country schools of Duval County, which was interrupted by the War Between the States, and afterwards at a public school for a short time. He has followed the vocation of farming, cattle raising and butchering all of his life, and has always been regarded a worthy citizen. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners for twelve years, and was at one time a Mason, but later took his demit.

On December 4, 1876 he was married to Lurena Barbara Elizabeth Plonk and they have nine children, seven boys and two girls, as follows: (1) Sylvanus Harrison, who married Stella Braddock, two children; (2) Levina Catherine (Mrs. Arnold Ogelsvey), three children; (3) Michael Seymour, who married Abbie Crews, two children; (4) Orison Jefferson, who married Etta Crews, no children; (5) Miles, who married Neta Ponce, one child; (6) William Theodore, who married Annie Pickett, two children; (7) James Adolphus, who married Reba Young, six children; (8) Jonas Elworth, who married Gladys Lane, two children; (9) Lurena Ethel (Mrs. Lee Crews), seven children.

HENRY HOLLAND BUCKMAN, 2ND

HENRY HOLLAND BUCKMAN, 2ND, son of the late State Senator Henry Holland Buckman (see Historical Index), and grandson of General Thomas E. Buckman, C. S. A., was born in Jacksonville on October 25, 1886. His father was also born in Jacksonville in 1852, and his grandfather came to Duval in the forties. His family was represented in the State before that time, however, as his great-great-grandfather, Andrew Turnbull, founded the Colony of New Smyrna, Florida, in the eighteenth century, and another member of his family, General Andrew Jackson, for whom Jacksonville is named, was a resident of the State for a short time during the early years of the nineteenth century, when he came in command of the United States forces.

Mr. Buckman's family have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the County and State for more than a hundred years. General Thomas E. Buckman was one of the pioneers in the business and manufacturing life of the community, and during the Civil War distinguished himself in several battles, his chief exploit being the invention and putting into practice of the first armored railway trains in history. The late Senator H. H. Buckman was the author of the bill in the State Legislature which created the University of Florida.

Henry H. Buckman, 2nd, was educated at Harvard University, where he received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in 1908. After this, he spent some time in Europe, studying his chosen profession of engineering at the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig, where he was the pupil of some of the foremost scientists of the day.

On returning to America, Mr. Buckman entered the practice of Chemical and Civil Engineering, in which work he is still engaged. He pioneered in the development of the smelting of ores by electricity, and built the first commercial electric steel furnace in the United States, at Indianapolis, Indiana. In collaboration with D. M. Liddell of New York City, he has published a text-book on this subject.

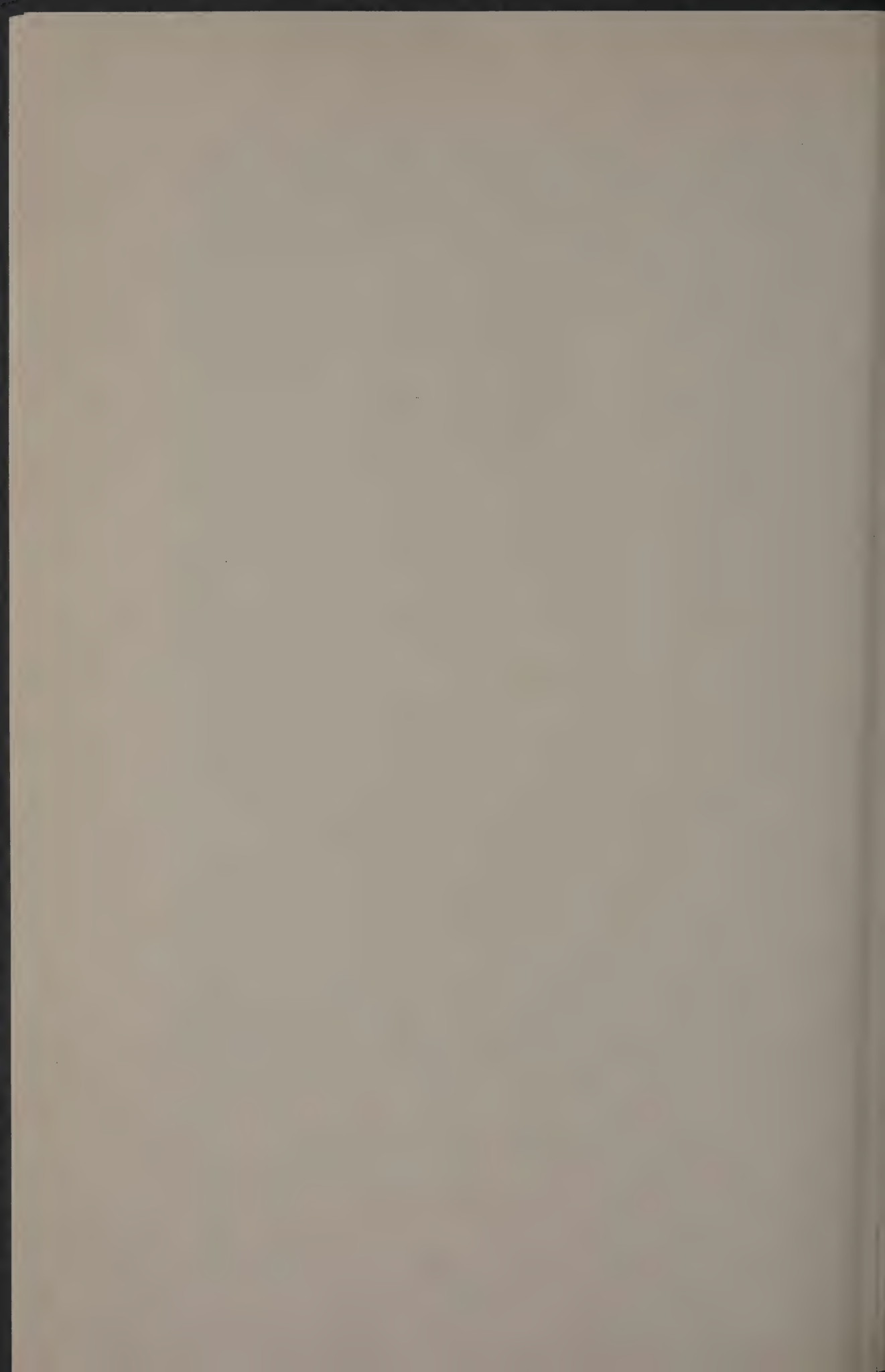
In 1915, associated with Mr. George A. Pritchard, Mr. Buckman discovered the now famous mineral deposits on the East Coast of Florida at Mineral City. These deposits have been mined for many years for the rare ores of radium, cerium, titanium, thorium and zirconium, and now constitute the world's chief supply of these metals. During the World War, the firm of Buckman and Pritchard was the sole source of supply of the Allied Armies for certain necessary adjuncts to chemical warfare, produced from these deposits. These deposits were not only discovered by Buckman and Pritchard, but they were developed into a large industry, and the many present uses of these hitherto rare metals are the results of their work.

Mr. Buckman was married in 1911 to Miss Mildred Regester, daughter of the Reverend Dr. J. A. Regester of Virginia and Harriett (Hyatt) Regester of Hyattsville, Md. There are three children: a daughter, Allison Caruthers, and two sons, Henry Holland, 3rd, and Yardley Drake.

In 1924-25, in collaboration with Captain C. V. Imeson, Mr. Buckman was employed by the City of Jacksonville to make an extended study of the question



H. H. Burkman



of water supply for the municipality, and the comprehensive report of these two engineers has been made not only the basis for all subsequent work of this kind for the city, but has been adopted as a standard text-book in several of the larger institutions of learning. The discovery and location of the Black Creek, St. Mary's, Yellow Water, and other watersheds and damsites available for water supply for Jacksonville has been the work of these two men.

In 1925, together with Mr. Stockton Broome (see his biography), Mr. Buckman conceived and carried out the plan for the development of the north bank of the St. Johns River from Jacksonville to the sea, the first step of which, the construction of the Bayshore Boulevard, was completed in 1927. This was probably one of the largest development enterprises in the State.

Mr. Buckman was one of the founders of the Engineers Club of Jacksonville. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Institute of Mining Engineers, The Harvard Engineering Society, The Harvard Club of New York, The Harvard Club of Boston, and has served two terms as president of The Harvard Club of Florida. He is a member of the Florida Yacht Club and a charter member of the Timuquana Country Club. He has served two terms as a director of the Jacksonville Rotary Club.

DREW FAMILY

THE DREW FAMILY, which has been closely allied with the history of Duval County since 1848, was founded by Columbus Drew, Sr., in that year. The family were originally from Cornwall, England, and his father, Solomon Drew, emigrated from England to the United States in 1820. Columbus Drew was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and was educated and lived in Washington, D. C. He was associated with the famous journal, *The National Intelligencer*, and was afterwards one of the editors of *The American*, which was published in Washington, and in 1848, through his friendship with Hon. E. Carrington Cabell, Congressman from Florida, came to Florida to take charge of *The Republican*, the leading journal of the Whig party in the State. In 1855 he established a book and job printing business, which afterwards became the firm of The H. & W. B. Drew Company. He married Marietta Hume Robertson.

During the War Between the States he was connected with the Treasury Department of the Confederate Government, and during the administration of Governor George F. Drew, who, however, was not a member of the same family, Columbus Drew was appointed State Comptroller and ably discharged the difficult task of readjusting the State's finances following the Reconstruction period. He died in 1891.

His son, Dr. Columbus Drew, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 3, 1847. When about one year of age he came to Jacksonville with his parents and lived there the remainder of his life. He began the study of medicine in 1865, attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore from 1867 to 1869, and the University of New York in 1879, when he graduated. In 1872 he married Marion T. Carr of St. Augustine, Florida. A son, Stanley B. Drew, followed in his father's footsteps in the medical profession.

Another son of Columbus Drew was Horace Drew, who was born in Jacksonville, January 20, 1854, and was educated at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, after which he went in business with his father and later with his brother, W. B. Drew, adopting the style of The H. & W. B. Drew Company, which still continues. He married Miss Gertrude Fairbanks, and to the union were born five sons, three living to maturity.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS BISBEE

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS BISBEE was born in Jacksonville, Florida, December 13, 1861, and died February 12, 1911. His father was Cyrus Bisbee and his mother, Virginia Josefa (Robiou) Bisbee. He was the tenth of twelve children. The Bisbees are of English descent, the name originally being Busbridge, of Echingham, County Essex, England. The first of the American ancestors was Thomas Besbedge, whose name varied from the original spelling. He sailed from Sandwich, England, in the ship, "Hercules," with his wife, six children, and three

servants, and landed at Scituate Harbor, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1634. He was a Puritan, being a member of Lothrop's Church, and one of the first deacons. The Besbedge or Bisbee family spread throughout the New England states and into Pennsylvania. Cyrus Bisbee, the father of William A. Bisbee, came to Florida in 1835 and was one of the early settlers of Jacksonville, being mentioned in the History of Duval County. He became a merchant and was agent for the first line of steamers and steam cars that came to Jacksonville. He received at his warehouse on Bay Street and the riverfront the first boat load of contraband goods brought to Florida at the beginning of the War Between the States, during which conflict he moved his family and business to Lake City.

On his mother's side, William A. Bisbee was descended from an old French family that settled on the Isle of Santo Domingo, and upon the uprising of the blacks in 1795 the family escaped to Charleston, South Carolina. Six of the Robiou family, however, were killed in this massacre. Charles Robiou married in Charleston and served in the War of 1812, and settled at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1822, and was prominent in the Seminole War.

William A. Bisbee was born at the beginning of the War Between the States, and soon after his birth his family moved to Lake City. After the war they returned to Jacksonville where he received his early education in the public schools, and afterwards at the Gainesville Military Academy. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and afterwards worked in a drug store. Desiring a broader field he entered the real estate business and was eminently successful from the beginning. One transaction was the sale to the City of the present City Hall site. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected to the office of city treasurer and held this position for several years. In addition to his real estate business Mr. Bisbee became interested in shipping and owned the steamer, "Dauntless." During the Cuban Insurrection this was engaged in filibustering, an account of which is given in the History of Duval County (See historical index). After the Spanish-American War in 1899, Mr. Bisbee established the Georgia Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Savannah, Georgia, which is said to have been the first underground system in the South. He sold the property in 1907. He remained in Savannah until 1901, when after the fire he returned to Jacksonville and erected the ten-story Bisbee Building, this being the first fire-proof skyscraper built in Florida. He was also the owner of a number of other valuable business properties. His successful career was interrupted at the age of forty-nine by his death. Mr. Bisbee's homestead was the site of the present eighteen-story Barnett National Bank Building.

On May 12, 1888, he was married to Miss Harriet Ann Backus, of Atlanta, Georgia, and to the union were born two children: Virginia J. Bisbee, now the wife of Lucian H. Boggs, a prominent attorney of Jacksonville, Florida, and Frank Doan Bisbee (See biography Frank D. Bisbee).

FRANK D. BISBEE

FRANK D. BISBEE was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 13, 1891. His father was William Adolphus Bisbee and his mother, Harriet Ann (Backus) Bisbee. (For genealogy, see biography William A. Bisbee).

Frank D. Bisbee received his early education in the private schools of Jacksonville, later entering St. Paul School at Concord, New Hampshire, after which he attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1914, but left the college before graduating on account of the death of his father necessitating his attention to business affairs. He returned to Jacksonville and immediately assumed an important place in the civic and economic life of Jacksonville and Duval County. Although yet a young man, he holds many responsible positions. He became the Trustee of the estate of William A. Bisbee, and was the organizer, secretary, and treasurer of the Building Owners & Managers Association of Jacksonville, which he later gave up on account of his other activities. He is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Barnett National Bank, the Title & Trust Company of Florida, and the Union Mortgage Guarantee Company. He is president of the Bisbee-Baldwin Corporation, which took over the two companies, viz: Byrnes & Bisbee Realty Corporation, and the Bond & Mortgage Company of Jacksonville, being president of both concerns. He is also president of the Springfield Heights Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Seedar-Forsyth Company.

In civic organizations, Mr. Bisbee is a member and past president of the Travelers Aid Society, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville Automobile Club, and the Civitan Club of Jacksonville. He is third vice-president of the Children's Home Society of Florida. In social organizations he is a member and vice-president of the Seminole Club; and also a member of the Timuquana Country Club and Florida Yacht Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a member of the Vestry of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Temple Lodge No. 23 of the Masons, and of the Scottish Rite Temple and Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

Mr. Bisbee's war record is especially deserving of mention. Before the entrance of America into the World War, he volunteered in the French Ambulance Corps and served on the French front in 1916. Upon the declaration of war by America he volunteered his services and was commissioned captain of United States Infantry, and served in the 5th Division in France.

On October 25, 1921, he married Miss Ella Taylor Slemons, of Orlando, Fla., and they have one child: Frank Doan Bisbee, Jr.

LUCIEN HULL BOGGS

LUCIEN HULL BOGGS was born in Atlanta, Georgia, January 4, 1882. His father was William E. Boggs, and his mother Marion B. (Alexander) Boggs. William E. Boggs, the father, was born in British India near Bombay, where his parents were stationed as missionaries. The family returned to America while William E. Boggs was an infant, and he first learned to walk on board of the

sailing vessel which brought them on their six months' voyage around the Cape of Good Hope.

The Boggs family originally came from the north of Ireland in 1712. Three brothers emigrated to America, one settling in South Carolina, one Virginia, and the other Pennsylvania. It was from the South Carolina branch that the subject of this biography descended. His great-grandfather, Joseph Boggs, served in the Continental forces during the Revolutionary War. Rev. Dr. William E. Boggs was a prominent Presbyterian minister, and was stationed at various times in Atlanta, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee; and Athens, Georgia; where he was chancellor of the University of Georgia from 1889 to 1899. During the period of 1901 to 1911 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jacksonville.

The Alexanders, the maternal ancestors, were Scotch. The grandfather of Mrs. Marion B. Alexander Boggs emigrated from Scotland and settled in Georgia, and her father, Adam Alexander, built the first brick house that was built in Georgia north of the City of Augusta. Her brother, Gen. E. P. Alexander, was General Robert E. Lee's Chief of Artillery at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Lucien Hull Boggs received his early education in the public schools of Athens, Georgia, where his father was located at the time. He graduated from high school and entered the University of Georgia, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in the class of 1900. After graduating he went to Washington where he obtained a position in the Library of Congress. Afterwards he was private secretary to George J. Baldwin, a representative of Stone & Webster.

In 1904 he came to Jacksonville where his family was then living and accepted a position with the Florida Bank & Trust Company, studying law at the same time under W. B. Clarkson, and in 1907 began to practice the profession, being associated with Cooper & Cooper, with whom he remained for one and one-half years. He then continued alone until 1909, when he formed partnership with Richard P. Daniel, and the business was continued under the style of Daniel & Boggs until 1917, when at the outbreak of the War he became an attorney under A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Alien Property Custodian.

In 1919 he was advanced to the Office of General Counsel of the Alien Property Custodian, which office he held until 1920, when he was made Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General and continued as such until 1921. That year, at the end of the Wilson Administration, he retired to the private practice of his profession in Washington, D. C. He continued there until 1924, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his practice as a member of Daniel & Boggs, one of the prominent legal firms of that city.

Mr. Boggs has always taken an active interest in the civic advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville, and the Civitan Club. Among social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, Timuquana Country Club, Florida Yacht Club, the Racquet and Congressional Country Clubs of Washington, D. C. Among business corporations he is on the Board of Directors of the Bisbee-Baldwin Company.

On September 30, 1913, he was married in Baltimore to Miss Virginia J. Bisbee, of Jacksonville. They have two children, Harriet B. and William A. Boggs.

WILLIAM ALSOP BOURS

WILLIAM ALSOP BOURS was born in Jacksonville, Florida, February 3, 1852, and died August 1, 1927. If he had lived two days longer he would have completed his seventy-fifth and one-half years as a resident of Duval County. His father was John H. H. Bours and his mother Caroline G. Bilbo. Both of his parents were early settlers of Jacksonville. His father came to Jacksonville from Geneva, New York, in 1845, and his mother came from Savannah, Georgia, in 1847. On his paternal side he is of Holland descent, his ancestors emigrating first to England and from there to Newport, R. I., about 1725. His maternal ancestors were French Huguenots who came to America seeking religious liberty and settled first in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in the early Colonial Days and moved to Georgia just prior to the American Revolution.

William Alsop Bours received his education in the private schools of Jacksonville. His first business activities were in the grain and hay business and in 1885 he entered into business for himself in that line and established the firm of William A. Bours & Company, wholesale grain and hay dealers, and continued under this style until the firm dissolved at the retirement of Mr. Bours' business activities a few years ago. He was also one of the founders of the Jacksonville Loan & Insurance Company and for many years was its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Bours always took an active interest in everything that pertained to the civic and industrial advancement of the city. He was not an office-seeker, but always ready to serve and was honored by being elected member of the city council for two years. For eight years he was a member of the Duval County Board of Public Instruction, of which he was chairman for four years. He was also one of the trustees of the Jacksonville Public Library, and one of the pilot commissioners of the port of Jacksonville. He was one of the early members of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, which afterwards became the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and was honored by being elected president of that body. One of the most outstanding achievements was his aid in port development and the improving of the harbor, and his activities went farther into the development of the waterways as a member of the Atlantic Inland Deeper Waterways Association. He saw Jacksonville grow from a village, his earliest recollection being in the days of the War Between the States, with its gradual growth overcoming various vicissitudes such as the yellow fever epidemic and the great fire of May 3, 1901. In all these he was ever ready with his council and assistance, and at the time of the great fire was a member of the relief committee which handled the funds for the sufferers of that disaster.

In fraternal affiliations he was a Mason of both the Scottish and York Rites and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he was a member of the St. Johns Protestant Episcopal Church and was vestryman for more than thirty years. He was also warden for many years, and was on the building committee which had

charge of the construction of the church building to take the place of the one destroyed in the fire of 1901.

November 18, 1874, he was married to Miss Annie B. Weller, daughter of Rev. R. H. Weller, for many years rector of St. Johns Protestant Episcopal Church. To the union were born three children, who, together with their mother, survive him: Reginald Weller Bours, Caroline (Mrs. John S. Bond) of Jacksonville, and William Alsop Bours, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J.

The esteem in which Mr. Bours was held in the city in which he lived and served so long is shown in the following editorial that appeared in the Jacksonville Journal August 3, 1927, the day following his funeral:

"In the death of William A. Bours, Jacksonville has suffered the loss of one of her foremost citizens, who for many years gave devotedly of his energies that the city might be made better for his having lived in it. That that aim has been fulfilled is attested by the great reverence in which he was held and the genuine sorrow that is universally felt throughout the city at his passing. Men who labor for their community leave a rich legacy that time will make the more valuable, and which people will regard with the greater esteem as they resurvey it. Beloved by the friends whose confidence and utmost respect he held over a long span of years. Mr. Bours always measured up to the standards of a true gentleman in his life, public and private, and the estimate to be placed upon his services will put him high among the builders of a greater Jacksonville."

JOHN SANFORD BOND

JOHN SANFORD BOND was born at Tallahassee, Florida, August 17, 1873. His father was Dr. John Screven Bond and his mother, Ellen Augusta (Smith) Bond. On his father's side he is descended from the Bonds of Dorset, England, who emigrated to Maryland about 1660, and from there one of the members of the family emigrated to Georgia, where Dr. John Screven Bond, the father of the subject of this biography, was born December 4, 1824. Dr. Bond's mother, Emily Sophia Screven, the grandmother of John S. Bond, was a descendant of the Pendarvis of Cromwell, England, who were Colonists in South Carolina in 1660. Dr. Bond served as a surgeon during the War Between the States. Ellen Augusta (Smith) Bond, the mother, was born at Burlington, Vermont, December 4, 1837. She was descended on her father's side from the Sanfords, and on her mother's side from the Clarks, both prominent families of Connecticut.

John S. Bond moved with his parents from Tallahassee, Florida, to Jacksonville, on August 1, 1881, and received his education in the public schools of Duval County. His first work was in the real estate business, and subsequently in the merchandise business, in which he remained until December, 1898, when he engaged in the hardware business under the style of John S. Bond & Company, which was later incorporated as The Bond & Bours Company, and sold out in December, 1917. Since that date he has operated a general insurance office and investment

company under the style of The American Investment & Mortgage Company, of which corporation he is president.

In October, 1914, Mr. Bond was elected a member of the Board of Bond Trustees of the City of Jacksonville, and served on this Board until June, 1917, at which time the Charter of the City of Jacksonville was changed to the Commission form of Government, and Mr. Bond was elected as one of the Commissioners for a term of four years, and served as chairman during his entire term. He was not a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his term in June, 1921.

Soon after his incumbency the United States Government entered into the World War, and it fell to his lot to be among the leaders in the war activities in which Jacksonville was so largely instrumental. As a result he assisted in the establishment of Camp Joseph E. Johnston, and the location of several shipbuilding and outfitting yards in Jacksonville.

Among Mr. Bond's interests towards advancement of religious and civic activities, he was for fifteen years superintendent, for twenty-one years Treasurer, and for twenty-five years Vestryman, and now Senior Warden of St. Johns Episcopal Church of Jacksonville. For twelve years he has been Executive Chairman and Treasurer of the Church Home for Children of the St. Johns Episcopal Church of Jacksonville, at Keystone, Duval County. He has served as a member of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. In 1923 he was appointed by the mayor as a member of the City Planning Commission of Jacksonville, and is a member of the River and Harbors Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was former president of the Jacksonville Credit Men's Association, and is now a member and past president of the Civitan Club of Jacksonville, and is also a member of the Jacksonville Insurors. Among social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club, of which organization he served as Commodore and a member of the Board of Governors for many years.

On February 14, 1900, he was married to Miss Caroline Bilbo Bours, of Jacksonville, Florida, daughter of William A. Bours and Mrs. Annie B. (Weller) Bours. To the union were born three children: John Sanford Bond, Jr., Caroline Bours Bond, and William Bours Bond.

WILLIAM D. VINZANT

WILLIAM D. VINZANT was born in Columbia County, Florida, February 3, 1852. His father was James Vinzant and his mother Susan Harriet (Smith) Vinzant.

Both the Vinzant and the Smith families are old settlers. James Vinzant moved to Jacksonville when the subject of this biography was six months of age.

William D. Vinzant received his early education in a private school conducted by Mrs. Kurvic at the northwest corner of Monroe and Newnan Streets and later another private school conducted by Professor Quarterman on the corner of Market and Adams Streets across from the Court House.

At the time his father was proprietor of the Merchants Hotel on the north-east corner of Monroe and Ocean Streets and had a plantation where the Evergreen Cemetery is now located, from there he later moved to Longbranch in North Springfield. This was just at the outbreak of the War Between the States and Mr. Vinzant is one of the few men now living who was in Jacksonville during this contest. His family, however, like most of the other citizens of Jacksonville, refuged upon the approach of the Union troops and he continued what schooling he could get in central Florida where his family was located. Upon the cessation of hostilities his family returned to Jacksonville and Mr. Vinzant has lived here since that time.

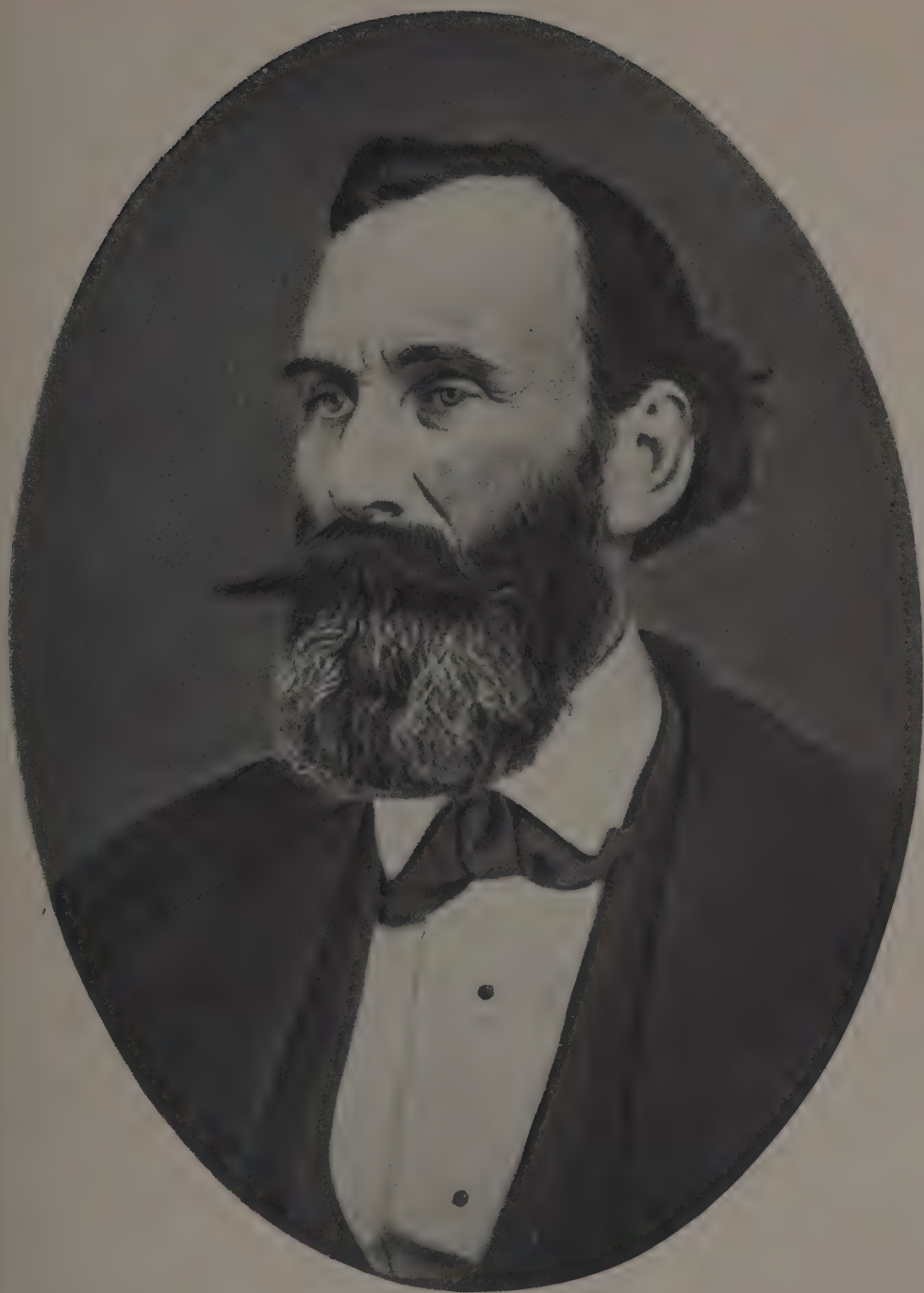
In 1882 he was made Captain of the Police force by Mayor Dzialynski. For two years, 1884-85, he was elected City Marshal. From 1885 to 1898 he was deputy sheriff and from that date to May 1, 1913, he was Chief of Police, when he was retired on a pension. In 1921 he had the honor of being recalled to service for three months. When Capt. Vinzant first took charge of the police force in 1882 it was composed of seven men, four white and three negroes, four night men and three day officers. He has seen the city grow from a straggling village to a metropolitan city.

On November 4, 1875, he married Mary Elizabeth Mott and to the union were born two children, William D. Vinzant, Jr., now Chief Deputy Sheriff of Duval County and who holds a splendid record in the World War in which he served as Captain Machine Gun Company B-116, Machine Gun Battalion. His other child is Catherine Marie (Mrs. B. F. Murtaugh).

DR. MILES JONES MURPHY

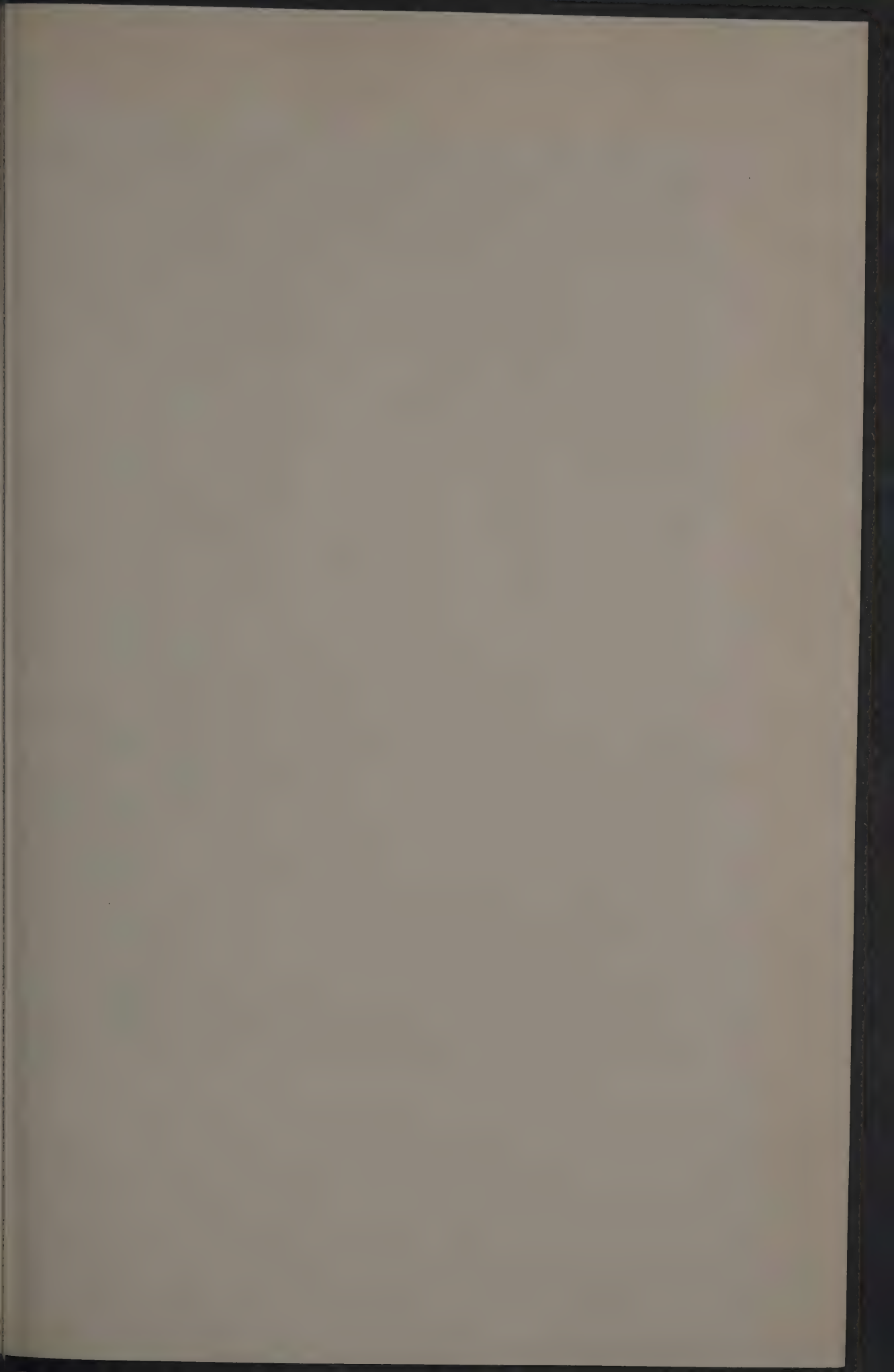
DR. MILES JONES MURPHY was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, July 14, 1819, and died November 11, 1882. His father was Simon Pinkney Murphy and his mother Rebekah (Harris) Murphy. Maurice Murphy, the grandfather of Dr. Murphy, was a captain under General Francis Marion in the regiment of Col. G. G. Powell in the Revolutionary War. Maurice Murphy's father, Simon Murphy, was born in 1731 and his mother was Sarah Duke. Simon Murphy was the son of Richard Murphy and Mary (Byrd) Murphy. Mary Byrd was a member of the family that gave the first governor to Virginia. These Murphys are known in genealogical records as the "East Coast" Murphys of Colonial days. The first of this family who came to America were English Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania for a short time, then migrated to Virginia. Dr. Miles Jones Murphy's branch of this family obtained a grant of approximately six hundred acres of land near Spartanburg, South Carolina, from George III of England and moved there at that time. This original parchment was among Dr. Murphy's papers at his death, and is still owned by his children. Some of these Murphys still dwell upon these acres. The Harris's, his mother's family, were also old South Carolina stock.

Dr. Murphy received his early education in the schools of Spartanburg and his medical degrees in the Medical College of Savannah, Georgia, after which he practiced in Cartersville, Georgia, for some years. While there he met by accident a young traveler, Maria Celia Coene, whom later he married. (See biography Maria Celia (Coene) Murphy.) In 1856 Dr. Murphy came to Duval County, located in Jacksonville where he practiced medicine and later conducted a drug store on Bay Street near Ocean. For a hospital he secured a shanty on the "edge of town" just beyond the Public School (Duval High Building), had it white-washed inside and out, put a cancer case in one room and an incurable ulcer patient in the other. Mrs. Murphy secured the ready aid of Mrs. Theodore Hartridge in carrying-on this venture. The starting of St. Luke's Hospital, in which activity Doctor and Mrs. Murphy were tireless aids, followed. At the outbreak of the Civil War Doctor Murphy was a member of the Florida Legislature. He volunteered his services to the Confederate cause, first as a surgeon and later as a soldier, being commissioned First Lieutenant Co. B, 1st Battalion, Florida Volunteers. He fought in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and was wounded at the Battle of Olustee, Florida. At the end of the conflict he returned to Jacksonville a sufferer from heart disease induced by exposure and suffering. He resumed his practice as a broad-minded, intelligent eclectic doctor, administering to any who needed him, but he was never known to send a patient a bill. "Our people are all poor," he said. "If they have the money, they will pay me. If they haven't, why worry them?" He established the first temperance society in the state, so far as can be learned. In fraternity organizations he was a (Master) Mason and an Odd Fellow; a member of the Christian Church, and Shakespeare was his constant reading. The only discipline he ever administered to his children was "Do right, my child; that is the only way." (For names of children see biography Maria Celia (Coene) Murphy.)



M. J. Murphy







Maria C. Murphy.

MARIA CELIA (COENE) MURPHY

MARIA CELIA (COENE) MURPHY was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 31, 1834, and died August 22, 1920. Her father was Alfred Ernest Coene of German and French parentage and her mother Maria (Helbert) Coene, who was born, reared and married in London, England.

When Mrs. Murphy was an infant her parents moved to Mandarin, Florida. Her father contracted yellow fever while on a business trip to New Orleans, where he died. Maria (Helbert) Coene, her mother, followed him within a few months, leaving two orphaned daughters, Maria Celia Coene and her sister, Eliza Coene, who was afterward Mrs. Francis Shelton Hudnall. (See biography Eliza (Coene) Hudnall.) The two young girls were placed under the guardianship of Judge John L. Doggett and were taken to his home in Jacksonville, but after the marriage of her sister Eliza to Mr. Hudnall, Maria lived with them at their plantation. At the age of seven Maria went to Kentucky to live at the home of her older brother, Alfred, and received her early education in the schools of Kentucky, which she completed at the well-known Walnut Hill Seminary, near Lexington.

She returned to Florida to visit her sister, Mrs. Hudnall, and on this trip she met Dr. Miles Jones Murphy, whom she married in Jacksonville April 10, 1854. Dr. Murphy was a practising physician in Cartersville, Georgia, where the young couple went to live, remaining there two years. They then moved to Middleburg, Florida, and at the outbreak of the War Between the States returned to Jacksonville where Dr. Murphy volunteered his services to the Confederate cause. (See biography of Dr. Miles Jones Murphy.)

Maria (Coene) Murphy, with her own hands, made from shawls the first Confederate flag in Jacksonville, which was presented to Captain Lucius A. Hardee, Commander of the Duval Cowboys, which became Company F, Third Florida Infantry. (See Historical Index.) In all matters pertaining to the Confederacy, she always took a keen and sincere interest and was an intrepid worker. After the conflict she was one of the organizers of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, being a charter member of the Parent Chapter, and later Honorary State President of the organization. She always took an active interest in the civic life of Jacksonville, especially in philanthropic and charitable work, and ardently assisted her husband, who founded the first hospital in the city, and was afterwards connected with St. Luke's Hospital. She was also closely identified with Daniel Memorial Orphanage. She was a devout member of St. Johns Episcopal Church and was always active in church work. She was instrumental in securing the burial lot in the old city cemetery for the burial of Confederate Veterans, and remained one of the custodians until her death.

To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Murphy were born seven children: (1) Maude (deceased); (2) Helbert Ernest (deceased); (3) Florence May (Mrs. Roselle Clifton Cooley, deceased); (4) Eva Rebecca (Mrs. E. M. MacCulley); (5) Jessie Elizabeth (deceased); (6) Robert Edward Lee (deceased); and (7) Marie Elise (Mrs. Jean Baptiste Graves).

Mrs. Roselle Clifton Cooley, the third child, was a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was Florida State President and Corresponding Secretary General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Upon the occasion of her death, the Jacksonville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed resolutions of respect, in which they recited that "Mrs. Cooley was a woman with vision and pointed out to this chapter the far-reaching educational value of a monument placed at the mouth of the St. Johns River in honor of Jean Ribault, the first Protestant who landed and attempted colonization in what is now the United States of America." It further states that "she was a woman of indomitable energy and with the cooperation of this chapter and the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the State of Florida, her dream and vision became a concrete fact, and stands today as a silent witness to her untiring perseverance."

Eva (Murphy) MacCulley, the fourth child, entered Duval High School at twelve years of age, graduated at the New York State Normal and Training School of Oswego and later entered Columbia University. She pursued her studies in Europe and afterwards taught in Buffalo Seminary. She was principal of the Froebel Academy in Brooklyn, New York, for several years, later supervising most successfully her own boarding and day school in New York City.

Mrs. Marie Elise (Murphy) Graves, the youngest child of this union, was born in Jacksonville and received her early education in the schools of Duval County, later graduating from the Comstock School of New York City and the New York State Normal and Training School at Oswego, also doing graduate work at Columbia University. For several years she has been the principal of the East Jacksonville Public School.

Mrs. Graves was the first editor of the Woman's Federation Page of the *Times-Union*; is a past president of the Jacksonville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; past vice-regent of the Jacksonville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; past first vice-president of the Woman's Club; past president of the Duval County Educational Association; past president of the Comstock Alumnae Association; Secretary of the Little Theater; and a member of the Alliance Francaise de Jacksonville.

At St. Johns Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, June 10, 1910, she was married to Jean Baptiste Graves, of French parentage, of Plattsburg, New York. To this union was born one child, Jeanne Marie Graves.

GEORGE I. P. DZIALYNSKI

GEORGE I. P. DZIALYNSKI, said to be the oldest native Jew in Duval County, as well as the State of Florida, and whose family has been connected with Duval County for over seventy-five years, was born on the corner of Adams and Ocean Streets, Jacksonville, on June 8, 1857. His father was Philip Dzialynski and his mother, Ida (Ehrlich) Dzialynski. His father was of German-Polish extraction and his mother, German. His grandfather, Abram S. Dzialynski, fought in the Polish Revolution of 1848. Philip, the father, came to America in 1845 and

landed in New York. Later he came to Jacksonville as a peddler. In 1850, following the Polish Revolution, he sent for his father and the rest of his family, consisting of four brothers and five sisters, who spent fifty-seven days at sea on the way over. His mother died in New York shortly after landing, and the rest of the family came to Jacksonville. Since that time six generations have lived in Duval County, of which five are still living, the subject of this biography being a member of the third generation. All the members of the family are buried in the County. The two surviving members are Mrs. Halena Williams, now living in the city at the age of ninety-two, and John D. Dzialynski at the age of eighty-one.

In 1862, upon the invasion of Jacksonville by the Union forces, the family refugeeed to Madison, Florida, but during the war moved to Savannah, Georgia, where they lived until 1870, and here George Dzialynski received his early education. He attended Chatham Academy where he graduated. In 1876 the family left Savannah and moved to Fort Meade, Florida, where they lived for nineteen years, then moved to Tampa in 1894 and returned to Jacksonville in 1900. During this time his business was that of traveling salesman, in which he continued until 1914. Then he engaged in truck farming and poultryraising until 1926 when he retired. His uncle was Judge Morris A. Dzialynski, who served in the Confederate Army under Langford's Company, Perry's Regiment, and was wounded in the first Battle of Manassas. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Third Florida Regiment, commanded by Colonel Dilworth. From 1870 until his death he was prominently connected with the business and political life of Jacksonville. He was elected Mayor in 1880 and served two terms, refusing re-nomination. He was a prominent Mason, being Master of the Duval Lodge, and was president of the Hebrew Congregation in 1882.

In fraternal organizations, Mr. Dzialynski is a Master Mason, being a member of Hillsboro Lodge of Tampa, Florida. On May 7, 1882, he was married to Miss Bertha Zadek at Gainesville, Florida. They have two children, Ida Clare (Mrs. Wm. Coleman) of Jacksonville, and Ruth Hope (Mrs. David A. Leon) of Jacksonville.

CHARLES MERIAN COOPER

CHARLES MERIAN COOPER was born in Athens, Georgia, January 16, 1856, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, November 14, 1923. His father was Charles P. Cooper and his mother Hesse M. (Jackson) Cooper. The first of the Coopers to come to America was Richard Cooper, who came with James Oglethorpe in 1733, and the Coopers have been prominent in Georgia history. Col. John Cooper was a distinguished officer of the American Revolution. On his mother's side he is also descended from a Revolutionary hero, James Jackson, who was a Colonel in the Georgia troops of the Continental Army, afterward Governor of Georgia, a member of the first Congress of the United States and afterward United States Senator. Her maternal grandmother was Mildred Louise Cobb of Virginia ancestry and related to George Washington.

The first of the Coopers to come to Florida was James G. Cooper, an uncle, who settled in Nassau County, and who was a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory and a Major in the Seminole War, a member of the State Senate and the Secession Convention. (See biography of John C. Cooper, brother of Charles Merian Cooper).

Charles P. Cooper, father of the subject of this biography, first came to Florida in 1843, but returned to Georgia, where he married and lived for several years. He again came to Florida in 1863 and after the close of the War Between the States settled in Jacksonville and practiced law, becoming one of the leading attorneys of the state. In 1886 he represented Duval County in the Legislature. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

Charles Merian Cooper's early education was interrupted by the War Between the States, but following the cessation of hostilities he attended private schools in Fernandina, Gainesville and Duval County. In 1877 he was admitted to the Bar and first practiced in St. Augustine. In 1881 he represented St. Johns County in the Lower House of the Florida Legislature, and in 1884 was State Senator from that county. In 1884 he was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Perry and served for four years, and in 1889 as a member of a commission of three he assisted in the revision of the statutes of the State, which went into effect in 1892. After the expiration of his term as Attorney General, he joined his father, Charles P. Cooper, and his brother, John C. Cooper, forming the law firm of Cooper & Cooper in Jacksonville, of which his son, Charles P. Cooper, became a member after the death of Charles P. Cooper, Sr. After the dissolution of that firm, Charles M. Cooper and his sons, Charles P. and James J. G. Cooper, formed a law firm in Jacksonville under all of their names.

In 1892 he was elected a representative in the United States Congress from the Second Congressional District of Florida. He was re-elected in 1894 and served until March 4, 1897. He was a "Gold Democrat" and refused to run for re-election on the "16 to 1" plank which had been placed in the Democratic platform and approved by the Florida Democratic Convention, although he could probably have been re-elected without difficulty had he accepted that principle. While in Congress he was largely instrumental in getting the State divided into the Northern and Southern Districts of the United States Courts. He also largely aided in getting the St. Johns River put on the regular annual appropriation list of the United States. After his retirement from Congress he returned to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville, but always gave much time to assistance in public affairs. His reputation (as an attorney) grew and he died at the zenith of his career, widely known both in and out of the State for his ability as an attorney.

Upon the occasion of Mr. Cooper's death, the Supreme Court of Florida on Friday, December 21, 1923, joined with the Bar of the State in a memorial to his memory, such a tribute to one not a member of the Court being unprecedented.

Leading members of the Bar from all parts of the State assembled in the court room in Tallahassee. The Court passed resolutions which recite:

"That in his career as lawyer, citizen and public servant, he maintained the highest ideals and always exercised his abilities and influence in the cause of right and the promotion of the best interests of the city of his residence and the State of his adoption; that his career as a lawyer should be an example for the emulation of the young members of the Bar, illustrating the splendid victories to be achieved by diligent probity and a high sense of duty, as it will continue to be an inspiration to all of his acquaintances."

In 1880 he was married to Miss Rosa Leonardi of Jacksonville, Florida, and to the union were born five children: Hesse Mildred (Mrs. J. C. La Viere of Louisville, Kentucky); Constance M. (Mrs. George P. Docker of New York City); Rosalie (Mrs. Lyman J. Hooper of Asheville, N. C.); Charles P. Cooper and James J. G. Cooper, both of Jacksonville.

JOHN C. COOPER

JOHN C. COOPER was born at Athens, Georgia, January 25, 1861. His father was Charles P. Cooper and his mother Hessie M. (Jackson) Cooper. On both sides of his family his ancestors are distinguished in Georgia and American History. Richard Cooper, his paternal great-great-grandfather, came to Georgia with James Oglethorpe in 1733. His son, John Cooper, was a Colonel in the Continental forces during the War of the Revolution. His son, Charles M. Cooper, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, lived in McIntosh, Georgia, and subsequently moved to Florida. The Jacksons, his mother's family, came from Moreton, Hemstead, Devonshire, England, in the Colonial days and settled in Savannah, Georgia. Colonel James Jackson, his maternal great-grandfather, was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution and after the war was elected Governor of Georgia and later United States Senator from that State.

His father, Charles P. Cooper, first came to Duval County in 1843, but later returned to Georgia where he married. His uncle, James G. Cooper, had come to Nassau County, Florida, in 1827, and was prominent in its affairs. He was a member of the Convention that adopted the first State Constitution, served in both Indian Wars, was a member of the Secession Convention in 1860, and State Senator from that county during several sessions.

In 1863, when John C. Cooper was three years of age, Charles P. Cooper, his father, returned to Florida from Georgia, and in 1865 moved back to Jacksonville and opened a law office for the practice of his profession.

John C. Cooper received his early education in the Public Schools of Jacksonville, graduating in the first class of the Duval High School at the age of sixteen. He then, at the age of seventeen, studied law in his father's office and in January, 1882, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar in the courts in Jacksonville. He first practiced with his father under the firm style of C. P. & J. C. Cooper.

but later his brother, Charles M. Cooper, was admitted to the firm and the style changed to Cooper & Cooper. Charles M. Cooper had moved from St. Augustine, Florida, where he had been a member of the House of Representatives, and Senator from St. Johns County. He was later attorney general of the State from 1884-1888 and a Member of Congress from the then Second District of Florida from 1892-1896. He died in 1925. In 1893 Charles P. Cooper died and the firm of Cooper & Cooper was continued by C. M. Cooper and J. C. Cooper. Later J. C. Cooper and J. C. Cooper, Jr., organized the firm of J. C. Cooper & Son. Still later, Mr. H. P. Osborne, Mr. Cooper's son-in-law, was added and the style changed to Cooper, Cooper & Osborne. In 1924 the firm of Knight & Adair, composed of R. D. Knight and H. P. Adair, with Cooper, Cooper & Osborne, formed a firm under the style of Cooper, Knight, Adair, Cooper & Osborne, of which J. C. Cooper is head. (See Biographies Raymond D. Knight, Jr., Henry P. Adair and H. Plant Osborne).

John C. Cooper has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of Duval County and the State of Florida. He was a member of the School Board of Duval County from 1883-1887. In 1891 he was elected Mayor by the City Council, but declined the office. In 1887 he was one of the Board of Trustees of the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, which institution afterwards became the University of Florida. He was for many years a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and Secretary of the Committee from 1896-1900, and was a delegate to several of the State Conventions of the Democratic Party in Florida. He was also City Attorney of Jacksonville in 1909.

In 1918, upon the organization of the Jacksonville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Mr. Cooper was elected a member of the Board of Directors, which position he still holds. He was also Chairman of the Board, which office he held until 1925. During the time he was Chairman of the Board the bank was organized and the present building planned and constructed. He has also been a director in the Atlantic National Bank practically ever since its organization. From 1889 to 1900 he was Division Counsel for the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, continuing with its successor, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with its lines in Florida until 1907. He has also been Division Counsel for the Southern Railway in Florida since 1913. Mr. Cooper is also a Director of the American Trust Company. He was President of the Alumni Association of the Duval High School from 1903 to 1905 and was very active in the planning and construction of the high school building.

In military affairs Mr. Cooper was a member and officer of the Jacksonville Light Infantry from 1882 to 1886 and during the Spanish-American War took an active part in the work of aiding the soldiers encamped in Jacksonville.

He advocated before the Committees of the Legislature the passing of the first Bill providing for a State Board of Health, and was active in having it passed. Subsequent to passage of this Bill, he was the attorney and advisor for several years of this Board, and assisted in preparing the Rules and Regulations of the Board controlling the Health matters in Florida.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Florida State Bar Association, and the Jacksonville Bar Association, organized February 4, 1897, of which he was a charter member. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, and the Florida and Timuquana Country Clubs. He was a charter member of the Seminole Club, and active as a member for several years in the early history of the Florida Yacht Club.

Mr. Cooper has been married twice. First in July, 1886, to Miss Mary C. Coldwell, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, who died in 1909. To this union were born three children: J. C. Cooper, Jr., an attorney of Jacksonville associated with his father, Nancy M. (Mrs. H. P. Osborne), and Merian C. Cooper of Jacksonville and New York, an author of distinction, having written several books. His latest success are the Cinema Drama, "Chang," and the travelogue, entitled, "Grass." Merian C. Cooper was also active in the World War, distinguishing himself in aviation. He was shot down by the Germans and held in prison. After the war he helped in organizing the Polish Aviation Corps, and was captured by the Russians but escaped from Moscow Prison.

Mr. Cooper's second marriage was on March 29, 1913, to Miss Elizabeth A. Painter of East Liberty, Ohio. They are prominent in the activities of Jacksonville, and he continues to practice his profession in that city.

SAMUEL BIRDSEY HUBBARD

SAMUEL BIRDSEY HUBBARD was born in Wadesboro, North Carolina, June 13, 1833, and died in Jacksonville June 21, 1903. His father was Charles Hubbard and his mother Delia (Birdsey) Hubbard. The Hubbards were an old New England family, the first to come to America settling in Connecticut in 1650, and for centuries the family was prominent around Middletown in that State. Charles Hubbard moved to North Carolina about 1830, but remained there only four years, when he returned to his old home in Middletown, Connecticut, where Samuel Birdsey Hubbard received his early education in the private school of D. H. Chase.

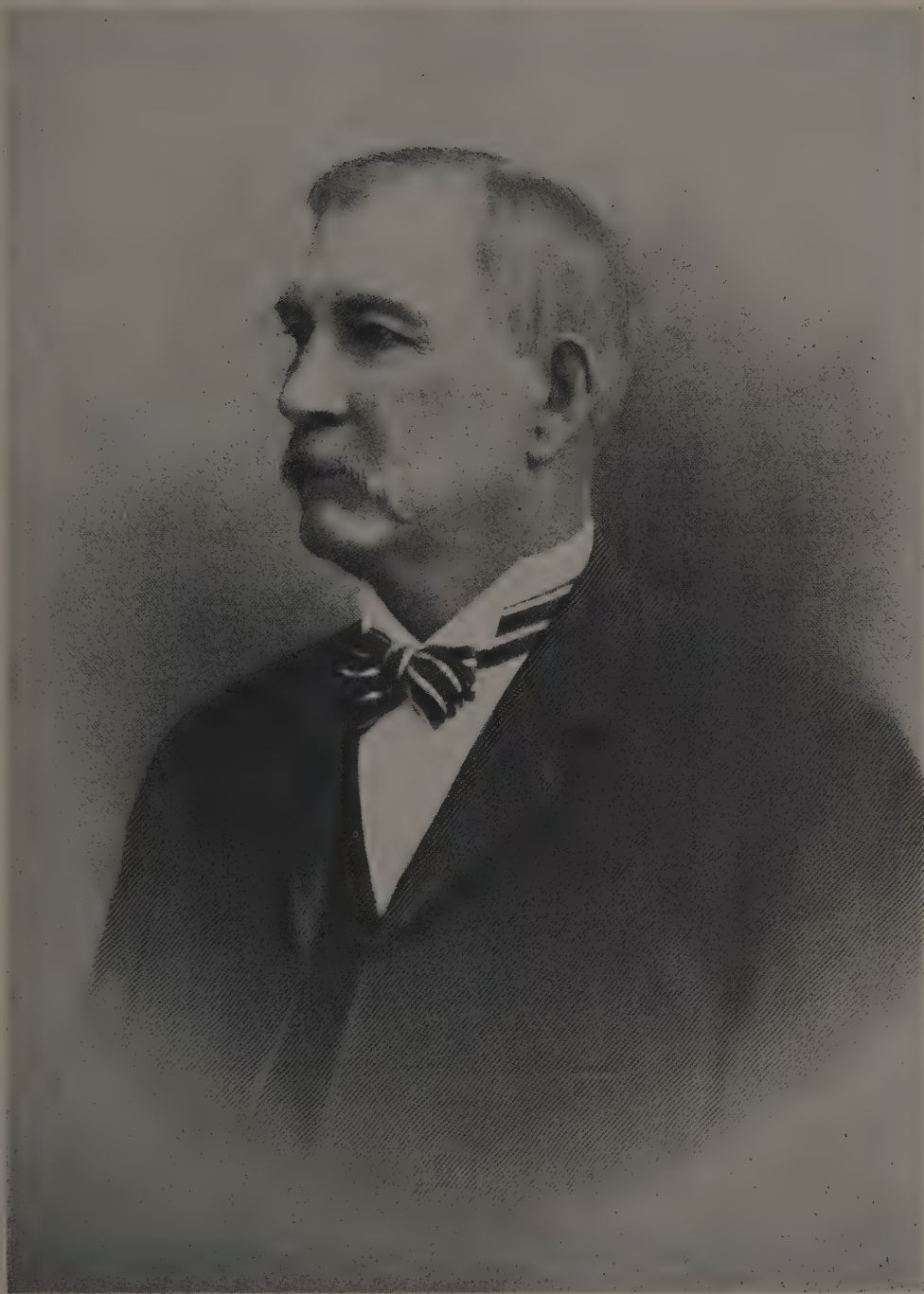
Completing his education, he went to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he began his business career, and remained there until the War Between the States, when he returned to Connecticut. At the end of the conflict he came to Florida on account of his health, which, however, he quickly recovered. He located in Jacksonville in 1866, where he founded the S. B. Hubbard Company, which under his management grew to be one of the greatest establishments of its kind in the South.

Mr. Hubbard's name was closely identified with the history of Duval County from his first arrival to the time of his death. As shown in the historical section of this book, he was one of the organizers of the Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad Company, now a part of the Florida East Coast system. He was prominently connected with the old Jacksonville Board of Trade, which was organized February 7, 1884, and afterwards became the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. For years he was chairman of its Committee on Banking, and his son, S. B. Hubbard, Jr., was afterwards prominently connected with the same organization.

In 1888 Mr. Hubbard organized the Southern Savings & Trust Company, which was reorganized into the Mercantile Exchange Bank in 1900, of which institution he was president until his death. It afterward became a part of the present Florida National Bank. He organized the Springfield Company and purchased the John R. Hogans Donation, a description of which is given on page 101 of this History. Mr. Hubbard developed the suburb of Springfield and was largely instrumental in making it the beautiful residential section which it afterwards became. He organized and was president of the Main Street Railroad Company, and was also president of the Citizens Gas Company. His untimely and sudden death interrupted one of the most useful careers in the history of Duval County, and upon the occasion of his funeral there was an outpouring of his fellow citizens, including a committee of one hundred from the Jacksonville Board of Trade, paying tribute to his memory.

In religion he was an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat. In social affairs, he was a prominent member of the Seminole Club, the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club.

On February 1, 1860, he married Miss Almyra T. Hubbard, a daughter of Asa and Sarah (Tryon) Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, and to the union were born three children who survived him, Samuel Birdsey Hubbard, Jr., (now de-



J B Hubbard

ceased), who succeeded his father as head of the S. B. Hubbard Company; Archer S. Hubbard, who has been prominently connected with the social and economic life of Duval County for many years; and one daughter, Carrie (Mrs. Camillus Saunders L'Engle), now deceased.

Archer S. Hubbard succeeded his father as president of the various corporations in which he was interested, excepting the S. B. Hubbard Company, of which Archer S. Hubbard is Vice-President, and under whose administration the Citizens Gas Company was sold to the Jacksonville Gas Company, the Mercantile Exchange Bank was sold to the Florida National Bank and the Springfield Company liquidated.

JAMES PIPER TALIAFERRO

JAMES PIPER TALIAFERRO was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, September 30, 1847. His father was Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro and his mother, Octavia Hortense (Robertson) Taliaferro. The Taliaferros are an old Virginia family, the first settler, Robert Taliaferro, coming to Virginia about 1650 and settling in Essex County of that state. Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro, the father of the subject of this biography, was a prominent physician of Orange County, Virginia.

James Piper Taliaferro received his early education in the schools of Virginia, but it was interrupted by the War Between the States, and in 1864, at the age of seventeen, he volunteered his services in the army of the Confederacy and served in the hostilities. After the close of the war he resumed his studies, and in April, 1866, came to Florida and settled at Jacksonville.

From the beginning he was actively connected with the industrial advancement of Florida, especially in the expansion incident to the building of the railroads in the 80's, which is covered in Chapter 24 of the History of Duval County. He also early became interested in the lumber business, and later in the wholesale house of the C. B. Rogers Company of Jacksonville, of which he was vice-president. (See biography Charles Buxton Rogers.) He was also president of the First National Bank of Tampa, Florida. During the days of reconstruction he was a valiant fighter in the Democratic ranks, and was for ten years a member of the State Executive Committee of that party, three years of which he was chairman. For many years he served on the State Board of Health. On April 19, 1899, he was elected by the Legislature of Florida, United States Senator, to succeed Honorable Samuel Pasco. He took his seat on March 4, 1900, and served two terms, or twelve years, until 1912, when he retired from office, returned to Jacksonville, and has not been engaged in any business since that time.

On November 15, 1871, he married Miss Millicent Jessie Hardy of Norfolk, Virginia, and to the union were born two children, Jessie Pendleton (Mrs. Archer S. Hubbard), and Anna Virginia (Mrs. Edward W. Lane). (See biography Edward Wood Lane.)

EDWARD WOOD LANE

EDWARD WOOD LANE was born at Valdosta, Georgia, June 23, 1869. His father was Remer Young Lane and his mother, Henrietta (Brinson) Lane. The Lanes were among the early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina and descendants of Sir Ralph Lane, a distinguished Admiral under Queen Elizabeth of England, who commanded a vessel sent in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh to relieve the colony on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. The great-grandfather of Edward Wood Lane was Abraham S. Lane, a Revolutionary soldier who was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1759 and died in 1849. Members of both the Lane and Brinson families settled in Georgia soon after the Revolution. Remer Young Lane, the father, was born in Emmanuel County, Georgia, November 8, 1826. In 1855 he moved to Valdosta in that State and in 1874 established the banking firm of R. Y. Lane & Company.

Edward Wood Lane received his early education in the public schools of Valdosta and later attended the University of Georgia. After completing his junior year in 1889 he returned to Valdosta and in 1891 became Cashier of the Merchants Bank, which his father had organized the year before, succeeding his brother, Mills B. Lane, who had resigned to accept a position with the Citizens & Southern Bank of Savannah, Georgia. Edward W. Lane afterwards became Vice-President of the Merchants Bank of Valdosta, and held that position until he came to Jacksonville in 1903.

In 1903 he, together with Thomas P. Denham and Fred W. Hoyt, organized the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, taking over the National Bank of the State of Florida, with which Mr. Denham was associated. At that time the institution was quartered in the old Dyal-Upchurch Building on Main and Bay Streets. In 1909 they erected the Atlantic National Bank Building on Forsyth Street and later acquired an interest in the Professional Building adjoining on Adams Street, and also built, in 1925, the Atlantic Annex, a ten-story building next to the Professional Building on Adams Street. In 1903 the institution had a capital stock of \$350,000.00 and deposits less than \$1,500,000.00. June 30, 1927, it had a capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of nearly \$3,000,000.00 and deposits of over \$40,000,000.00. There are also three allied banks: The Springfield Atlantic Bank, Main Street near 8th; The Fairfield Atlantic Bank, 8th and Talleyrand Avenues; and The Riverside Atlantic Bank, Park and Dora Streets. During the twenty-four years of the Bank's existence, Mr. Lane has been its President until January, 1928, when he resigned and became Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Mr. Lane has taken such interest in political affairs as is consistent with that of a progressive citizen and is now serving on the State Board of Control, being appointed by Governor Martin in 1926. Since the establishment of the Jacksonville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank in 1918 he has been a member of the Board of Directors and for three years a member of the Advisory Council of the

Federal Reserve Bank in Washington. He has also taken an active interest in local and civic affairs, being a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and the Civitans Club, of which he is Past President. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, Timuquana Country Club, Florida Country Club, and the Florida Yacht Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta, college fraternity, and a Mason of the York Rite. In religious organizations he is a Vestryman of St. Johns Episcopal Church.

On the 2nd day of June, 1907, he was married to Miss Anna Taliferro, daughter of Ex-United States Senator, John P. Taliferro. They have two children: J. Taliferro Lane and Edward W. Lane, Jr.

JAMES McNAIR BAKER

JAMES McNAIR BAKER was born in Roberson County, North Carolina, July 20, 1822, and died June 20, 1892. His father was Archibald Baker and his mother, Catherine (Macallum) Baker, both of Scotch descent, the families being early settlers of the Cape Fear Section of North Carolina.

He received his early education in the schools of that state, and at the age of twenty-two graduated from Davidson College, where he specialized in law. He began the practice of his profession at Lumberton, North Carolina, and it is probable that he would have remained in the Carolinas had not an attack of Typhoid Fever left him in a weakened condition and his physician advised a sojourn in Florida. He came on horseback and took up his abode at Columbus, at the head of navigation on the Suwannee River. He soon decided to make the state his permanent residence and moved to Alligator, which name he was instrumental in changing to Lake City. Here he engaged in his profession and his fame as a lawyer spread and he soon became a recognized leader of the Bar. In 1852 he was made State's Attorney for the Suwannee District, and the Whigs sent him to the National Convention in Baltimore that year. With other members of the Florida delegation, he strenuously opposed the nomination of General Winfield Scott for the presidency, for General Scott had made many enemies in Florida at the time he was in command during the Indian War. Up to 1852, Florida had been one of the doubtful states, but the nomination of General Scott turned Florida definitely against the Whig party. In 1856, Judge Baker traveled the state on horseback, making speeches in the interest of his election to Congress. After the War he joined the Democratic party and served it staunchly until his death.

Prior to the War, the subject of this sketch was elected Judge of the Suwannee District. He was opposed to secession, and in the heated political period of 1860 supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but when the state seceded he surrendered to the will of the majority. He was elected to the Confederate Senate for a short term, then re-elected for the duration of the War.

When the War was over, Senator Baker returned from Richmond and established his home in Jacksonville. Until 1871 he lived at Market and Forsyth

Streets, but that year built on Monroe Street, then the fashionable residence section of Jacksonville. For three trying years following the War, Judge Baker was an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, but resigned in 1868 and resumed private practice in Jacksonville. He earned his greatest reputation as a lawyer in the litigation that grew out of the disposition of the lands of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the bonds and other indebtedness contracted by the railroads built under the terms of the contract of 1855 creating that fund.

Judge Baker was one of the most active and influential citizens of the reconstruction period. He did much to redeem the State from the terrors of misgovernment. He served as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1876. He was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit by Governor Bloxham in 1881, and at the almost unanimous request of the members of the Bar, accepted the appointment. Governor Perry re-appointed him in 1885. He resigned because of ill health in 1890.

He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an elder in that church from the time he began his public life in Florida.

In 1859 he married Miss Fanny Gilchrist of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and to the union were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children, Susie G. (Mrs. Robert H. Jones of Atlanta, Ga.) ; Fannie B. (Mrs. John N. C. Stockton) ; Wm. H. Baker, James D. Baker, and Robert A. Baker of Jacksonville.

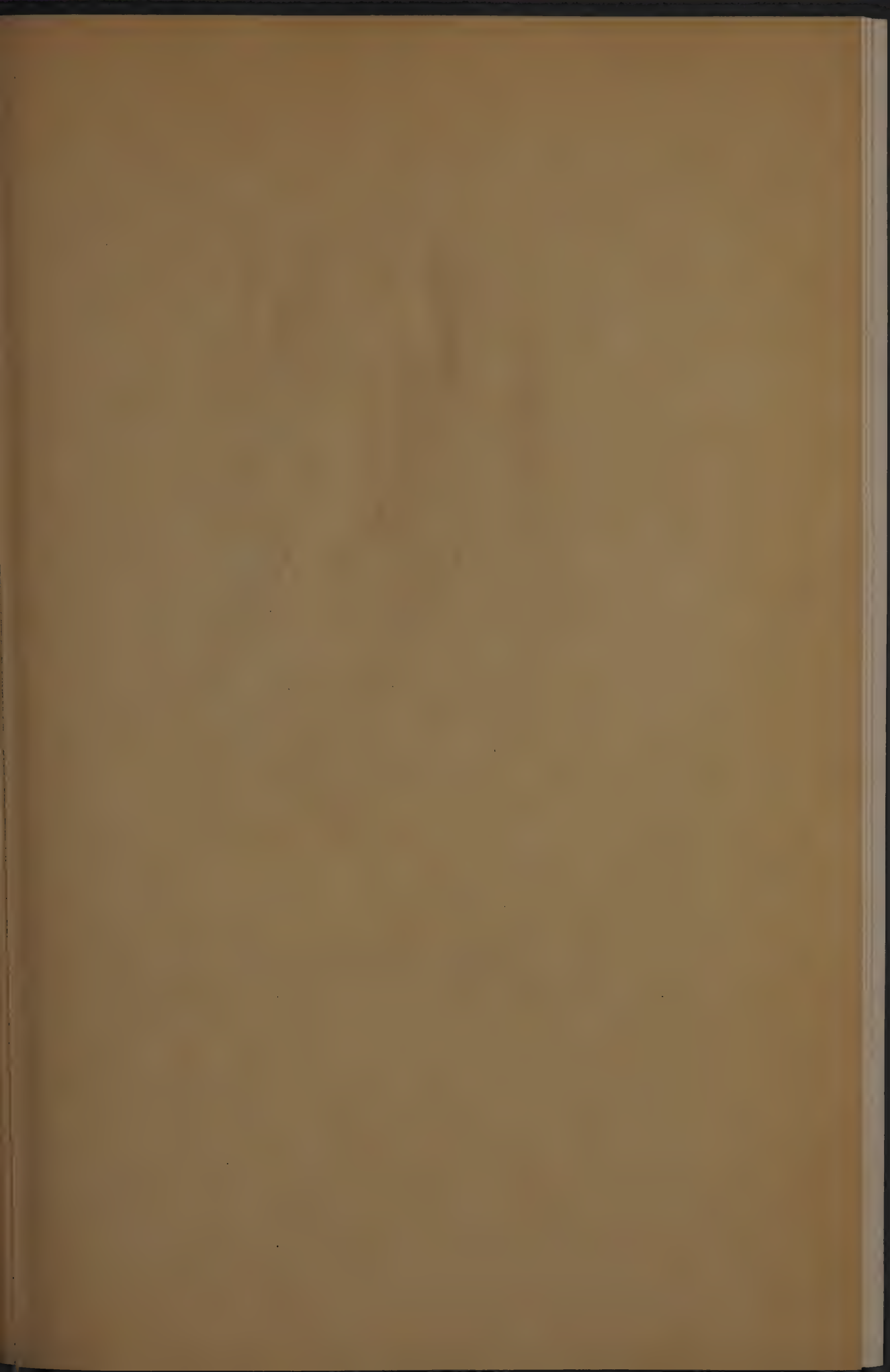
WILLIAM H. BAKER

WILLIAM H. BAKER was born in Jacksonville, Florida, March 21, 1868. His father was James McNair Baker and his mother, Fanny (Gilchrist) Baker. (See biography James McNair Baker.)

The subject of this sketch grew up in Jacksonville and attended the public schools and a private school until he went to Davidson College, North Carolina, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1888. He afterwards completed his law course at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and was admitted to the Bar in Virginia and Florida, and immediately began at once the practice of his profession in his native city, Jacksonville.

When only twenty-four years old he was elected Judge of Duval County, and was re-elected in 1896, serving on the County Bench until 1901. He has devoted most of his time to his profession and has won recognition throughout the state for his unusual ability and for his strict adherence to duty. A special honor was his appointment in 1893 to serve as one of a committee of three in establishing the Australian ballot system in Jacksonville.

Judge Baker has been active in many movements for the advancement and betterment of conditions in Jacksonville. He is president of the Children's Home Society of Florida, an institution recognized not only in Florida, but throughout the country as one of the greatest child placing agencies, and as doing one of the most excellent pieces of work in reclaiming children, rehabilitating families, and building citizens, in the United States. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, Chamber of





Joseph N. Dutton

Commerce, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. In his religious affiliation he has also followed in the footsteps of his father, being a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Baker married Miss Kate L. Graves of Louisville, Kentucky, February 12, 1895, and they have one son—James Macallum Baker, named for his grandfather.

Judge Baker is very active in the practice of his profession. He organized many years ago the law firm of Baker and Baker, which is now Baker, Baker and Rutherford, and is an active partner in the firm.

JOSEPH HARVEY DURKEE

JOSEPH HARVEY DURKEE was born at Augusta Centre, Oneida County, New York, July 16, 1837, and died August 11, 1905, in Jacksonville, Florida. His father was Samuel D. Durkee and his mother, Laura (Hurd) Durkee. The Durkees are of English descent and settled in Massachusetts in 1640. Benjamin D. Durkee, the great-grandfather of Joseph Harvey Durkee, moved to New York State and made his home on the border of the Sixth Nation of Indians, which homestead is still owned by the family. The Hurd family were also old settlers of Oneida County, where Laura Hurd was born.

Joseph Harvey Durkee was reared on his father's plantation and obtained his early education in the common schools of Oneida County, later entering Hamilton College, from which institution he graduated in 1861. It was just at the outbreak of the War Between the States and he enlisted in the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, known as "Garrad's Zouaves." At the organization of this company he was made second lieutenant, and later promoted to the rank of captain.

At the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. His arm was amputated by Dr. Todd, a surgeon in the Confederate Army, who was a brother of Mary Todd Lincoln, the wife of President Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after he was exchanged, and Dr. Todd sent a message by Captain Durkee to his sister, the wife of the President of the United States, but added "you needn't mention me to her husband." Captain Durkee then became associated with the War Department and was detailed in charge of paroled prisoners at Annapolis, Maryland. In November, following, he was appointed inspector-general of the Third Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, and continued in active duty until May, 1864, when after the battle of Spottsylvania he was compelled to ask for relief from field service on account of trouble from his old wounds. He then joined the Veteran Reserve Corps with the rank of captain, and was on duty in Washington at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, being the first to carry the news of the tragedy to the War Department and have the Reserves called out. He was appointed one of the bodyguard to escort the body of the President to Springfield, Illinois, and was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor.

After the war, Captain Durkee continued in the service and in December, 1865, was sent to Florida and commanded the troops around Gainesville, and was

made disbursing officer of the Freedman's Bureau. In January, 1868, he resigned and retired from the army.

Being favorably impressed with the climate and surroundings in Florida, he located in Jacksonville, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed sheriff of Duval County and held that office two years. Later he was elected to the Florida State Senate for two terms. (See historical index.) Before the close of the second term he resigned to become United States Marshal for the northern district of Florida, which position he held until 1885, when he resigned to accept the office of Master of Chancery of the United States Courts.

Chapter twenty-four of the History of Duval County, covering the development of railroads and steamboat transportation, prominently mentions Major Durkee, who was connected with various railroads in Duval County. He was appointed receiver for the Florida Central Railroad in 1876, and was also receiver of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway for six years.

Major Durkee was appointed by Governor Mitchell as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County, and was largely instrumental in conducting the financial affairs of the county during his term of office, during which time a large indebtedness of the county was fully paid and discharged.

He was largely instrumental in advancing the improvements made by the United States Government at the mouth of the St. Johns River and in the River up to the City of Jacksonville. He frequently appeared before the Committees of Congress for the purpose of obtaining appropriations for this work.

He was ever ready to give of his time and money for any public enterprise or improvement affecting the welfare of the City of Jacksonville and the County of Duval, and was always actively connected with its social, business, and political life. For many years he was president of the Seminole Club, President of the Jacksonville Loan & Insurance Company from its organization in 1889 to his death, and a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

On November 2, 1869, he married Mrs. Cordelia Lee (Wilcox) Everson, who died March 15, 1927, and to the union were born two children: Jay Harvey Durkee, who became a prominent physician of Jacksonville, but at the present time is retired from active practice; and Ralph, who was drowned in the St. Johns River at the age of thirteen.

Dr. Jay Harvey Durkee was born September 18, 1870, in Maryland, graduating from Hamilton College, New York, in 1892 with the degree of A. B., which institution conferred the degree of A. M. in 1895. In the same year he received the degree of M. D. from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for two years thereafter he was assistant gynecologist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and in February, 1898, he began the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

On November 18, 1897, he married Miss Sarah A. Allison, of Stony Point, New York, and to the union was born three daughters and two sons: Cordelia Allison (Mrs. Lawrence Kit Tucker) of Jacksonville; Margaret Regina; Allison; Joseph Harvey; and Brewster Jay.

JUDGE ROBERT BURNS ARCHIBALD

JUDGE ROBERT BURNS ARCHIBALD was born at Alva, Scotland on July 15, 1842. His father was William A. and his mother, Mary (Stupart) Archibald. He is descended on both sides from old Scotch families. In 1850, when he was eight years old, his father and mother moved to America. The family first located in Lansinburg, New York, where they remained for one year and where William A. Archibald was engaged in merchandising. In 1852 the family moved to Rockford, Illinois, where Robert Burns Archibald received his early education, graduating from Rockford High School, and in 1859 began teaching school, which he taught for two years, or until 1861, when upon the out-break of the War Between the States he volunteered his services to the Union Army, joining the 74th Illinois Regiment and as a private was promoted to Captain of his company. After the termination of the conflict he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in law, being admitted to the bar in Freeport, Illinois in 1868. In 1869 he came to Duval County, Florida and formed a partnership with Colonel Horatio Bisbee in the practise of his profession. From the beginning Mr. Archibald took a prominent part in the civic, social and political activities of Duval County and after a residence of only three years he was in 1872 elected alderman in the city of Jacksonville and held this position for one year when in 1873 he resigned and was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial Court of Florida, which embraced Duval and adjacent counties. He served in this capacity for two terms and history shows that his opinions and decisions were uniformly upheld by the higher courts. He was appointed during the Republican administration and was universally popular among the Democrats. Later he became a member of the City Council of Jacksonville and was responsible for many progressive steps and permanent improvements including the building of a bulk-head along the St. Johns River, building and improvements of streets and the establishment of parkways. He was a member of the Board of Bond Trustees which initiated the movement for deepening the St. Johns Harbor and was a member of the Board of County Commissioners and its chairman for several terms.

Judge Archibald is prominent in the history of Duval County as a member and President of the Board of Trade and of its River and Harbor Committee, which formulated plans to increase harbor facilities. With Mr. W. W. Cummer, Captain Garner and others, he took an active part in the selection of the first construction of the road to Atlantic Beach. In the early days of Jacksonville he was keenly interested in education and was a trustee of the Stanton School. He was also active in charitable work. He was prominent in finances and one of the earliest friends of the W. C. T. U. and was for years a member of the Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital.

Judge Archibald married, his first wife, Elizabeth Goodhue, September, 1871, to which union was born one child, a son, William Archibald, now living in Jacksonville. Mrs. Archibald lived only a few years. His second wife was Miss Kate Hastings Allen, a cousin of his former wife. In 1902 Judge Archibald married Mary A. Starkweather M. S. of Norwich, Connecticut, who for several years was a practicing physician in New London, Connecticut.

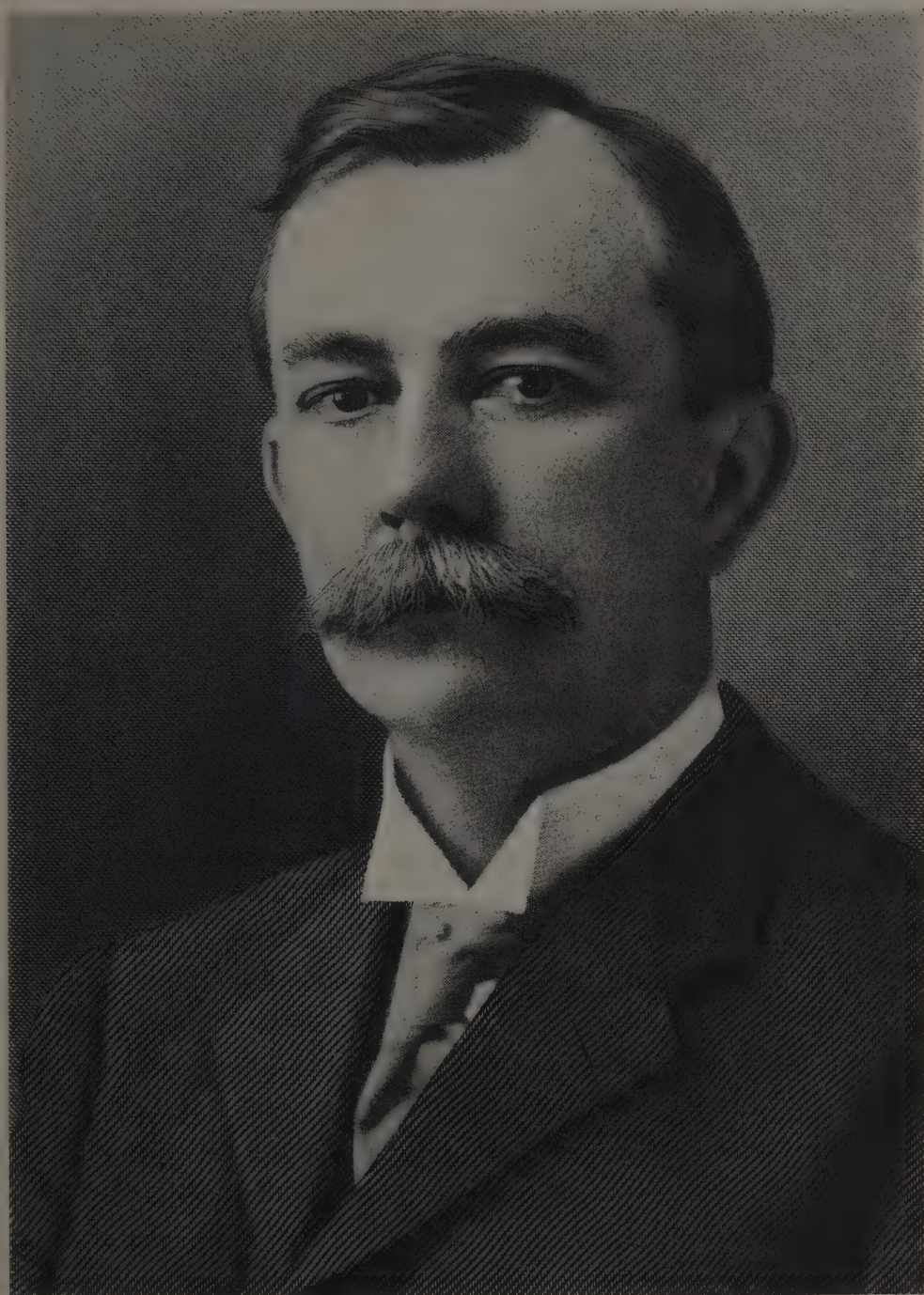
Judge Archibald passed away on March 27, 1928.

RAYMOND DEMERE KNIGHT, SR

RAYMOND DEMERE KNIGHT, SR., was born in White Springs, Hamilton County, Florida, November 11, 1857, and died November 21, 1908. His father was Dr. Albion Williamson Knight and his mother, Caroline (Demere) Knight. Dr. Albion Williamson Knight was a native of Brunswick, Maine, where the family were old settlers in Colonial days. He moved to Georgia about 1840 and married Miss Caroline Demere, a native of that state, and about 1850 they moved to White Springs, Florida. The family has been prominent in the history of Florida and Georgia. Dr. Knight was for twelve years City Health Officer of Jacksonville. Arthur M. Knight, a brother of Raymond Demere Knight, Sr., was at one time Mayor of Waycross, Ga., and a leading banker of that town. A double first cousin, Rev. Albion Williamson Knight, was an Episcopal Bishop of Cuba. Raymond Demere, a paternal ancestor, came to Georgia with Oglethorpe and served as captain in his army.

Raymond Demere Knight, Sr., received his early education in the schools of White Springs, but in 1870, at the age of 13, his family moved to Jacksonville, where he attended St. Johns Parish School. At fifteen years of age he left that school and obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store. He continued in this position until 1879 when he engaged in business for himself, forming a partnership with F. W. Mumby and John N. C. Stockton, under the firm name of F. W. Mumby & Company, dealers in house furnishing goods. In 1881 the firm name was changed to Mumby, Stockton & Knight, which style continued until 1889 when it became Raymond D. Knight & Company. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the name of Raymond D. Knight Co., and continued to do a thriving business in his own name, which was succeeded several years later by the Knight Crockery Company, one of the strongest concerns in the city at that time.

In addition to the building up of a large business on his own account, he was engaged in other activities. He was Vice-President and Director of the National Bank of the State of Florida, President and Director of the Citizens' Investment Company, second Vice-President and Director Jacksonville Loan and Improvement Company, Director in the Florida Investment and Savings Bank, and a Director in the High Springs Phosphate Company. Mr. Knight was an ardent member of St. Johns Episcopal Church and took a prominent part in the affairs of the Parish. He was elected Vestryman in 1883 and served in that capacity continuously for twenty-six years, with the exception of one year, until his death. For several years he was Treasurer of the Parish, and for twenty years served continuously as Treasurer of the Diocese of Florida. He was also Treasurer of the Trustees of the University of the South, located at Sewanee, Tenn., and a member of the Finance Committee as well as the Executive Board of the Diocese and Treasurer of the Board of Missions. After St. Johns Church was



Yours Very truly
Raymond D Knight

burned in 1901, he served as a member of the Building Committee for six years, when in 1907 he was discharged after the completion of the edifice.

In municipal affairs of the city of Jacksonville he was always prominent. He was first appointed Alderman by Governor Fleming in 1889 and served for two years. He was also a leader in the Council Chamber, and during the Spanish-American War was Mayor of the city and also for many years a member of the Board of Public Works. During the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1888 he steadfastly served and was Secretary of the Finance Committee for raising funds. Bishop Albion Williamson Knight, his cousin, is also mentioned prominently in the relief work during this epidemic. Afterwards, upon the adoption of a new charter in 1893, he was a member of the committee on Finance and Sanitation, and was for ten years on the Board of Health, two years of which he was President.

In social organizations he was a member of the Seminole Club, the Jacksonville Wheelmen, and the Church Club. In fraternal organizations he was a member of the W. O. W. and the Fraternal Union of America.

On November 2, 1882, at Jacksonville, Florida, he was married to Miss Kate Varina Telfair. To the union were born four children, all living: Raymond D. Knight, attorney of Jacksonville (See his biography); Telfair Knight, of Miami, Florida; Albion W. Knight, attorney of Jacksonville (See his biography); and Kate Varina Knight (Mrs. W. M. Mason, Jr., of Jacksonville).

RAYMOND DEMERE KNIGHT, JR.

RAYMOND DEMERE KNIGHT, JR., was born in Jacksonville, Florida, August 11, 1883. His father was Raymond D. Knight, Sr., and his mother, Kate Varina (Telfair) Knight. Raymond Demere Knight, Jr., is not only a Floridian by birth, but the son of a Floridian, his father having been born at White Springs, Florida, and moved to Jacksonville when six years of age. (For paternal genealogy see biography of Raymond Demere Knight, Sr.)

The Telfairs, his mother's family, were originally from North Carolina. Kate Varina Telfair Knight was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Telfair of Washington, in that State, and her aunt, Julia Telfair, married Colonel William T. Stockton, the ancestor of several prominent citizens of Duval County. (See Biography Colonel William T. Stockton). Her mother, the maternal grandmother of Raymond Demere Knight, was a Borden, related to the family who were the founders of the "Eagle Brand Milk."

Raymond Demere Knight received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including high school, after which he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and upon completing his academic and collegiate courses he began the study of law and received his LL. B. degree in 1906. In the same year of his graduation he returned to Jacksonville and began the practice of his profession in the law office of Duncan U. Fletcher, but in his own name. He continued alone for five years when in 1911 he formed the partner-

ship with H. P. Adair under the style of Knight & Adair. They continued together under that style until 1925 when they consolidated with the firm of Cooper, Cooper & Osborne under the firm name of Cooper, Knight, Adair, Cooper & Osborne, which style continues. Including the partners, limited partners, and clerks, there are nineteen lawyers connected with the firm. (See Biographies John C. Cooper, Henry P. Adair and H. Plant Osborne.)

While Mr. Knight has given close attention to the practice of law, he has taken considerable interest in the development of real estate in Duval County and is connected with several important concerns in that line, among which is the New Riverside Company, of which he is President, and the Avondale Company, of which he is Vice-President, both successful real estate development corporations. He is also Vice-President of the Downing Company, Inc. of Brunswick, Georgia, said to be the largest naval stores factors in the world. He is also a director of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville and several other local corporations.

During the World War Mr. Knight attended the Field Artillery Camp Officers Training School in Louisville, Kentucky, but the war ended before he received his commission.

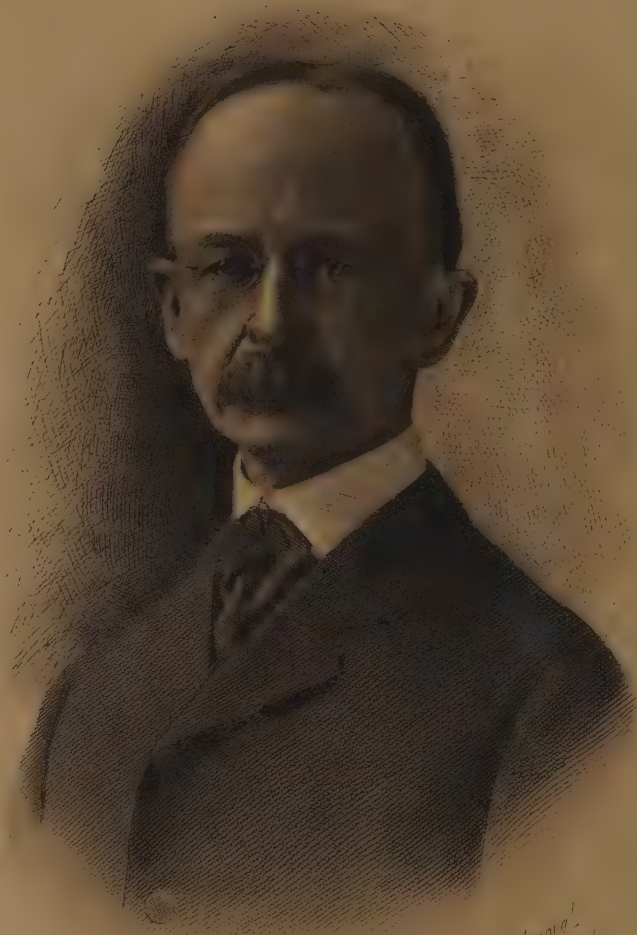
Mr. Knight has always taken an active interest in the progress of Jacksonville and among civic organizations he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civitan Club. In social organizations he is a member of the Timuquana Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club, of which he was at one time Treasurer. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha, college fraternity. In religious activities he is a member of the Church of the Good Shephard (Episcopal). He was at one time Senior Warden, and is now a member of the Vestry of that church, and is a member of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Florida; Secretary of the Executive Board and Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Diocese.

On the 17th day of September, 1913, he was married to Miss Madeleine Downing of Brunswick, Georgia. They have one child, Raymond D. Knight, 3rd.

ALBION WILLIAMSON KNIGHT

ALBION WILLIAMSON KNIGHT was born at Jacksonville on October 4, 1891. His father was Raymond Demere Knight and his mother was Kate Varina (Telfair) Knight. (For paternal genealogy see biography of Raymond D. Knight, Sr.) He is a brother of Raymond Demere Knight, Jr., a prominent attorney of Jacksonville. (See his biography for maternal genealogy.) Albion Williamson Knight received his early education in the public schools of Duval County and later attended Sewanee Military Academy for four years, after which he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, graduating there in 1912 with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1914 he graduated from the University of Florida with a degree of Bachelor of Law. After having been admitted to the Florida Bar he entered the office of Knight & Adair, of which firm his brother, Raymond Demere Knight, Jr., was a member. In 1917 he became a partner in





D. G. Buchler

the firm without change in the firm name, and remained with it until 1924 when he formed a partnership with another brother, Telfair Knight, under the firm name of Telfair Knight and Albion W. Knight, continuing this association until July, 1925, when he formed a partnership with Robinson W. Frazier, which continues at this time. During the World War Mr. Knight was a member of the Draft Board and also of the Home Guards, the activities of which are mentioned in the History of Duval County. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, of which he was President for one year, also a member of the Florida State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Of civic organizations he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Believers in Jacksonville. In social affiliations, a member of the Florida Yacht Club; San Jose Country Club, of which he was the first President; and Ye Mystic Revellers; in fraternal affiliations, the Kappa Alpha college fraternity and the Phi Kappa Phi, Honorary Scholarship fraternity. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

On January 14, 1915, he was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Anna Marion Russell, daughter of Judge David A. Russell of the Georgia Judiciary, and to the union were born five children: Marion Russell; Anne Seymour; Catherine Varina; Albion Williamson Knight, Jr.; Elizabeth Woolston.

DANIEL GRIFFITH AMBLER

DANIEL GRIFFITH AMBLER, late of Jacksonville, was born at Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence River, July 15, 1842, and died August 21, 1916.

His father was Doctor Daniel C. Ambler and his mother was Lura Adelaide Moss, daughter of Joseph Moss of New Berlin, New York.

In 1847 Daniel Griffith's parents became residents of Jacksonville, and thus it happened that he was a citizen of Florida.

In 1861 Daniel G. Ambler was a student at Yale College when the outbreak of war summoned him back to Florida. He joined the 2nd Florida Cavalry, Captain J. J. Dickison commanding, and served with that regiment throughout the war.

In 1870 Mr. Ambler engaged in the banking business in Jacksonville under the name of Ambler's Bank. This bank was well conducted and was one of the few banks of the South-East which weathered the panic of 1873.

Twelve years later, John N. C. Stockton and John L. Marvin became partners with Mr. Ambler in this banking business, which was afterwards conducted under the name of Ambler, Marvin and Stockton until liquidated by mutual consent. (See Biographies John Linton Marvin and John N. C. Stockton.)

In 1882 this firm established The Bank of Tampa, the first bank to be opened in that city. A few years later, D. G. Ambler, James P. Taliaferro, and T. C. Taliaferro took over the Bank of Tampa and merged it into the First National Bank of Tampa. Mr. Ambler was from time to time President of this bank, and

was a member of its Board of Directors from its organization till the time of his death.

About 1885 Mr. Ambler assisted in the organization of The National Bank of The State of Florida at Jacksonville, and was for many years its President.

The subject of this sketch rendered a great service to his State by establishing a number of sound and progressive banks, and by keeping them sound.

He engaged, besides, in other things, to which his active and enterprising mind attracted him. He was one of the builders of the first railroad between the St. Johns River and St. Augustine, Florida, and of the railroad between Jacksonville and Palatka. In association with other prominent men, he actively engaged for many years in furnishing a great part of the logs that supplied the saw-mills of Jacksonville. He was the President of The Atlantic Lumber Company, which built the Archer branch and Starke branch of The Seaboard Airline Railway, and which were afterwards purchased from The Atlantic Lumber Company by The Seaboard.

Probably the undertaking which chiefly interested Mr. Ambler was the plan for the deepening of the St. Johns River. On the initiative of Dr. A. S. Baldwin, Mr. Ambler was one of those who brought Captain Eads to Jacksonville in 1878 and secured from him the plan for constructing jetties at the mouth of the St. Johns River, a plan afterwards adopted by the Board of Engineers and which finally resulted in securing a thirty-foot channel from the bar to Jacksonville, as against a previous depth of nine feet. While Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, Mr. Ambler worked constantly for the deepening and improvement of the St. Johns River.

It was largely through his efforts that in 1891 Duval County was bonded for \$300,000 to construct an adequate ship channel around Dame's Point. This was the act which showed Jacksonville's supreme faith in her right to be a deep water port, an act which induced Congress to appropriate the money needed for the deepening of the river.

As a practical banker, Mr. Ambler understood the fallacy of *fiat* money, and so naturally supported the Cleveland or Gold Democratic ticket in the monetary crisis of 1896. He was at that time the candidate of the Gold Democrats for Congress in the Jacksonville District against Robert W. Davis, the organization candidate, who was elected.

Mr. Ambler was a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and for many years a Vestryman of St. Johns Episcopal Church.

In 1868 he married Clarissa Butler Coventry of Utica, New York, daughter of Dr. Charles B. Coventry and Clarissa Tylee (Butler) Coventry, who became closely identified with the social life of Jacksonville, a moving spirit in the activities of St. Luke's Hospital, one of the founders of the Florida Chapter of The Colonial Dames, and of The Daughters of The American Revolution. Mrs. Ambler died in 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambler had one child, Lura Moss Ambler, now Mrs. Richard H. Liggett, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ambler was buried at Litchfield, Conn., and on August 24, 1916, there appeared an editorial in the Florida Times-Union, written by Judge Benjamin Harrison, which graphically presents his greatest achievement and contribution to Duval history. Judge Harrison says, "When Jacksonville was yet but a country town, he labored and planned to make her the railroad center she became. When others doubted, he saw her as a salt water port, and began to dig that ships as well as railroads might contribute to her future. He spent his money to secure the data, and with the reports in hand he prophesied of the day when cheap power would be given her factories and call the consumers of all America to her service. Other communities may have boasted of such friends, but these be not many in any land, and Jacksonville should appreciate his character and his services, lest she be found unworthy of them."

JOHN LINTON MARVIN

JOHN LINTON MARVIN was born at Monticello, Florida, February 20, 1854. His father was Joseph Manning Marvin, and his mother, Mary Louise (Linton) Marvin. His grandfather, Aaron, son of Ichabod Marvin, was born in Wilton Parish, Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1778, and moved to South Carolina about 1807. The Marvins are of English ancestry. The first member to settle in America was Matthew Marvin, who came to New England in 1635, though a member of the family came with Sir Walter Raleigh's colony under Ralph Lane to North Carolina in 1585, but returned to England. The Marvins have been residents of Florida for nearly a century, Aaron Marvin, his grandfather, coming to Florida about 1830 and living first at Newport and afterwards at Monticello.

John Linton Marvin received his early education in the public schools of Monticello, Florida. In 1872 he came to Duval County and remained in Jacksonville six months, when he left, but returned in 1874 and has lived there continuously since that time. In that year he began as a runner in Ambler's Bank, and by gradual promotion became Cashier. Later, Mr. Ambler admitted Mr. Marvin and Mr. John N. C. Stockton as partners. (See biography John N. C. Stockton.) Mr. Marvin was one of the organizers of the National Bank of the State of Florida, which was afterwards taken over by the Atlantic National Bank. He has always taken an active interest in the civic and economic advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County, and his name has always been prominently connected with banking interests in the city.

At one time he served as treasurer of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and was also a member of the Board of Governors of the old Jacksonville Board of Trade.

WILLIAM EDWARD SCULL

WILLIAM EDWARD SCULL was born in Dent, Ohio, October 9, 1858, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1927. His father was Enoch Hildreth Scull and his mother Angelina (Downing) Scull. On both sides of his family he is of English lineage. The Sculls came to New Jersey in the Colonial days and later emigrated to Ohio. William E. Scull's great-grandfather was the first to come down the Ohio River in a small boat, and both his father and grandfather are natives of that State. The Downings, his mother's family, were from Kentucky.

William E. Scull was six months of age when his father died, and his mother later married James Beatty who came to Florida in 1872 and purchased twenty acres in what is now the Riverside section of Jacksonville. Here he began to experiment in trucking and two years later planted a few strawberries. The business was such a success that the following year he sold strawberry plants to his neighbors in Riverside as well as others throughout the entire state of Florida, and soon Mr. Beatty was known as the "Strawberry King" and was the founder of the strawberry interests in Florida.

W. E. Scull arrived in Florida in 1872 at the age of fifteen years, and had previously received his education at Madison, Indiana, which he continued after



John Linton Marvin

coming to Duval County and at the same time working on his step-father's farm. In 1884 he moved to what is now Jacksonville Beach and built the first house, and also established the first post office there under the name of "Ruby", his wife, Mrs. Eleanor (Kennedy) Scull being postmistress. The house that they built still stands and is located near Bussey's Hotel. The following year, 1885, the Jacksonville and Atlantic Railroad was built and the name "Ruby" was changed to Pablo Beach and the post office moved to the new palatial hotel called Murray Hall and Mr. French became postmaster.

Mr. Scull was by profession an engineer and surveyor and was engaged in that business in Duval County.

In 1879 he married Miss Eleanor Kennedy, whose father was David H. Kennedy who came to Jacksonville from Indiana in 1875 and was for several years a surveyor in Duval County. He died in 1893.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scull were born six children, Ruby (Mrs. Royal Searby of Wanblee, S. D.), Bessie (Mrs. C. R. Ellington of Jacksonville), W. E. Scull, Jr., Passenger and freight agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Wilmington, North Carolina; Eleanor and Marguerite, now residing with their mother in Jacksonville, and David Hildreth, born March 23, 1899, and died April 15, 1900.

JAMES WADSWORTH SPRATT

JAMES WADSWORTH SPRATT was born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 28, 1867. His father was Leonidas W. Spratt and his mother, Mary Ann (Wadsworth) Spratt. On both sides of the family his ancestry can be traced back to the Revolutionary War.

James Wadsworth Spratt received his early education in the public schools of South Carolina and came to Duval County with his parents in 1875, where he has since resided. He attended the Duval High School and later entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where he received degrees of B. A. and B. Lt. in 1888. From 1889 to 1897, he held the position of teller in the National Bank of Florida and the National Bank of Jacksonville (now the Barnett National Bank). In 1897, he was elected Treasurer of the City of Jacksonville, from which position he resigned in 1899 to accept that of Secretary and Actuary of the Florida Abstract and Title Security Company. During the great fire in 1901, he managed to save the records of the Abstract Company which, as a result of the destruction of the public records of Duval County, became the only extant records of the County, thus enabling transfers of real estate to go forward without interruption. Otherwise the transfer of real property after the fire would have been very much delayed and obstructed, thereby resulting in delay in the rebuilding of the city.

Soon after the outbreak of the World War, on May 19, 1917, he enrolled as Ensign in the Navy, being assigned position as Supply Officer of U. S. S. Kittery, and later as Officer in Charge of Receiving Department of the Brooklyn Navy

Yard and of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant, U. S. N.

In social organizations in Duval County, he is a member and has held the office of Secretary of the Seminole Club, is also a member of the Florida Country Club of which he has been President and is a member of the Timuquana Country Club. He is also a member of the University Club of New York City and the Engadine Golf Club of St. Moritz. His fraternal affiliations are: the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity, Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 12, Damascus Commandery Knights Templar, and Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On April 4, 1894, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Ella May Bishop and to the union were born two children, James Bishop Spratt and Margaret Spratt (Mrs. J. Glover Taylor).

JACOB ELIAS COHEN

JACOB ELIAS COHEN was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 1, 1862, and died in Jacksonville May 31, 1927. When a small boy he came to New York with his father and mother. There, he received his early education in the city public schools and at the age of fourteen came from New York to Jacksonville alone for the purpose of joining his brother, Samuel Cohen, who had established a store in 1867. Immediately upon his arrival in 1877 he began to work for his brother in a building owned by Dr. A. S. Baldwin on Bay Street. The business at first was a small one, but it rapidly increased and they later moved into the Gardner Building on Bay Street. He had already become a partner with his brother, Samuel. With keen foresight he saw the possibilities, and as Jacksonville developed he developed with it. He introduced many innovations which were unknown at that time. He is said to have been the first one to put the "sale" price on merchandise in Florida, and was the first to introduce the custom of using pennies to give the exact change, it being the custom previous to that time to make all payments in multiples of five cents. He went still further and established the principle of refunding money if the customer was not satisfied with the purchase. In other words, he anticipated the future by introducing the principle of service early in his career, and the result is the successful business done by Cohen Brothers Department Store, which is now the largest in the city of Jacksonville, if not in the state of Florida.

He was the last of the four brothers, Samuel, Morris, Jacob, and Julius Cohen, founders of the business. He was a live public citizen, straightforward in his dealings, farsighted in business acumen, and a firm believer in his home town. After the fire of 1901 he was a member of the Relief Committee of the city, and gave practically all his time until order had come out of chaos, which the conflagration had caused. He also took a deep interest in charity which he practiced without ostentation. One matter in which he was especially interested was his desire that

all streets in the city should be made wider, from Bay to Orange and from Washington to Broad.

He was a director in the Florida State Fair, President of St. James Realty and Department Store, a member of the Independent Order of B'nae Brith, a member of the Norwood Golf Club of Deal, N. J., and the Hyde Park Country Club of Jacksonville. His hobby was golf.

He was married to Miss Hattie Halle from Memphis, Tenn., in Jacksonville on March 15, 1889, and to the union were born four children, Rae (Mrs. P. W. Zacharias) of Jacksonville, Minna (Mrs. Robert L. Seitner) of Jacksonville, Halle, and Edna Cohen.

JOHN G. CHRISTOPHER

JOHN G. CHRISTOPHER was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 4, 1855. His father was John Christopher and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Haywood) Christopher. The Christophers are of Holland-Dutch ancestry, the first member who came to America settling in Staten Island, N. Y. John Christopher, Sr., moved to St. Louis where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business until his death in 1864. His mother's family, the Haywoods, were also old settlers of New York. John G. Christopher, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the schools of St. Louis and upon the death of his father in 1864, went with his mother to Yonkers, New York, where he continued his education in the schools of that state, graduating from the High School at the age of 15. He continued his education, preparing for Yale University, but instead sailed for Europe in 1872, studying in England and on the Continent. Returning to America he obtained a position with a wholesale grocery house in New York City, where he remained for three years. In 1877 he came to Jacksonville and embarked in the wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, W. S. Wightman, under the firm name of Wightman & Christopher, being the first wholesale grocery house in Florida. He continued this business for ten years, withdrawing in 1887. In 1884 he built the Murray Hall Hotel at Pablo Beach, a full account of which is given in the History of Duval County (see Historical Index).

Mr. Christopher was one of the pioneer developers of transportation on the St. Johns River. For many years he owned and operated a line of steamers, one of his boats being the "Queen", which was one of the largest that plied upon the river up to that time. He was also the first to build an electric light plant in Jacksonville. In the early 90s he extended his operations and organized a Merchants Steamship Company of Florida, engaging in the coastwise trade. The steamship "John G. Christopher" made regular trips from Jacksonville to New York until the freeze of 1895 cut off the transportation of fruits, the principal business. Another line of vessels was the "Squire" line of schooners, which he operated for several years between New York and Jacksonville, and the Baltimore and Jacksonville Packet Line, which prospered for many years. In 1896 he initiated a business which has developed into one of the largest machinery and mill supply houses in the Southeast, now being conducted as the J. G. Christopher

Company. He also organized the Seminole Cypress Lumber Company, one of the largest of its kind in Florida.

In addition to his manifold business interests, Mr. Christopher has also been closely identified with the progress and development of Jacksonville and Duval County. He was one of the instigators of the movement to bring Captain Eades, of Mississippi Levee fame, to Jacksonville for the purpose of deepening the St. Johns harbor, and also attended many meetings of the Rivers and Harbor meetings of Congress, which resulted in the larger appropriation from the United States Government, a full account of which is given in the History of Duval County.

In civic organizations Mr. Christopher was prominent in founding the Jacksonville Board of Trade, afterwards the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been a member for many years. He is also one of the earliest members of the Seminole Club and was the first President of the Florida Country Club. From its organization he was a director of the National Bank of Jacksonville and is now a director of the Barnett National Bank. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Johns Church of Jacksonville. On January 21, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Morton Bowers of Yonkers, New York, who died July 2, 1879. On October 3, 1882, he was married to Miss Henrietta Shoemaker of Cleveland, Ohio, who died June 1, 1922. His present wife is Anna Lovering Christopher of Claremont, N. H. He has no children.

ROBERT A. MICKLER

ROBERT A. MICKLER was born in the oldest house at St. Augustine on May 10, 1848. His father was Jacob Mickler and his mother Manuala (Mier) Mickler. Jacob Mickler was born in St. Mary's, Georgia, to which place his great-grandfather came before the Revolution. The family is of German extraction. Jacob Mickler at the age of twenty-five years left St. Mary's, Georgia and came to St. Augustine, Florida. Manuala Mier's father was Antonio Mier a descendant of one of the original Spanish families who came to St. Augustine in the early days of that ancient city. Robert A. Mickler's maternal grandfather was Ignatius Ortagus, who came from the Island of Minorca with Dr. Andrew Turnbull's colony in 1767.

Robert A. Mickler received his early education in the schools of St. Augustine, and for one year attended the Christian Brothers School. His education was interrupted by the out-break of the War Between the States. At the age of fifteen he entered the Confederate Army. His activities were entirely in Florida, and at this early age he was used by the Confederate leaders as an outlook, who notified the settlers of the approach of the Union forces. He tells of many times when he has ridden all night, like Paul Revere, notifying the neighborhood of the approach of the enemy. In 1863 he joined Captain N. A. Hull's Home Guard Company, which was engaged in conscripting and hunting deserters. Mr. Mickler tells of coming to Jacksonville during the war, and with his brother on the same horse, swimming across the St. Johns River in order to escape the Union forces.

Mr. Mickler first came to Duval County in 1858, but after the war returned to St. Augustine and in 1876 moved to Mayport, where he worked for Marcus

Conant in building the jetties at the mouth of the St. Johns River that year (See biography of Marcus Conant). In 1885 upon the building of the railroad between Jacksonville and Mayport he became conductor on that line and retained that position for about one year. For twelve years, from 1887 to 1899 he was pilot commissioner of Mayport and Jacksonville. Mr. Mickler is now, and has been for many years, engaged in the business of supplying Florida palm leaves to the northern market, which are principally used for decorations on Palm Sunday.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic. On May 8, 1878 he was married at Mayport to Elizabeth Floyd, daughter of Andrew Floyd and a descendant of Andrew Dewees, to whom was granted by the Spanish Government, all the lands contiguous to Mayport (See historical index). To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mickler were born three children: (1) Joseph J. Mickler, a pilot on the St. Johns Bar, who has one daughter, Maud; (2) Andrew Vincent, who died at the age of sixteen years; (3) Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. George W. Ortagus), who has five children, (A) Mary Agnes (Mrs. Kirby Hobbs); (B) George, who has one son, Robert George; (C) Claire (Sister Marie De Lourdes of St. Joseph's Academy, Miami, Florida); (D) Loraine and (E) Doris.

ALEXANDER RAY

ALEXANDER RAY, for eighteen years Treasurer of the City of Jacksonville, was born at Watertown, New York, August 30, 1854. His father was Jacob Ray, and his mother Margaret (Sauer) Ray. On his father's side he is Irish and on his mother's side of French and Irish lineage. His father, Jacob Ray, was born in Ireland and came to America when he was quite young. His mother was born in France.

Jacob Ray was a tailor, and died when Alexander Ray was eight years of age, and his mother moved from Watertown to New York City in 1864. There, Alexander Ray attended the city public schools until he was thirteen years of age, when he was forced to go to work to help with the maintenance of the family. He was first engaged by a real estate firm and afterward with a wholesale importing house which failed in 1875. He rose from office boy to bookkeeper, also attended night school and by close application educated himself. In 1877 he was ordered to seek a warmer climate on account of his health, and it was doubted whether he would live to get to Florida. He came on a Mallory Line steamer from New York to Fernandina, Florida, and then came by rail to Baldwin, in Duval County, early in 1877, at which time that town was larger than Jacksonville. Here he changed cars and came to Jacksonville on the only road which entered the town at that time. He traveled over the state and settled at Crescent City, Putnam County, where he bought and cleared land and planted ten acres of orange trees, in which line he was successful until the freeze of 1886, which ruined his grove. He then started the business of buying oranges in Putnam County, in which until 1888 he was quite successful. In that year he came to Jacksonville as clerk for the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad at a salary of \$45.00 per month. Later he went

with the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, where he remained for one and one-half years. In 1893 he became associated with the Florida Fruit Exchange with which he continued until the freeze of 1895, which closed them out. From 1895 to October, 1898, he was engaged in the grocery business. January 1, 1899, he accepted a position as chief clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the City of Jacksonville, and in this office he has been since that date. On account of his careful attention to business and courtesy to the public he was honored by being elected to the Office of Treasurer in 1909 and has since been re-elected ten successive times. He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Masonic Club, a Master Mason, Treasurer of the Temple Lodge No. 23 and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Florida.

November 8, 1888, he married Miss Arminda Tyre who died April 18, 1826. They have no children.

MARCUS CONANT, SENIOR

MARCUS CONANT, SENIOR, was born at Westford, Middlesex County, Mass., on October 24, 1842, and died in Chicago, Illinois, on October 23, 1893. His father was Mahum Conant from a long line of English ancestors who came over in the Mayflower with Pilgrim Fathers. His mother was Eliza Conant. The early years of the subject of this biography were spent in the vicinity of Littleton, Mass., where he received his education, but his education was interrupted by the Civil War, in which his record was a glorious one. As a youth of nineteen he volunteered for service, enlisting in Company "F" in the 11th Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery. From a private he was rapidly promoted during the war, through the grade of Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. On July 21, 1861, as a private he was severely wounded in the Battle of Bull Run and was taken prisoner and confined at Libby Prison until the 22nd day of May, 1862, when he was exchanged and discharged from service at Washington, D. C. Although the wound received at the Battle of Bull Run was so serious as to cause him suffering all his life, and was ultimately the cause of his death, he bravely again took up arms for his cause, and on the 25th day of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company "E," 6th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, served nine months and was discharged on June 3, 1863. Again, on April 8, 1864, he was enrolled as First Lieutenant, Company "B", Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to serve for three years, or until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged on September 18, 1865, upon the cessation of hostilities.

Returning to Massachusetts he became engaged in the milling business in Cambridge, under the firm name of Foy & Conant. In 1867 he moved to Bricksburg, now Lakewood, N. J., where he continued in business until the financial crises of 1875. In October, 1876, with his wife and two children, he moved to Florida, settling at Hibernia, and in September, 1878, moved to Mayport. There he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until his death, being one of the founders of that town. During the later years of his life, the United States Government had several large contracts for placing jetties at the mouth of the St.



Marcus Cinent

Johns River, and Mr. Conant was active in this work. He took several sub-contracts and later contracted direct with the Government in the construction of the jetties. For seventeen years Mr. Conant was an active citizen of Duval County and was an ardent and active worker in everything pertaining to the public good.

On October 14, 1893, Mr. Conant, with his wife and son, left for a trip to the World's Fair in Chicago. While there he was stricken and suddenly died, as a result of the wound received in 1861, thirty-two years previously. His death occurred on his fifty-first birthday, cutting short a career of usefulness. He was known as a kind and devoted husband, a loving father and a true and sincere friend. He was a member of the Masons, having belonged to a lodge in Lakewood, N. J. On June 20, 1867, he was married at Bricksburg, now Lakewood, N. J., to Miss Ellen J. Leavenworth, to which union were born three children, Marcus, Jr., Ida and Belle.

GEORGE COUPER GIBBS

GEORGE COUPER GIBBS, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was born in Jacksonville, Florida, October 28, 1879. His father was George Williams Gibbs, and his mother, Margaret (Watkins) Gibbs. George Williams Gibbs was born in Savannah, Georgia, and Margaret Watkins Gibbs in Charlotte County, Virginia. The family, however, had been long identified with Florida history. His grandfather was Colonel George Couper Gibbs, C. S. A., and his great-grandfather, George Gibbs, was the first Clerk of the Eastern District of the Territory of Florida at St. Augustine, being appointed by President James Monroe in 1822.

Judge Gibbs, the subject of this biography, moved with his family to St. Augustine when he was three years of age. There he received his early education in private schools and the High School at St. Augustine. He was a member of the St. Augustine Rifles, and, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, volunteered and served with Company "G" of the First Florida Volunteer Infantry.

In 1901 he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. He was then admitted to practice in Virginia and in Florida, and entered the office of A. W. Cockrell & Son, in Jacksonville, Florida, with which firm he was associated until 1907. From 1907 until December, 1912, he practiced alone.

Judge Gibbs for a number of years after his admission to the Bar, was Secretary of the Jacksonville Bar Association, and he has been a member, from the date of its reorganization, of the Florida State Bar Association, serving it as Secretary until his elevation to the bench.

He is a member of the Riverside Presbyterian Church.

He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and an honorary member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

On October 14, 1908, at Jamaica, New York, he married Leonora Warnock, daughter of William A. Warnock and Harriet Crossman Warnock. They have three children, Margaret, William, and Harriet.

On December 3, 1912, upon the recommendation of the bar of the county, he was appointed Circuit Judge under the constitutional amendment adopted that

year, providing for an additional Circuit Judge for Duval County. He held this office until April, 1913, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, succeeding Hon. Rhydon M. Call. In June, 1916, he was nominated in the Democratic Primary, and in 1917, was appointed for a full term to succeed himself. In the Democratic Primary of June, 1922, he was again nominated to succeed himself, and on July 3, 1923, he began his present term of office.

In the twenty-five years since he obtained his license to practice law, he has spent fifteen years on the Bench, and his continued re-appointment is evidence of his capabilities.

He is a member of the Seminole Club, Timuquana Club, and the Civitan Club.

WILLIAM PERRY BELOTE

WILLIAM PERRY BELOTE, chairman of the Duval Board of County Commissioners, has been a prominent public official in his city of South Jacksonville and in Duval County for a number of years.

A native of Jacksonville, having been born in the city April 21, 1879, of Henry Clay and Gertrude Elizabeth Belote, he never had the opportunity which schooling affords, but through his trade as a machinist and later as a hardware merchant he rose to a place of great prominence in his community.

Mr. Belote's father was born in Norfolk, Va., and his mother was a native of the same city. His father died at the age of 32 and young Belote was compelled to make his own way in the world, supporting his mother who is still living.

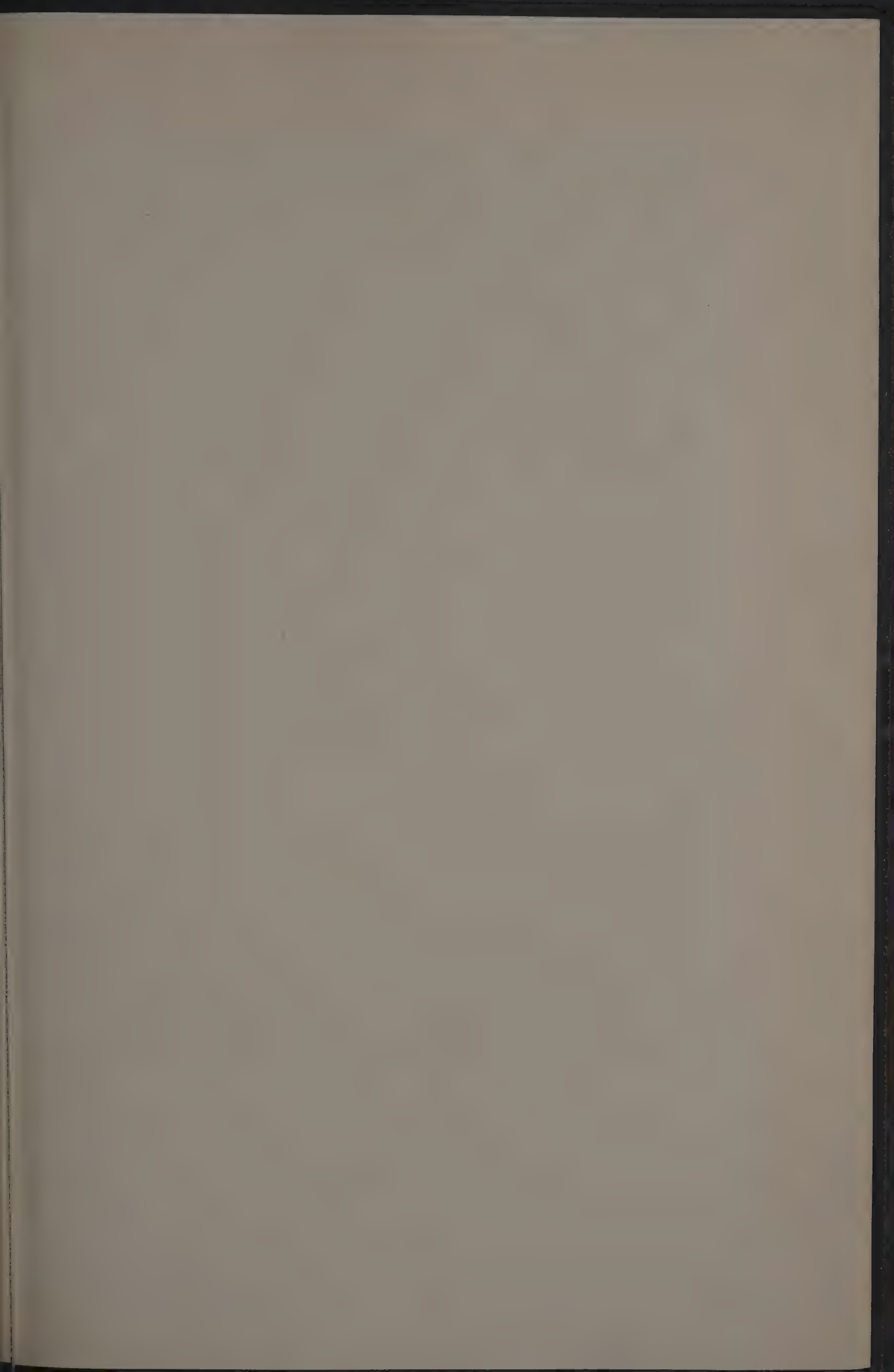
He started as a machinist with the Florida Machine Works, where he remained for three years, and then spent ten years in the employ of S. B. Hubbard Company as a machinist. Since 1911 he has been engaged in the hardware business.

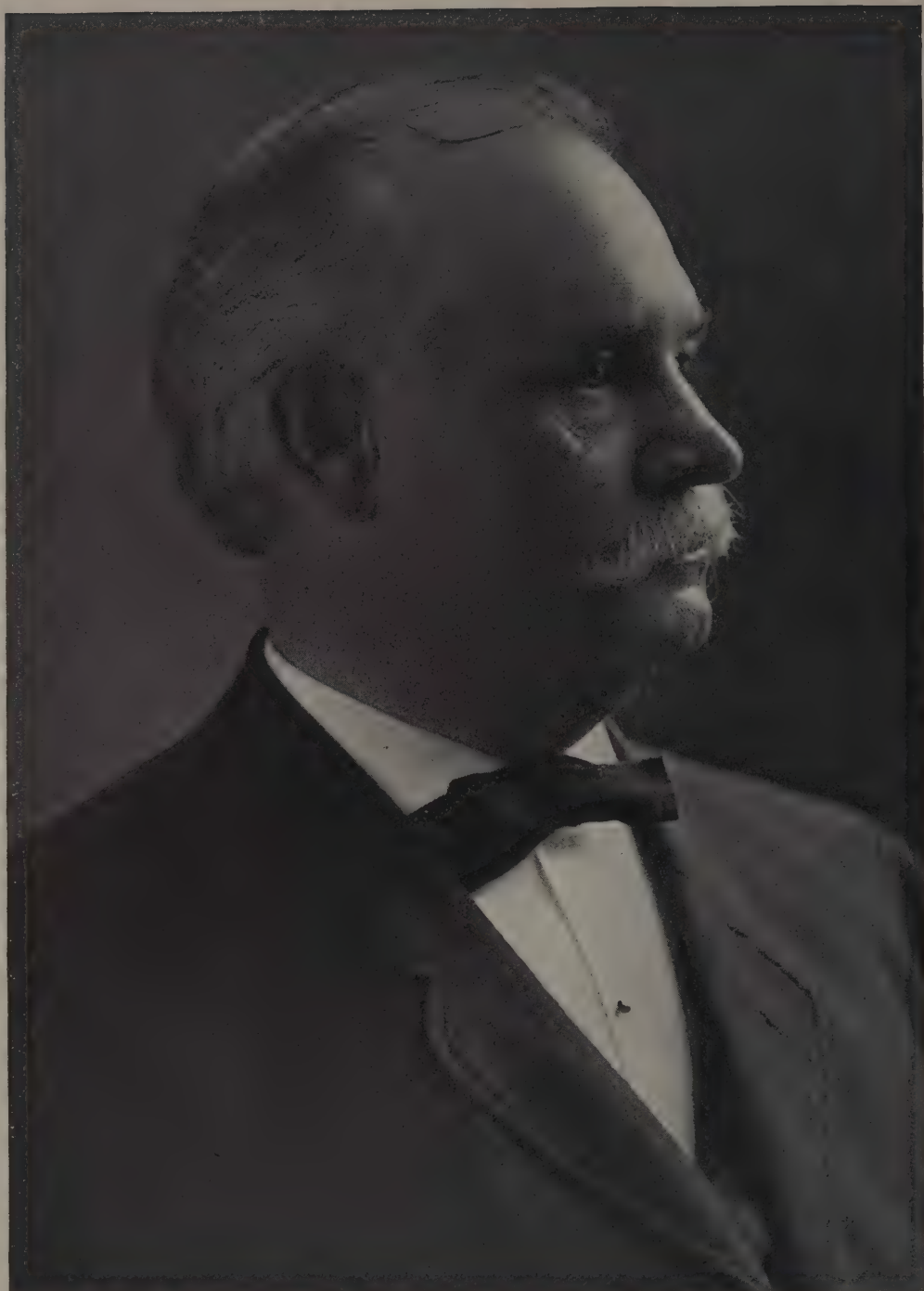
Mr. Belote was one of the first councilmen of South Jacksonville, having been appointed to the office in 1907 by Governor Broward, and he has been connected with the municipal government of South Jacksonville since it was incorporated. He served as councilman for seven years and as mayor for nine and a half years. He then entered the campaign to represent his district on the board of county commissioners and was elected to the office in June, 1926. In July, 1927, he was elected to the chairmanship of the board. Mr. Belote is also Vice-President of the Atlantic Coastal State Highway Association.

Mr. Belote's leadership in his county and throughout the state is attested by the fact that he is a past president of the Florida League of Municipalities, an organization composed of municipal officers of Florida cities. He is also a member of the South Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce advisory board.

In fraternal circles Mr. Belote is very active, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, various Masonic bodies and Morocco Temple Shriners. In Masonry he has taken all of the York Rite degrees and up through the fourteenth degree in the Scottish Rite.

In 1903 he was married to Eunice Ann Plummer of Plummer's Cove, Florida. They have two children, William Howard and Vivian Elizabeth.





Duncan W. Fletcher.

DUNCAN UPSHAW FLETCHER

DUNCAN UPSHAW FLETCHER, elected United States Senator from Florida for four consecutive terms, was born at Americus, Ga., January 6, 1859. His father was Thomas Jefferson Fletcher, and his mother Rebecca Ellen (McCowen) Fletcher. On his father's side he was descended from English stock, the first settler coming to Virginia in early Colonial days. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, migrated to Georgia, and was the first of the Fletcher family in that State. The grandfather, Rev. John Upshaw Fletcher, a noted Baptist Preacher in Georgia, died July 25, 1857. The McCowens are of Scotch Irish extraction, and early settlers in Georgia.

Thomas Jefferson Fletcher served four years in the Confederate Army, being promoted to the rank of Captain, and at the closing of the war was acting Colonel of his regiment. There were in addition seven uncles, four on his father's side and three on his mother's, who were in the Confederate Army in the War Between the States.

Duncan Upshaw Fletcher worked on his father's farm, and received his earliest education in the public schools of Monroe County, Ga., after which he attended Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, Ga. Before completing the course there he entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His college career was marked with brilliant attainments. He was elected by the Literary Society to contest for both the Young Medal and the Founder's Medal, and he also delivered the class address at graduation. He was also elected by the Alumni Association as Alumni orator, to deliver the Alumni address, the following year, which was highly complimented. He also performed the unusual feat of taking the two-year course of Law in one year, after which he was admitted to the Bar in Tennessee.

Immediately after receiving his license he came to Duval County, Fla., to visit friends in Jacksonville. He was so pleased with the town and surroundings that he decided to remain and make it his home. He has watched the city grow from a small town to its present magnificent proportions.

In July, 1881, he opened his law office, and joined partnership with J. M. Barrs, who had been his room mate at Vanderbilt. The firm continued under the style of Barrs & Fletcher, for one year, when they dissolved, and he practiced alone until 1885. Then he became associated with John Wurts, under the style of Fletcher & Wurts, and remained with him for ten years, when Wurts became Professor of Law at Yale University. Until 1908, Senator Fletcher practiced alone before the State Federal and Supreme Court, of the United States.

Within three years after he came to Jacksonville, he was elected to the City Council, and served several years. In 1892 he was elected to the Florida Legisla-

ture, and served through the session of 1893, at which time he secured the passage of a bill, authorizing the issue of a million dollars of bonds, for public improvements in Jacksonville. This was the beginning of the building of a greater city.

Before his term expired, the Legislator was elected Mayor of Jacksonville, served for two years and was re-elected in 1901, immediately following the great fire that consumed over twenty-five hundred buildings. Ten thousand people lived in tents. Mayor Fletcher boldly encountered the stupendous task of reconstruction.

In 1900 he was elected Chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction and served in this capacity for seven years, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election. He has always been a strong advocate of the public school system, and during his time in office many school buildings were erected. From 1904 to 1908 he was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and during that time and since has been a delegate to many State and National Conventions. In 1908 he was a candidate for the office of the United States Senate. There were four contestants and a strenuous campaign was waged, in which he came out victorious. The Legislature of 1909 elected him unanimously. At this time Senator Fletcher formed partnership with J. W. Dodge, expecting to continue his practice of law. But on the account of an extra session of Congress, and as duties of Senator he dissolved his partnership in 1912 and has since that date given all his time to Public duties. He was re-elected by the people of Florida in 1914, again in 1920, and again to serve his fourth term in 1926. At the expiration of that term in 1932, he will have served the people of Florida continuously twenty-four years.

Senator Fletcher's career has been marked by strict adherence to the cause of constructive Legislation for the people of Florida and of the United States. During the World War he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and is now the ranking minority member of the Committee, and also of the Committee on Military affairs and of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

As Chairman of the American Commission and of the United States Commission appointed by President Wilson under Act of Congress for the study of agriculture finance in Europe, he rendered the report of one thousand pages resulting in the enactment of the Farm Loan Act under which, during the past ten years, two billion dollars have been loaned to American Farmers at five and one-half per cent, and twelve Federal Land Banks established. When President Wilson approved the bill he signed it with a gold pen which he presented to Senator Fletcher in appreciation of his splendid service in enacting the measure into law.

Although the subject of this biography has come into National and International prominence he has not lost interest in the local welfare of Duval County and Florida. He has for a long time been interested in The Children Home Society, St. Lukes Hospital, a Trustee in the Jacksonville Library, and is also a Trustee in the John B. Stetson University of De Land, by which institution he has been honored with the degree of LL. D.

In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, a member of the Masonic York Rite, a Shriner, Odd Fellow, and a Woodman of the World. He is a member

of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal fraternity. Fletcher Chapter of the fraternity at the University of Florida is named in his honor and by which he has been presented a gold key.

On May 23, 1881, the subject of this biography was married to Anna Louise Paine, of Jacksonville, formerly of New York City. They have two children, Ellen A. (Mrs. Lionell Smith-Gordon) of Dublin, Ireland, and Louise Chapin (Mrs. Dr. T. J. Kemp) of St. Louis, Mo.

THOMAS PALMER DENHAM

THOMAS PALMER DENHAM was born January 14, 1862, at Monticello, Florida. His father was John Denham and his mother Caroline (Marvin) Denham. On his father's side he is of Scottish descent and a direct descendant of John Knox. John Denham was born in Dunbar, Scotland, and came to Florida in the early forties, settling first in St. Marks and afterward moving to Monticello, where he married Miss Caroline Marvin on April 4, 1848. She was a descendant of Matthew Marvin, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and who lived in Norwalk of that State where he was a highly honored citizen, and according to the Marvin biography published in Boston, Massachusetts, was a "Senior Warden."

Thomas P. Denham received his early education in the Jefferson Academy in Monticello, Florida, and afterward attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Baltimore, Maryland. In November, 1880, he came to Duval County, locating in Jacksonville. His first employment was in the bank of Ambler, Marvin and Stockton. (See biographies of Daniel G. Ambler, John Linton Marvin and John N. C. Stockton.) He was promoted through various positions in the bank from 1880 to 1885, including assistant cashier and subsequently cashier. From 1886 to 1903 he was cashier of the National Bank of the State of Florida. In 1903, together with Edward W. Lane (see biography Edward Wood Lane) and Fred W. Hoyt, he organized the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, taking over the National Bank of the State of Florida. Mr. Denham became cashier of the Atlantic National Bank and was subsequently promoted to vice-president, then vice-president and executive manager, and in February, 1928, he became president. He is also president of the American Trust Company, the Riverside Atlantic Bank, the Atlantic Mortgage Company and various other corporations.

Mr. Denham has never sought or held a political office, but has always been sensibly liberal in church and charitable organizations, but never prominent in an official way. He has taken an active interest in the social and civic life of Duval County; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Timuquana Country Club, of which he was a director; the Seminole Club, of which he is a past president and a director; of the Florida Yacht Club since 1882, of which he was treasurer, a director and Commodore.

On April 17, 1889, he was married in Monticello, Florida, to Miss Mary Church Simkins, and to the union were born four children: Mary Ellen (Mrs. E. L. Fouts); Sarah (Mrs. L. A. Warren); Thomas P. Denham, Jr., and T. B. Simkins Denham, all now living in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Thomas P. Denham has not only been active in the social and civic life of Jacksonville, but her activities in club work have become national in scope. She has been vice-regent for Florida for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association since 1913. She is a member of the National Society Colonial Dames of America in the State of Florida. (See History of Duval County, page 195); a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Children's Home Society of Florida, in which she has been interested since its organization in 1902 (see Historical Index); she organized a Mothers' Club in Riverside School, which is believed to be the first in Duval County. She has also taken an active part in Red Cross work, being chairman of the Knitting Committee, and was active in relief work at Camp Johnston during the World War.

HELLEN K. (WILLMOT) INGRAM

HELLEN K. (WILLMOT) INGRAM was born in Utica, New York, May 31, 1838. The Willmots are of Scotch descent and were early settlers of New York State. She came South as a private tutor in 1859 and was married to James Finley Ingram in Maury County, Tennessee, January 28, 1863. Although of Northern birth, she was an earnest and ardent advocate of the Confederate cause and was twice arrested for smuggling quinine across the border. After the close of the war, the Ingrams moved to Nashville, where she continued her educational work in the public schools there. It was here that she gained a national reputation as an educator, and is said to have passed an examination with the highest grade of any woman in Tennessee at that time.

When Mr. Ingram's health failed they moved to Florida in 1879, coming to Jacksonville in 1880, at which time she taught the 8th grade in the grammar school and later was Assistant Principal of the Duval High School, but resigned to accept the Chair of History and Literature in the State College at Lake City, Florida.

Endowed with indefatigable energy and literary ability, her labors were not always confined to school work. She was editorial writer and Society Editor of the Times-Union and wrote many booklets on the beauties and resources of Florida, her adopted State. Her last literary effort was the History of Florida, as contained in Swinton's Grammar School Geography, which was adopted by the State. During the summer months she was a prominent Chatauqua lecturer and traveled the State in the interest of higher education. She was made an honorary member of the Society of Scientific Research for her activities and labors in that body. She was chosen as one of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair and represented Florida at Chicago in 1893. In 1895 she published the City Directory and it was her idea of listing the streets and tenants in addition to the individual names of the population, which plan has been adopted by those who took up the work afterwards. She was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Four sons were born of the union: James W. (see his biography); Justice George; Richmond Cecil, and John Russell (see his biography).

A noble, God-fearing woman, beloved by all who knew her, who made the world brighter and better for having lived, she passed away in Jacksonville, Florida, April 30, 1898, but she still lives in the memory of her friends and old pupils.



Hellen Ingram

JAMES W. INGRAM

JAMES W. INGRAM was born in Nashville, Tennessee, June 17, 1870. His father was James Finley Ingram and his mother, Hellen K. (Willmot) Ingram. (See her biography.) The Ingrams were early settlers of Virginia and are of English lineage, tracing their family back to Lord Ingram who was High Master of the Privy under Henry the Eighth. His great-grandfather migrated from Virginia with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, and the family played an active part in the Indian Wars and the Revolution. Later the family moved to Ohio where James Finley Ingram was born at Piqua, April 12, 1827, and died in Duval County, Florida, September 29, 1888. He served four years and one day under the Confederate flag and was Quartermaster Captain at the time of the surrender.

When the Ingrams first came to Florida in 1879 they lived for one year in Brevard County, but in 1880 moved to Jacksonville. Here James W. Ingram received his early education in the Jacksonville Grammar and the Duval High School. His first position was with the firm of Ambler, Marvin & Stockton, bankers, better known as Ambler's Bank. He was associated with this bank for about two years when he accepted a position with the H. & W. B. Drew Company, with whom he continued as bookkeeper and cashier for eleven years until after the fire of 1901, when he entered the electric business with his brother, J. George Ingram, under the firm style of The Electric Supply and Construction Company. This company made many installations in Jacksonville, notably the County Court House, City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, and others. Later the company was merged with the Florida Electric Company, with whom he continued until 1907, at which time he was appointed City License Inspector, and has continued in that office for over twenty years. In 1903 he was elected to the City Council and was re-elected in 1905.

Mr. Ingram has always taken an active interest in the progress of the city and has also been active in fraternal organizations. He is a life member of Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M.; belongs to all the York Rite bodies, and is one of the oldest members of Morocco Temple, A. A. O. N. O. M. S., of which Temple he served as Director of Work for several years. He is also a member of Jacksonville Lodge No. 221, B. P. O. Elks, of which he was twice elected Exalted Ruler, and was further honored by being appointed District Deputy of the Northern District of Florida.

He was married April 15, 1895, in Jacksonville, to Miss Annie B. Hill of Fernandina, Florida. They have one daughter, Hellen Ingram, who is now Mrs. Charles E. Merrill of New York City, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., and Palm Beach, Florida.

JOHN RUSSELL INGRAM

JOHN RUSSELL INGRAM was born at Nashville, Tennessee, December 21, 1875. His father was James Finley Ingram and his mother Hellen K. (Willmot) Ingram. (For paternal genealogy see biography James W. Ingram, his brother, and for maternal genealogy, Hellen K. (Willmot) Ingram.)

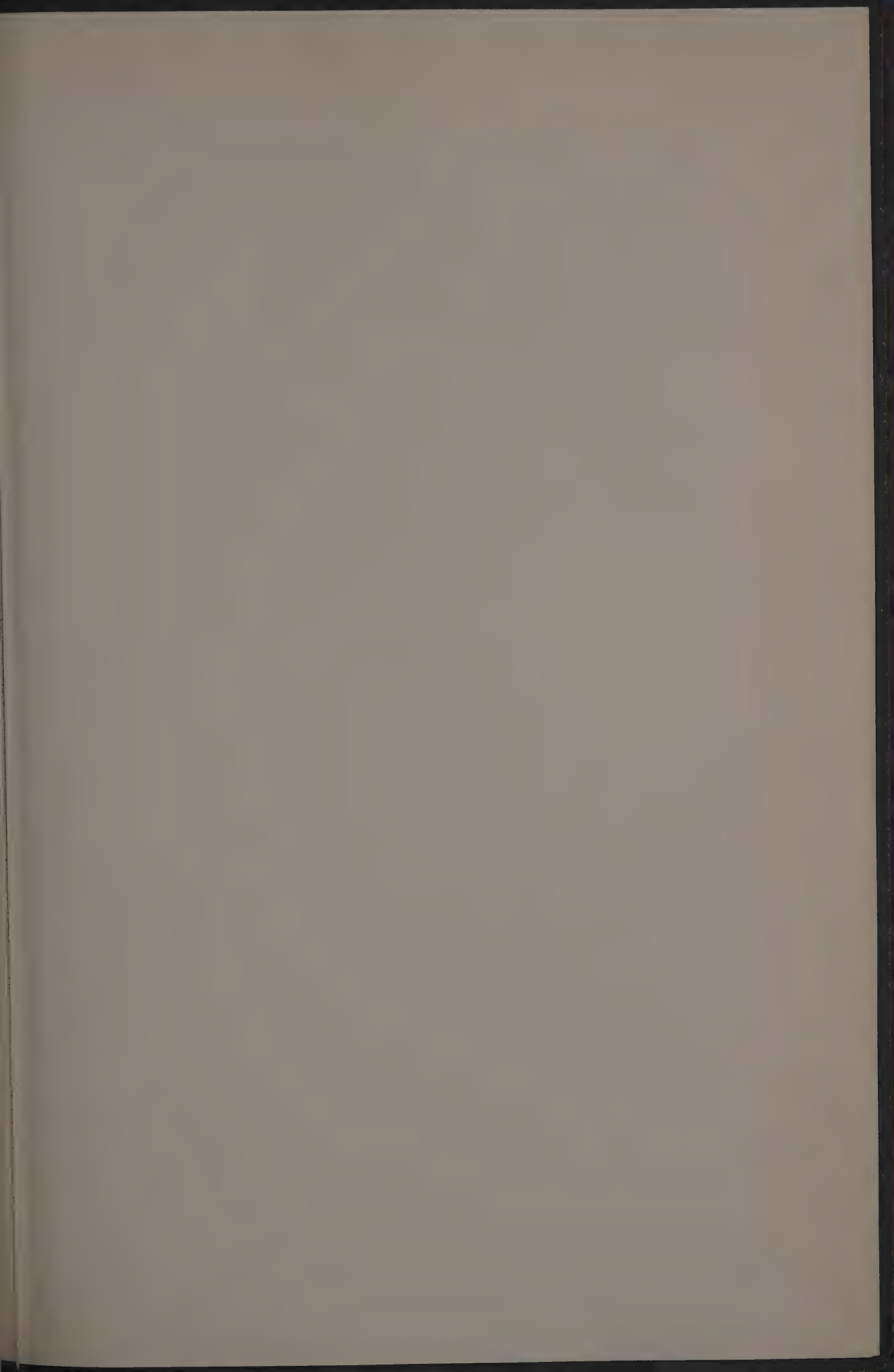
When John Russell Ingram was a child of five years his family came to Duval County in 1880. He received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, and the Florida Military College at Lake City.

In 1898 when war was declared against Spain he volunteered his services and went to the front and served under Gen. Leonard S. Wood in the Santiago, Cuba, campaign. When the war closed he continued in the service and in 1899 was transferred to the Philippines. In 1901 he served in the Boxer War in China, and after which campaign he returned to the Philippines and served his country there until 1905. He then retired to private life and in 1909 established himself in the real estate business in Jacksonville.

When war was declared against Germany in 1917 he was appointed Captain of Infantry of the Sixty-fifth Engineers and went overseas and served in France until October, 1919. He was assigned to the duty of operation and movements of troops and supplies, in which service he distinguished himself and was highly commended by his commanding officers on several occasions for his attention to duty. Upon his discharge from the regular army he returned to Jacksonville and upon his arrival Col. Raymond Turck, Commanding Officer of the Florida National Guard, made him Captain and Supply Officer of the 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard, 31st Division, which office he still holds.

Captain Ingram, familiarly known to his friends as "Russ", has been identified with many important movements for the progress of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a member of the American Legion and the Boy Scouts. He is also an Officer in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

On September 26, 1923, he was married at Noroton, Conn., to Miss Gertrude Dunning Weed, the youngest daughter of Bishop Edwin Gardner Weed and Julia M. Weed, both deceased. Bishop Weed was for thirty-five years Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Florida, where he was widely known and greatly beloved.





Jessie Atkinson Ball

JESSIE ATKINSON BALL

JESSE ATKINSON BALL (Mrs. Willis M.) was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Her father was Richard W. Atkinson and her mother, Margaret L. Atkinson, both of whom came from Scotland in 1880. Her grandfather was Paul Atkinson, a British sea captain, who, together with his brother, was prominent in maritime circles. Richard W. Atkinson settled in Duval County on the south side of the St. Johns River, where he bought an orange grove. He was a student, musician, and a man of literary attainments. For several years he served under Richard Watson Gilder on the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*. The mother of Margaret L. Atkinson gave the lands and financed the building of an Episcopal chapel between Chaseville and Floral Bluff.

Jessie Atkinson Ball came to Duval County with her parents when one year old, and received her early education from private tutors, following the English custom of home instruction. Her father gave a tract of land and built a school-house, inviting the children of his friends and neighbors to receive the instruction which he had provided for his family. Under this system Mrs. Ball obtained a superior course of instruction and attained a high scholarship. After completing her education she continued her literary work, fulfilling her ambition as an author and playwright. From time to time she has contributed fiction, special articles, and poems to the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Life*, *Lippincotts*, *Delineator*, and many other of the leading magazines of the country, and has recently secured for Florida the Third Award of the National Dramatic League contest for the best one-act play in the country. The title was "Conquered," and in 1927 was most successfully presented by professionals at the Little Theater of Jacksonville. She wrote the scenario for the Florida Historical Pageant produced in 1922.

She has always taken a great interest in civic, social, and welfare work. She organized the Associated Charities of Jacksonville and was instrumental in getting the present Child Labor Law on the statute books of Florida. She was also instrumental in securing the passage of the present law creating the State Board of Public Welfare and is now vice-president of the Board. She is especially interested in educational work and constructive legislation relating thereto, and has been associated with social workers in sociological movements. For the past ten years she has taken a keen interest in the public schools, having served from time to time as president of the local Parent-Teacher Association. She is an active member in all artistic, musical and literary movements in the city; a member of the Woman's Club; Friday Musicales; the Big Sisters Organization; and chairman of sponsors for the State Policewoman's Bureau.

In 1924 she married Willis Mansille Ball. She has two children, Vida and Patricia Ball. Her husband, Willis Mansille Ball, is president of the Florida Publishing Company, and Editor-in-Chief of the *Florida Times-Union*, the history of which is given in this work. (See historical index.) Her brother, Edmund T. Atkinson, Lieut. Commander U. S. N., was in command of the first transport conveying the American Expeditionary Forces to France, and members of her family are prominent in literary and social circles in England and America.

MARGARET L. (WILSON) ATKINSON

MARGARET L. (WILSON) ATKINSON (mother of Mrs. Willis M. Ball), was born in Leicester, England, May 6, 1851, and died in Duval County October 21, 1922. Her father was John W. Wilson, and her mother, Janet (Dickman) Wilson. Both the Wilsons and Dickmans are of old English families.

When Margaret L. Wilson was an infant her family moved to Glasgow, where her father became a prominent book-dealer, and was widely known throughout Scotland in this business. His sons received university education and his daughters were tutored at home. Margaret L. Wilson had three brothers, two of whom were physicians and one a captain in the English Army; a sister married Sir Valdemir Faber, who was the Danish Consul-General in London.

Margaret L. Wilson married Richard W. Atkinson of Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1880 they came to America and settled in Duval County on the south bank of the St. Johns River a few miles below Jacksonville at Floral Bluff, where he bought an orange grove. Scarcely had he begun to succeed in the culture of citrus fruits, however, when his grove was destroyed by the disastrous freeze of January, 1886. Although discouraged, he bravely set about to recoup his fortune, and unlike many of his neighbors remained on his plantation.

Margaret L. (Wilson) Atkinson became a resident of Duval County just at the beginning of its period of industrial expansion. She saw the building of the railroad from Arlington to Mayport in 1886 which passed near their plantation; the development of the harbor of the St. Johns River, which flowed by their home; she experienced the vicissitudes of freezes, the scourge of yellow fever, and witnessed the destruction of the City of Jacksonville by fire. In the rural district where she lived there was little social life, but she created an atmosphere of culture in the community and with her husband succeeded in establishing both a church and school in the neighborhood. They were both fine musicians and each of the children were taught to play one or more instruments, forming a home-orchestra conducted by her husband, Richard W. Atkinson.

A woman of rare ability and charm—a true helpmate to her husband, her best efforts were put forth in rearing their family of six children—Captain Edwin Trevor Atkinson, Harry Atkinson and Gladys A. Atkinson (all deceased); Jessie (Mrs. Willis M. Ball) (see her biography); Richard L. Atkinson, now living in Jacksonville, and Dr. Sydney A. Atkinson of Savannah, Georgia.



M. L. Atkinson

ELISA M. SOUVIELLE

ELISA M. SOUVIELLE is a native of Hornell, Steuben County, New York. Her father was Tilton Wilbur and her mother, Helen (Belden) Wilbur. Tilton Wilbur was a son of Elisha and Polly Wilbur. The Wilburs are of English and French descent and originally spelled their name "Wildbore." The first of the family coming to America being Samuel Wilbur, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1633. One of her ancestors was Colonel Benjamin Church, who rendered distinguished service during King Phillip's War in 1675.

Elisa M. Souvielle received her early education in New York at Batavia Female Seminary. After completing her education she came to Savannah, Georgia, where her family had moved about that time, and there she spent her early life. In 1880 she moved to Jacksonville and lived at Marabanong on the southern bank of the St. Johns River, where she remained for thirty years. In 1886 she married Dr. Mathieu Souvielle, who arrived in Florida in 1884. Dr. Souvielle was born in Paris, France, in 1851 and died in Florida in 1914. He was a noted surgeon, receiving his early education in France, later studying in Vienna and London and was prominent in the French Army in the War of 1870, being second in command of a corps of fifty-two surgeons. For seven years he was with Professor Koch in Berlin and was for four years Professor of Anatomy in Cook's College, London, England, and became a life member of St. Thomas Hospital in that city. In 1875 he moved to Canada and was for a while in Toronto and afterwards in Montreal, where he established a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, which is still continued under his name. After coming to Jacksonville he practised as a throat and lung specialist. He was also interested in geology and discovered valuable phosphate mines in the state. He held many honorary degrees, among which was one from the University of Syracuse and he was a member of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, D. C. One of his outstanding achievements was obtaining the only X-ray picture of the arterial system of the human body.

Mrs. Elisa M. Souvielle, the subject of this biography, has always taken an active interest in the civic life of Jacksonville. For seven years she was secretary for the Home for the Aged, is Vice-President of the Jacksonville Branch of the League of American Pen Women and was also at one time a member of the Illinois Woman's Press Association. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is the author of several books and poems, among which is the "Sequel to the Parliament of Religion," published in 1894; "The Ulysiad", and an "Epic on Columbus", published in the New York Herald. She has read papers in Harvard University, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which were published in the Scientific American. At one time she published a magazine called "Continuity." She has a large astronomical telescope, for which she has procured three patents, and she intends to establish an observatory where those who desire may learn of the neighboring planets.

WILLIAM BROOKS YOUNG

WILLIAM BROOKS YOUNG was born on a plantation in Marengo County, Alabama, September 22, 1842. His father was James Alfred Young and his mother Henrietta Julia (Brooks) Young. The Youngs were originally from Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His great-grandfather, Thomas Young, moved to North Carolina where he served as an officer in the Militia of that State during the American Revolution. James A. Young, the father of the subject of this biography, was Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo County, Alabama, for about twenty-five years.

William Brooks Young received his early education in the schools of Alabama, where he was prepared for college. In 1856 he entered Furman University at Greenville, South Carolina, where he remained until 1860, when he entered the University of Alabama in September of that year, and remained until June, 1861, when he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was just at the outbreak of the War Between the States and he volunteered his services to the Confederate cause, spending four years in the Army of Northern Virginia and taking part in many of the prominent battles of the war. He served on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. C. C. Saunders with the rank of Captain.

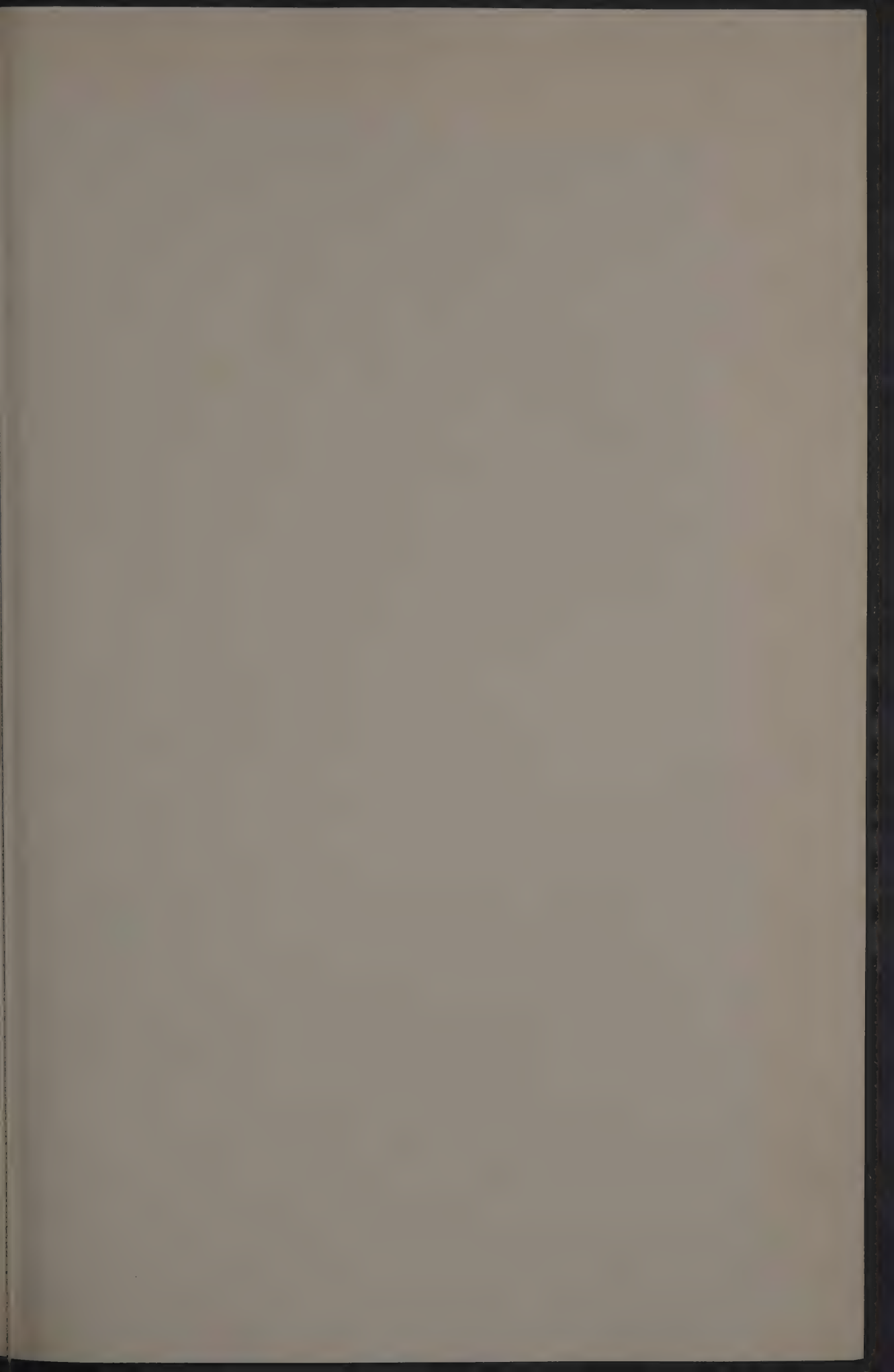
Following the cessation of hostilities, he spent two years in California practicing law, after which time he returned to Hale County, Alabama, where he remained nine years, during which time he served one term as County Prosecutor.

On February 18, 1880, he came to Jacksonville, Florida, and engaged in the practice of his profession. For thirty-two years he continued the practice of law without interruption, excepting the years 1891-1893, when he served as Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida. In 1912 he retired from active practice.

Judge Young has been closely identified with the progress of Duval County during his active career since his first arrival in 1880. He was one of the originators of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of its Committee on Legislation in 1902.

He is at present a member of the Seminole Club and was formerly an active member and is now an honorary member of the Florida Yacht Club, of which at one time he held the office of Commodore.

On July 10, 1889, he married Miss Margaret Rankin at the residence of her father in Atlanta, Georgia. (For names of children see biography of Margaret Louise Rankin Young.)





Margaret Rankin Young.

MARGARET LOUISE RANKIN YOUNG

MARGARET LOUISE RANKIN YOUNG (Mrs. William Brooks Young), was born in Macon, Georgia, March 20, 1871. Her father was Jesse Willis Rankin, and her mother, Mary Poythress Jones.

Among the ancestors who achieved distinction for services to their country in war or for deeds of merit in peace time, were Isaac DuBose, Captain Thomas Harris, Colonel Thomas Lizon, Robert Hancock, Arthur Moseley, Reverend George Robertson, and Marc Anthony, besides Adria Osborne, Mary Harris, Joan Ligon, Mary Eppes, Lucretia Towne, Isabella Hart and Madame Sophia Maria Sosnowski, women, whose drawing rooms were famous as gathering places for the cultured and socially prominent of their day.

Margaret Louise Rankin Young has taken her place as one of the leading women of Florida and that she is well known not only in her own state, but wherever the General Federation of Women's Clubs functions, for she has held the office of Treasurer of that organization and as a director also.

She was the first woman to be elected for public office in Duval County. She was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy on the school board and did it so effectively that she was twice elected and refused a third nomination.

It was during her term of office as a member of the school board, that the board put on and carried to completion its big building program. It was largely due to her wisdom, tact and foresight that many improvements in the city school system were made.

During the war she was untiring in her efforts. She served on various committees, but her ability as an executive made her invaluable and she was called on to organize and direct various pieces of work. She was chairman of hostesses at the Y. W. C. A. hostess house at Camp Johnson, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the United War Workers' Campaign, and a member of the executive committee of the community service league.

The subject of this sketch has been an invaluable member of the Jacksonville Woman's Club. She served as its president at one time and has only recently directed a campaign for raising funds for a handsome new club house which has been erected at Post Street and Riverside Avenue.

Mrs. Young was one of the organizers of the Young Women's Christian Association in Jacksonville, and served as one of its first presidents. She is now a member of the world's service council of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Young was married in Atlanta, July 10, 1889 to Judge William Brooks Young, and came with him to Florida the same year. She has three children, Frances Rankin who is the wife of Frederick Richard Blue, William Brooks Young, Jr., who married Elizabeth Richards, and Margaret Anthony Young, an interior decorator who is winning fame in her profession.

Margaret Rankin Young is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a leader in woman's work of the church throughout the diocese of Florida, and in addition has exemplified that woman can make a home, rear fine sons and daughters, and still render a distinct service to her community outside her home.

FRANK McREADY IRONMONGER, SR.

FRANK McREADY IRONMONGER, SR., was born in Portsmouth, Va., March 4, 1853. His father was Major Francis M. Ironmonger and his mother, Mary Augustus (Sibley) Ironmonger. Colonel Ironmonger, a citizen of Duval County since 1881, enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest soldier in the Confederate Army of the Civil War.

When Portsmouth was occupied by Federal troops in 1861, his mother left the city with the little boy and his three sisters on a flag of truce boat for City Point on the James River, where they entered the Confederate lines and made their way to the old plantation home on the banks of the Rivanna River, about a hundred miles from Richmond in Fluvanna County. In the winter of 1864, young Ironmonger, then only 11 years and 8 months old, rode horseback to the Confederate breastworks at Petersburg, Va., and presented himself for service in the army. He was attached to the Sixteenth Virginia Infantry Regiment, which was in Weisiger's Brigade, Mahone's Division and A. P. Hill's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. The youthful soldier served as courier for the brigade quartermaster until the surrender at Appomatox Courthouse. For a few weeks he acted as courier for General Mahone and was almost constantly in positions of danger.

During his service he witnessed the fighting around Petersburg, ending with the evacuation April 2, 1865, and on the retreat he was in the battle of Sailors Creek and Appomatox, where he witnessed the last conflict of the armies. He saw General Custer ride into the Confederate lines, waving a white handkerchief over his head, and, following the dashing Federal officer to General Lee's tent, he stood nearby during the interview with the Chief of the Confederate Armies.

The morning after the surrender, young Ironmonger received the following parole:

Appomatox Courthouse, Va.,
April 10, 1865.

The bearer, F. M. Ironmonger, Jr., courier for Weisiger's Brigade, quartermaster, a paroled prisoner of the army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home and there remain undisturbed.

D. A. WEISIGER,
Brigadier General, Commanding Brigade.

At the time this parole was received, Ironmonger was 12 years 1 month and 6 days old.

On December 14, 1905, Colonel Ironmonger was presented with a gold medal by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Florida as the youngest soldier in the Confederate Army. The medal bears this inscription: "Presented by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, State of Florida, to the youngest soldier in the Confederate Army, 1861-1865."

Colonel Ironmonger is commander of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 58, United Confederate Veterans, Jacksonville, and is adjutant general and chief of staff of the United Confederate Veterans, Florida Division, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major General T. J. Appleyard, commanding the Florida Division. His commission is dated November 5, 1926.

Colonel Ironmonger came from a line of fighting men. The record of his family shows participation in every war of this country. His father, Francis M. Ironmonger, for whom he was named, was a major in the Confederate Army. His paternal ancestors came over from England and settled on Jamestown Island, Va., in 1653. His mother's family also settled in Virginia and his maternal grandfather was the first packer of canned goods, then known as hermetically sealed goods. The family was prominent throughout the history-making period.

Upon his return to Fluvanna County after the war, Colonel Ironmonger found his home devastated and he journeyed to Richmond and then to Portsmouth, Va. He was connected for a time with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, of which his old commander, General Mahone, was President. After three years, he went to Webster Institute of Norfolk, Va., where he was graduated with the class of 1870. He then went to New York City and became bookkeeper and cashier of a large business house and later again entered the railroad business in which he remained until 1882, residing during that period in Baltimore and New York. His next position was with the Clyde Steamship Line in New York and later in Florida, serving the steamship company for 33 years and retiring March 1, 1914, on account of severe injuries received the year previous which resulted in ill health. He was Florida assistant general passenger agent at the time of his retirement.

In 1916 Colonel Ironmonger was elected supervisor of registration of Duval County, has been re-elected for each succeeding term and still holds that office.

On November 18, 1890, he was married to Susie E. Lorimier of Dubuque, Iowa, and has five living children: Frank M. Ironmonger, Jr., Mrs. Ross L. (Lorraine) Clark, Morton T. Ironmonger, Cornelius and Mary Virginia Ironmonger.

Colonel Ironmonger is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Morocco Shrine Temple, a Knight Templar, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias.

FRANK McREADY IRONMONGER, JR.

FRANK McREADY IRONMONGER, JR., owner of the Jacksonville Range and Appliance Company, is a native of Duval County, having been born in Jacksonville, March 1, 1894. He is the son of Colonel Frank M. Ironmonger (See biography Frank McReady Ironmonger, Sr.).

Records of the Ironmonger family show that its men have participated in every war in which this country has participated. Mr. Ironmonger's paternal ancestors came to America from England and settled on Jamestown Island, Virginia, in 1653. His maternal ancestors also settled in Virginia at an early time in the country's history.

Mr. Ironmonger received his education at the public schools of the county. After attendance at the Springfield Grammar School, he went to the South Jacksonville Grammar School, from which he was graduated at the age of 14 years. He then attended Duval High School and Massey Business College.

For twelve years, Mr. Ironmonger was in the employ of the City of Jacksonville, but in 1925 launched the Jacksonville Electric Range and Appliance Company, of which he is sole owner. In this business he has achieved unusual success as its growth has been phenomenal.

During the World War, Mr. Ironmonger served his government in work in Duval County. Four times he attempted to gain admission to an active military branch of service, but each time was refused because of disabilities. His government service continued for a period of two years and four months.

On January 9, 1917, Mr. Ironmonger married Miss Hazel M. O'Neil at St. Augustine. His wife's father, W. H. O'Neil, was born and reared in Duval County and is now engaged in the real estate business here. Mr. Ironmonger has one child, Frank M. Ironmonger, 3rd.

WILLIAM RAVENEL McQUAID

WILLIAM RAVENEL McQUAID was born in Jacksonville, Florida, January 13, 1881. His father was Patrick McQuaid and his mother was Kate (Freeland) McQuaid.

Patrick McQuaid came from Ireland to America and settled in Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1867, from which place he came to Jacksonville in 1873, and from that time was prominently connected with the history of Duval County until his death. He established a large provision business and also engaged in orange culture near Orlando, Florida. He was a pioneer in the steamboat business and was instrumental in establishing a line of steamboats between New York and Florida through Fernandina. The line was established in 1878 and Mr. McQuaid was General Southern Agent in Jacksonville until 1882. He was President of the State Park Association about 1880; Chairman of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of Duval County; and a Director in the Jacksonville & Atlantic Railroad from Jacksonville to Pablo Beach. For many years he was an active member in the Wilson Battery of the Florida State Militia. He is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County, especially during the yellow fever epidemic. (See historical index.)

Mrs. Kate (Freeland) McQuaid was born in Savannah, Georgia, where the Freelands were old residents. Her mother was a member of the Tombs family of Georgia, who were of Scotch descent. The Freelands were Holland-Dutch and came from New York to Georgia. J. H. Tombs, her uncle, was an officer in the Confederate Navy and served on the first torpedo boat. These Confederate torpedo boats destroyed the supposedly indestructible ironclads built before the time of the Merrimac and the Monitor.

William Ravenel McQuaid, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, later graduating from the high school. Having thus finished his education in school he entered the employ of the Barnett National Bank in 1897, and has just completed his thirtieth year with that institution. His training has been thorough in the study of banking and finance, his education well rounded in the school of men and measures. Beginning as a bank runner, he has served through every position of the institution with which he is associated, finally becoming Assistant Cashier, Cashier, Vice-President, and justly honored with the position of President, which he now holds. The institution, the oldest bank in Jacksonville, now has resources of over twenty-five million dollars.

Only during the World War has he ever turned his attentions to other duties than those connected with the Barnett National Bank. When the call of the war came in 1917, he volunteered his services, and here again were his talents recognized. He was made Captain of the 83rd Field Artillery, and served as artillery instructor in the Artillery School at Fort Sill.

Mr. McQuaid has never held any political position, but has always taken an active part in civic matters and all that pertains to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Believers in Jacksonville. He has been strictly a banker, and his only business affiliations outside is a Director of the Florida Title & Trust Company.

On July 26, 1923, he was married to Henrietta Murray, who was born in Jacksonville. They have one child, William Ravenel McQuaid, Jr.

STEPHEN E. FOSTER

STEPHEN E. FOSTER was born in Kent County, England, on February 21, 1851. His father was James Foster and his mother Mary (Hawks) Foster. On both sides he is of English lineage, both the Foster and Hawks families having been prominent in the history of Kent County, England, for many generations.

Stephen E. Foster received his early education in the public schools of England, and at the age of twenty determined to seek his fortune in America and came alone, landing in New York in 1871. He first went to Cleveland, subsequently attending Allegheny College, and afterward studying law in a private office in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania but did not practice there. He then went to North Dakota, where he was admitted to the Bar. The climate, however, was too severe for him and in 1883 he came to Florida, settling in Jacksonville, and after being admitted to the Bar opened an office and began to practice his profession, both in the State and Federal Courts.

Jacksonville was then a small town just beginning its period of expansion. He took a prominent part in the activities of the town and county, and upon the occasion of the yellow fever epidemic in 1888, took a leading part in combating the dread disease, being a member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Asso-

ciation, which was organized to assist the Board of Health, an account of which is given on page 175 of the History of Duval County. He was acting treasurer of the city in the absence of the treasurer and managed one of the public commissaries. With other patriotic citizens, he stood steadfast through these trying times, in which five thousand citizens, or nearly one-third of the inhabitants, were stricken and over four hundred died.

He was honored by being elected City Attorney at one time, and is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, the Florida Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Solomon's Lodge of the Masons and is an Odd Fellow.

In 1896 he was married in Titusville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ellen Roff, who was a native of Kentucky. To the union were born two children, Ellen (Mrs. Roland Meyer) of Nashville, Tennessee, and Stephen E. Foster, Jr., of Jacksonville.

FRANK C. GROOVER

FRANK C. GROOVER was born in Brooke County, Georgia, January 26, 1861, the son of Allen W. and Martha McMullen Groover, both natives of that state. The paternal ancestors were of Saulberg, Germany, and came to this country more than two hundred years ago. The original family name being Gruber. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish lineage.

The first twenty years of his life were spent on the Groover farm at Quitman during which time he attended the school at Hickory Head near his home, and later taking a business course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. This later training was made possible by the profits from a cow which he had purchased with the profits from raising and selling a pig, this being the first money he earned.

In 1881 Mr. Groover went to Savannah, Georgia, where he spent two years in the business of cotton factor. On February 4, 1883, he came to Jacksonville and his first work was with the Florida State Fair which was then being held in the city and of which 42 years later he became President. He next entered the wholesale and retail meat and grocery business, the following year entering the employ of the Barnett National Bank.

On August 20, 1885 he formed a partnership with L. K. Riley for the conduct of a wholesale fruit and produce business which they continued until August 1900 when the firm was dissolved, when Mr. Groover, together with F. T. Christie formed the wholesale drug business of Christie Groover Drug Company. In the great conflagration of May 3, 1901 the business was completely wiped out.

Being reorganized on July 1 of that same year the firm continued until the retirement of Mr. Christie in August, 1905, when Mr. Groover became President, which office he has since held.

In 1906 the firm name was changed to Groover-Stewart Drug Company, Inc., and the business structure built at 15 East Adams Street, which was occupied by them until the present building at the corner of Market and Forsyth Streets was completed in September, 1925.

In 1920 the Miami branch was established and the following year the one in Tampa.

Mr. Groover has enjoyed a very active life, finding opportunity outside of his business interests, to hold high offices in many organizations. He was President of the Travelers Protective Association, both state and Post A. from 1906 to 1908, and of the Florida Country Club in 1906. He was President of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, 1915 to 1917; of the Rotary Club in 1920, and of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists in 1921.

In 1923 he was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, which office he still holds, also being a member of the Board of Deacons. He became a director of the Barnett National Bank in 1922, continuing on the board to the present time. In 1925 he was elected President of the Florida State Fair Association, of which he was one of the organizers in 1917, and held the office until 1928.

Mr. Groover was one of the charter members of Masonic Temple Lodge, founded in 1922, holding life membership in that and Morocco Temple Shrine.

From his early days spent on the farm Mr. Groover has cherished a keen interest in pig and cow raising and in 1915 he started in Duval County, under the direction of W. L. Watson, county agent, the first pig club in the state, and in 1919 the first dairy club, under the auspices of the University of Florida.

These clubs were organized for the purpose of promoting greater interest along these lines among the boys and girls of the county.

Mr. Groover was married May 23, 1887, to Jessie T. Bernard, of Tallahassee. They have had five children, of whom two survive, Robert C. and Allen B., now residing in Jacksonville.

HARRISON WADSWORTH CLARK

HARRISON WADSWORTH CLARK was born in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 16, 1852, and died April 9, 1900. His father, Captain Henry Elijah Wadsworth Clark, was born in St. Marys, Georgia, in 1811, being prominent both in its military and political life, serving in the Georgia Legislature for many years. He was captain in the Mexican and major in the Seminole wars. Major Clark married Anna Mary Harrison, a granddaughter of Captain Samuel Harrison of Virginia. They moved to Amelia Island, Florida, at the close of the Revolutionary War. Her mother was Henrietta Roux of Charleston, South Carolina, whose ancestors came from France with the Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The ancestors of the Harrisons date their titles from Oliver Cromwell. Major H. E. W. Clark died in Jacksonville in 1857, at the old homestead on Forsyth Street, present site of the Bisbee Building, where the subject of this biography was born. His grandfather, Major Archibald Clark, served in the War of 1812. He was a prominent attorney of Savannah, Georgia, later moving to St. Marys where he was elected Judge and appointed Collector for the Port of St. Marys by President Thomas Jefferson, which post he held for many years. His father, Henry Clark,

came from Scotland about 1750, settled in Savannah and was an officer in the Colonial Army during the American Revolution.

On his paternal grandmother's side, Harrison Wadsworth Clark is descended from a family long prominent in American history. Henry Elijah Wadsworth Clark's mother was Rhoda Wadsworth, a daughter of General Elijah Wadsworth, a captain of cavalry in Sheldon's Regiment of Light Dragoons, and served under General George Washington. Wadsworth, Ohio, was named for him. He was a direct descendant of William Wadsworth, who came from England in 1632 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. It was William Wadsworth's son, Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who secreted the charter of Connecticut in the famous Charter Oak. Rhoda Wadsworth, on her mother's side, was a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Connecticut.

Harrison Wadsworth Clark's chances for an education in schools were limited by the advent of the Civil War, but he was fortunate in receiving splendid educational training from his mother. At the age of sixteen he decided to learn the printer's trade, setting type in Fernandina on the "Observer," later coming to Jacksonville and worked on the "Courier," which he subsequently purchased from John D. Treadwell. He changed it from a Republican to a Democratic organ, the only one in the city. He afterwards became Assistant Business Manager of the "Union." In this capacity he received the first press dispatches that ever came to Jacksonville. With George F. Cubbedge, he established the first afternoon paper in the State, the "Evening Chronicle of Jacksonville." After the death of Mr. Cubbedge the ownership of the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Charles H. Jones. Upon the establishing of the "Florida Herald," Mr. Clark and John Temple Graves, Sr., went with that paper, and soon afterwards purchased it.

In 1885, Mr. Clark was appointed postmaster of Jacksonville by President Cleveland and held that position for four years, being re-appointed by Mr. Cleveland upon his re-election in 1892. After the expiration of his term in office he turned his attention to real estate and phosphate developing, forming a partnership with A. W. Barrs, under the style of Barrs & Clark, and they were among the pioneers in this line. He was president of the Excelsior Phosphate Company and vice-president of the High Springs Phosphate Company. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Merchants & Mechanics Building and Loan Association, and the Peoples Building & Loan Association. For a number of years he was cashier and treasurer of the Florida Investment and Savings Bank.

In civic organizations he was a member of the Board of Trade, and in fraternal affiliations he was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 20 of the Masons, of which he was a Past Master, and a member of the Jacksonville Lodge of Elks.

On April 16, 1878, he was married to Miss Helen H. Telfair of New Berne, Alabama, and to the union were born six children: Rene Telfair (Mrs. Halcott G. Heyward of Jacksonville), Harrison W. Clark, Jr., a member of the firm of Clark & Lewis, wholesale grocers of Jacksonville, Anna Mary (Mrs. McGregor Nesbit of Tampa), Lidie Vipont (Mrs. George W. Mills of Jacksonville), Guy Stockton of Tampa, and Archibald Borden Clark of Jacksonville.

WILLIAM R. CARTER

WILLIAM R. CARTER was born on shipboard in Pensacola Bay, Pensacola, Florida, February 28, 1861. His father was William H. Carter and his mother was Jane Elizabeth (Moore) Carter.

William H. Carter was commander of a merchant vessel, and during the Civil War was prominent in blockade running for the Confederate Government. He was born in North Ireland (Protestant) and followed the Sea, and as was customary with the old sea captains, circumnavigated the globe several times.

The Moore family was from New Jersey. This family was also sea-faring, one of her brothers, Captain Samuel Moore, being captain of a ship at the age of eighteen.

During the War Between the States, Captain William H. Carter sent his family to New York where they lived, and after the war was over the father again followed the sea, accompanied by his son, William R. Carter, the subject of this biography, who states that his first outstanding recollection was being in the harbor of Vera Cruz at the time of the execution of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

At the age of nine years, while on a voyage in the Orient, his father, mother and brother died with cholera at Maulmein, British Burmah, on the American Ship Helen R. Cooper, leaving him alone in a strange land. He was adopted by a French merchant by the name of C. H. Fontenay and sent to La Martiniere School in Calcutta, India, a crack institution fostered by the Government of India, and which was modeled after Eton, Rugby and Harrow Schools in England. There he remained nine years, and at the age of eighteen quit school and went to sea, expecting to become captain of a ship by the time he was twenty-one years of age. He sailed from India on the Ice King to Boston in February, 1878, and was 118 days en route, during which time the crew mutinied and two men were killed. This cured Mr. Carter of his zest for the sea, and since that time he has remained on land. He returned to West Florida, the land of his birth, and for three years taught school at Milton, Florida. He later sold sewing machines for two years, after which time he came to Jacksonville in 1884, where he joined the Florida Herald, published by John Temple Graves I, and Harrison W. Clark. His first work was as reporter. In 1887 Graves and Clark sold their paper and Mr. Carter and Rufus A. Russell, who at that time was also on the Herald, established the Florida Metropolis, an afternoon newspaper, each furnishing \$300.00 of his own money and \$600.00 being invested by Mr. Graves. The Metropolis was a success from the beginning and paid Mr. Graves a good return on his money until 1891 when he relinquished his interest in the paper for \$1,200. For thirty-three years the Metropolis continued to grow, and was widely and favorably known throughout the State and nation as one of the most successful afternoon papers in the South, during which years Messrs. Carter and Russell continued their partnership until 1920, when they sold their paper to S. A. Lynch, a motion picture magnate, who after holding it two years sold it to John Perry of New York City, the present owner. The name was then changed by Mr. Perry to the Jacksonville Journal.

Mr. Carter made it a point to never accept any political position, but has always been active in public life in a private capacity and has always aided civic advancement. Few men in Duval County have done more towards its progress. In all State and local affairs he has taken a prominent part. He was the first to advocate county bonds for good roads in and around Jacksonville, he is the only living honorary member of the Jacksonville Automobile Club, he was largely instrumental in having the highway from Jacksonville to Atlantic Beach built, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that Camp Johnson was established in Jacksonville during the World War and also the Aviation Camp at Arcadia, Florida. He is now a director of the Florida State Fair.

In 1920, after selling *The Metropolis*, he retired from business, but still takes an interest in everything progressive in Jacksonville. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, of the Old Colony Club, National Travel Club, and for thirty-five years a member of the Seminole Club. He was also one of the first members of the Jacksonville Lodge of Elks.

On November 19, 1902, he was married to Mrs. Annie L. Hosmer of Jacksonville, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Tibbetts, one of the most beloved women of her day and who was known to the old Jacksonville residents as "Mother Tibbetts."

No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter, but Mrs. Hosmer has one daughter, Mary, whom Mr. Carter adopted as Mary Hosmer Carter. She is now Mrs. Clement D. Cates of New York.

RUFUS ALANSON RUSSELL

RUFUS ALANSON RUSSELL was born November 8, 1854, at Thomasville, Georgia. His father was Willie McKinney Russell and his mother, Rebecca Ann (McGuire) Russell. Both father and mother were born in Bibb County, Georgia, married there and moved to Thomasville about 1852. The Russell family are of English lineage and the McGuires are Scotch-Irish. In 1649 when Charles I of England was beheaded, three Russell brothers were in the Royal Army, and fled from England to escape the persecutions of Cromwell. Benjamin Russell, one of them came to South Carolina and one of the descendants of the same name emigrated from South Carolina to Georgia the early part of the nineteenth century.

When Rufus A. Russell was an infant his family moved to Bainbridge, Georgia, where he received his early education in the public schools there and later attended Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, where he remained one year, 1871. He then returned to Bainbridge, where his father was editor of the *Bainbridge Argus*, and began work in the office of that paper. In 1872 he moved with his family to Albany, Georgia, where his father established "The General City," a weekly newspaper, on which he worked until 1875. In 1875 at Albany, Georgia, he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1878 he moved to Orlando, Florida, where he established the *Orange County Reporter* with his father and Charles M. Munger. He only remained there a few months,

however, when he joined the Florida Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and in the fall of 1878 walked the circuit of Volusia County for fourteen months. In 1880-1881 he served in the Church in Nassau County, and December 13, 1881, came to Jacksonville, where he established the Florida Methodist, a weekly religious paper, of which he was printer, office editor, and manager for a year. In 1882 Charles H. Jones, who published the Times, which had been established the year before, purchased the Union, which had been established by H. B. McCallum several years before. He consolidated the two papers under the name of the Times-Union, and Mr. Russell went with them and was associated with the Times-Union for a short time during the first year of its existence. In April, 1883, Ashmead Brothers, in conjunction with John Temple Graves I and Harrison W. Clark, established the Florida Herald and he went with them as a printer. He continued with them for several years until in 1887 Graves and Clark sold the Herald, and Mr. Russell, as foreman of the office, suddenly found himself without a job. He in partnership with William R. Carter, who was at that time a reporter on the Herald (See biography of William R. Carter), established the Florida Metropolis, each furnishing \$300.00 of his own money and \$600.00 being invested by John Temple Graves I for a third interest in the paper. The Metropolis was a success from the beginning, and Mr. Graves received a good return on his money until 1891 when he sold his third interest to Messrs. Carter & Russell for \$1,200.00. For thirty-three years the Metropolis continued to grow and Messrs. Carter & Russell continued their partnership until 1920, when S. A. Lynch bought it. Mr. Lynch held it for two years and then sold it to John Perry of New York City and the name was then changed by Mr. Perry to the Jacksonville Journal.

During Mr. Russell's long service as Business Manager of The Metropolis he has always been active in religious work. He joined the Christian Church in February, 1892, as he expresses it, "to get away from denominationalism." He filled the pulpit of the First Christian Church for fourteen months following his uniting with the church. From that time up to 1898 he supplied in all the vacancies that occurred until the advent of J. T. Boone, in December, 1898. In 1909 he went out to Main Street, in Springfield, to establish the Main Street Christian Church, preaching for that congregation the first year. He supplied the pulpit between pastors, as he had done at the First Church, until Sam I. Smith came in June, 1923. In the meantime the church had been moved to Ninth Street and the name changed to the Central Christian Church. In 1926 he withdrew from active service in the Central Christian Church and transferred his activities to South Jacksonville, and at the present speaking (August, 1927), is pastor of the South Side Church of Christ, which is progressing very gratifyingly under his leadership.

Mr. Russell has never taken an active interest in politics, but for two years was City Councilman of Jacksonville.

December 4, 1874, he was married to Miss Nancy Tison of Lee County, Georgia, who died in 1889. Five children were born to the union, three of whom are

living: Charles W. of Mount Vernon, New York; Rufus A., Jr., of San Diego, California; and Mary (Mrs. Mary N. Willis), of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Russell was married a second time on the 10th of October, 1889, to Miss Eva Julia Connelly, who has remained with him up to the present time. Miss Connelly was from Indiana.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES I.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES I, known throughout the nation as one of the greatest editors and orators which the South has ever produced, spent eight years of his active life in Duval County and was one of the foremost Floridians of his time.

He came to Jacksonville in the early 80's as editor of the *Daily Florida Union*, but later he formed a partnership with Harrison W. Clarke in the ownership of the *Florida Herald*, an afternoon paper. (See biography Harrison W. Clarke.) The two did so much good for the Democratic party that Mr. Clarke was made postmaster of Jacksonville, largely through Mr. Graves' efforts.

Mr. Graves remained in Duval County until 1887, when the *Herald* was absorbed by a coterie of business men who bought it and the *News*, a little morning paper owned by John P. Varnum, consolidating them under the name of the *News-Herald*. This consolidation was brought about by the purchasers in order to fight C. H. Jones, editor of the *Times-Union*.

When Mr. Graves sold out the *Herald*, he moved to Georgia, but left \$600 of his money in Jacksonville which he invested with two of his employes, W. R. Carter (see biography William R. Carter) and Rufus A. Russell (see biography Rufus A. Russell) who with money of an equal amount established the *Florida Metropolis*, the first ten cent daily in the South. He sold his interest to them in 1891.

"Mr. Graves was a man of remarkably unselfish traits, brilliant, eloquent and one of the most loyal friends that Florida ever had," says Mr. Carter. "What Henry Grady was to Georgia, John Temple Graves was to Florida. Grover Cleveland said he regarded him as the most eloquent American he had ever known."

Mr. Graves was born November 9, 1856, at Willington Church, Abbeville County, South Carolina, the son of James Porterfield Graves and Katherine Calhoun. He was a grand-nephew of John C. Calhoun on his mother's side and a grandson, on his father's side, of Col. John Temple Graves, who crossed the Yadkin with General Greene in the Revolutionary War. After attendance at public schools, Mr. Graves took his A. B. degree at the University of Georgia in 1875.

Ten years of his life was spent on the lecture platform. He spoke in every American city with a population of over 30,000. After leaving Jacksonville he was editor of the *Tribune* at Rome, Ga., from 1888 to 1890, editor of the *Atlanta News* from 1900 to 1905, editor and co-proprietor of the *Atlanta Georgian* from 1905 to 1907 and editor-in-chief of the *New York American* from 1907 to 1915.

In politics, Mr. Graves took a leading part, although he never held public office. He was a candidate for the United States Senate from Georgia in 1905, but withdrew on account of ill health. His only other candidacy was in 1908 when he ran for Vice-President of the United States on the Independence League ticket. He was resident commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial Commission from 1921 to 1924 by appointment of President Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Graves was president of the New York Press Club in 1910 and was also a member of the University Club and Press Club of Washington, D. C. He was a Kappa Alpha at the University of Georgia.

On April 17, 1878, he married Mattie E. Simpson of Sparta, Georgia, and after her death wed Anne Cothran of Rome, Georgia, December 30, 1890. The children of his second marriage are John Temple Graves II, now editor of the Jacksonville Journal (see Biography John Temple Graves II), Mrs. Frederick (Laura Cothran) Tompkins of New York, James de Graffenreid Graves, Cothran Calhoun Graves and Anne Cothran Graves.

When Mr. Graves died August 8, 1925, in Washington, D. C., newspapers throughout the nation were filled with editorial appreciations. He was buried in Westview cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II, editor of *The Jacksonville Journal*, has followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father in the world of letters. In 1927, the year of this biography, he is the guiding force in one of the two big newspapers of Jacksonville, where in 1881 John Temple Graves, I, became editor of *The Daily Florida Union* and where for eight years the elder Graves took a leading part in the history of the county and the changes wrought in the field of Duval's journalistic history. (See Historical Index.)

Mr. Graves is the son of John Temple Graves, I, and Anne Cothran Graves, of Rome, Georgia, where the son was born, April 25, 1892. (For paternal genealogy see biography John Temple Graves, I.) On his maternal side, he is a grand nephew of "Bill Arp."

After attending the Georgia Military Academy at College Park, Ga., from 1903 to 1907, the subject of this biography went to Horace Mann School in New York from 1907 to 1910. Graduating there, he attended Princeton University for the next four years, receiving the degree of bachelor of literature. From 1916 to 1920 he attended the law school of the George Washington University, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1920.

In the meanwhile, however, the second Graves had also entered journalism, having worked as a reporter on the staff of the *New York Journal* in 1912. Also the World War, which disrupted many careers in civil pursuits, broke in upon Mr. Graves' plans and ambitions and in 1918 and 1919 he served as a second lieutenant with the 49th Heavy Artillery in France, but was never in action. From January to March of 1919, he was attached to the American Peace Commission in Paris as military aide and assistant to Edward M. Hurley.

At the completion of his military service in 1919, he became connected with the Federal Trade Commission as an economist, remaining in that position until 1925. However, the lure of journalism in the atmosphere of which he was reared and of which he had had a taste in New York, proved too great to resist and Mr. Graves accepted an offer of the editorship of *The Palm Beach Times*, assuming his duties in that capacity on September 18, 1925.

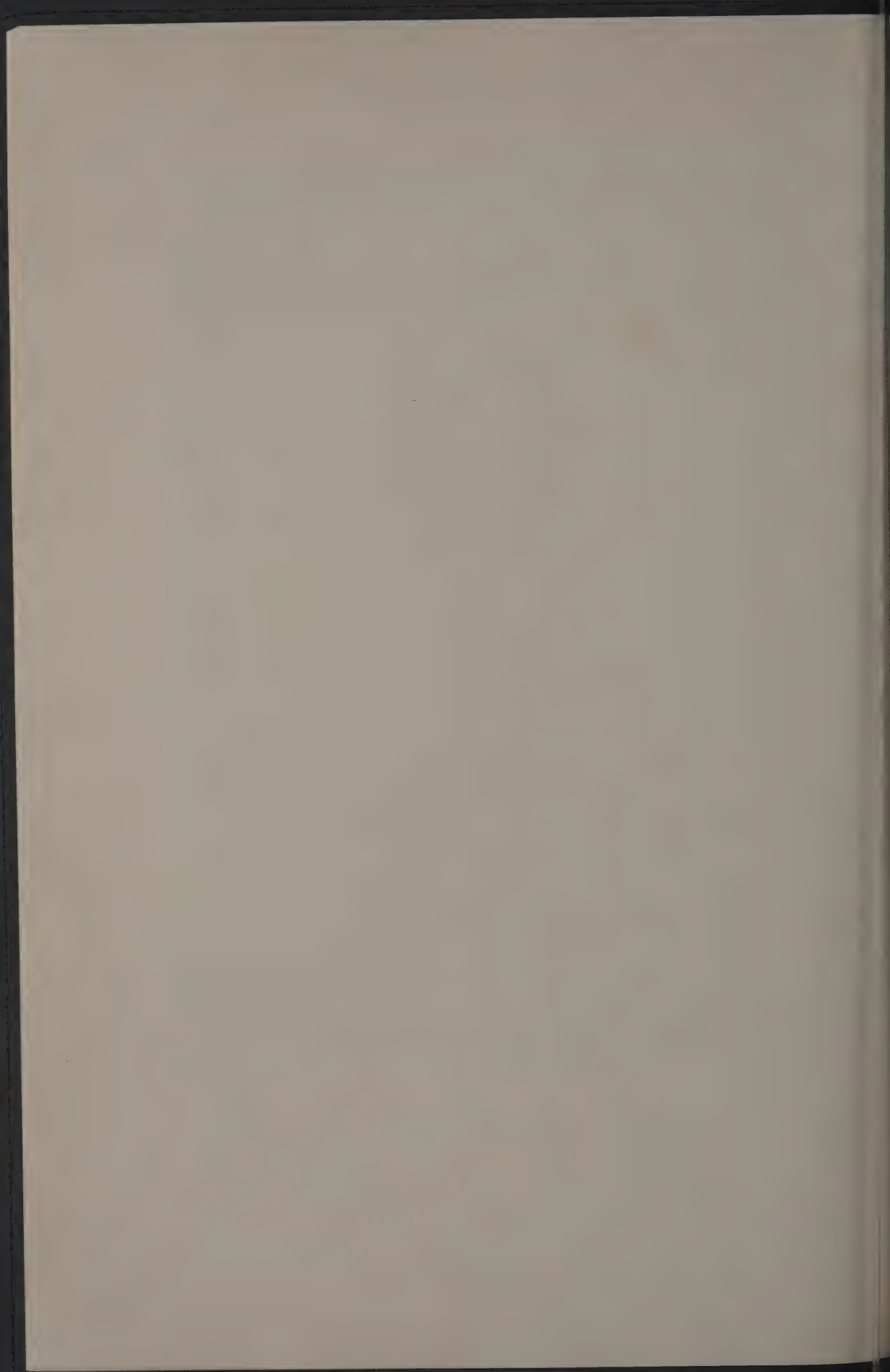
His newspaper career in Duval County started in October of 1926, when John H. Perry, owner of *The Jacksonville Journal*, recognizing the ability of the son of the famous editor and orator, prevailed upon him to come to Jacksonville as associate editor of the evening newspaper of the Florida metropolis. In 1927 Mr. Graves was elevated to the position of editor, at the age of 35 years.

Aside from his other active work, Mr. Graves has published three novels and written numerous essays, short stories and poems for magazines. His last novel was "The Shaft in the Sky," which was published by Doran in 1923.

This young editor and author is not of the bookworm type. In athletics he excels as well as in letters, tennis being his favorite sport. He has captured the following championships on the courts, defeating many noted players: Middle At-



John Perugle Graves II



lantic States, 1923; Virginia, 1923 and 1924; the Carolinas, 1926; Florida Public Courts, 1926; Jacksonville Singles, 1927.

Mr. Graves is a member of the following clubs: Chevy Chase and University, Washington, D. C.; Everglades, Palm Beach; Florida Country, Seminole and Civitan clubs, Jacksonville. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and of the Tower Club, Princeton University.

In politics, Mr. Graves is a Democrat. He is a Presbyterian and is unmarried.

FRANCIS MICHAEL HOLT

FRANCIS MICHAEL HOLT was born at Jacksonville, Florida, December 12, 1884. His father was James Webb Holt and his mother, Annie C. (Scarlett) Holt. James Webb Holt, the father, was a native of Orange County, now Alamance County, North Carolina. He is descended through the Holts and Webbs from two distinguished families of North Carolina history, both families settling in that state prior to the Revolutionary War. Soon after the close of the War Between the States, James Webb Holt, the father, came to Florida and during the early years of his residence lived in Jacksonville, Lake City, Live Oak and Monticello. He was the first Agent on the railroad which is now the Seaboard Air Line Railway, at River Junction, Florida, where he lived and had his office in a box car. In 1881 he married Miss Annie C. Scarlett of Glynn County, Georgia, a daughter of Francis D. Scarlett, whose ancestors had lived in that section since its colonization by General James Edward Oglethorpe. After his marriage Mr. Holt moved to Jacksonville.

Francis M. Holt received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville. In December, 1900, at the age of fifteen, he left Duval High School to work in the Mercantile Exchange Bank, now the Florida National Bank. He continued in the employ of that institution until September, 1908, when having begun the study of law at night and in other spare time, he entered the law office of Richard P. Marks, now his senior partner. He was admitted to the Bar of Florida, October 22, 1909, and in 1911 became a member of the firm of Marks, Marks & Holt, consisting of Richard P. Marks, Sam R. Marks and Francis M. Holt. On July 1, 1925, Harry T. Gray and James A. Yates, were admitted into the partnership but the style of the firm remained unchanged.

At the outbreak of the World War in 1917, Mr. Holt volunteered his services and was a member of the Duval County Fuel Administration. Later he became First Lieutenant of Field Artillery, and received his honorable discharge from the Army, December 11, 1918. He now holds the rank of Captain of Field Artillery, O. R. C.

Mr. Holt has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and has been especially active in welfare work. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Jacksonville Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Director and Counsel for the Children's Home Society of Florida. In civic organizations he is a member of the Believers in Jacksonville, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville Kiwanis Club,

of which he was Charter Member and President in 1925. In organizations of his own profession he is a member and has been a Director of the Jacksonville Bar Association, and a member of the Florida State Bar Association. In social clubs he is a member of the Florida Country Club, Florida Yacht Club of which he was Commodore in 1919-1920, and the Seminole Club of which he is now vice-president. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Trustee and Deacon.

January 2, 1924, he was married in Jacksonville, Florida, to Grace Hilditch Watson, a native of Jacksonville and the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hilditch. He has an adopted son, Robert Rutherford Holt.

ARTHUR FRANKLIN PERRY

ARTHUR FRANKLIN PERRY, prominent bank president and business leader of Jacksonville, was born in Carelton, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, on May 13, 1866. He is the son of Nathan Perry and Caroline (Dennis) Perry.

Mr. Perry received his education at Yarmouth Academy and in 1884, at the age of 18 years, moved to Jacksonville.

In 1886 and 1887, Mr. Perry worked as cashier and bookkeeper for the Jacksonville-Atlantic Railroad and in 1888, when only 22 years of age, he became secretary and treasurer of the Citizens Gas Company.

Six years later, in 1894, Mr. Perry, then a rising young business man, held the offices of secretary and treasurer in three companies, the Southern Savings & Trust Company, the Springfield Company and the Main Street Railroad Company.

In 1905, the Florida Bank & Trust Company was organized with Mr. Perry as vice-president in charge of banking. This institution took over the business of the Mercantile Exchange Bank, which had formerly been the Southern Savings & Trust Company.

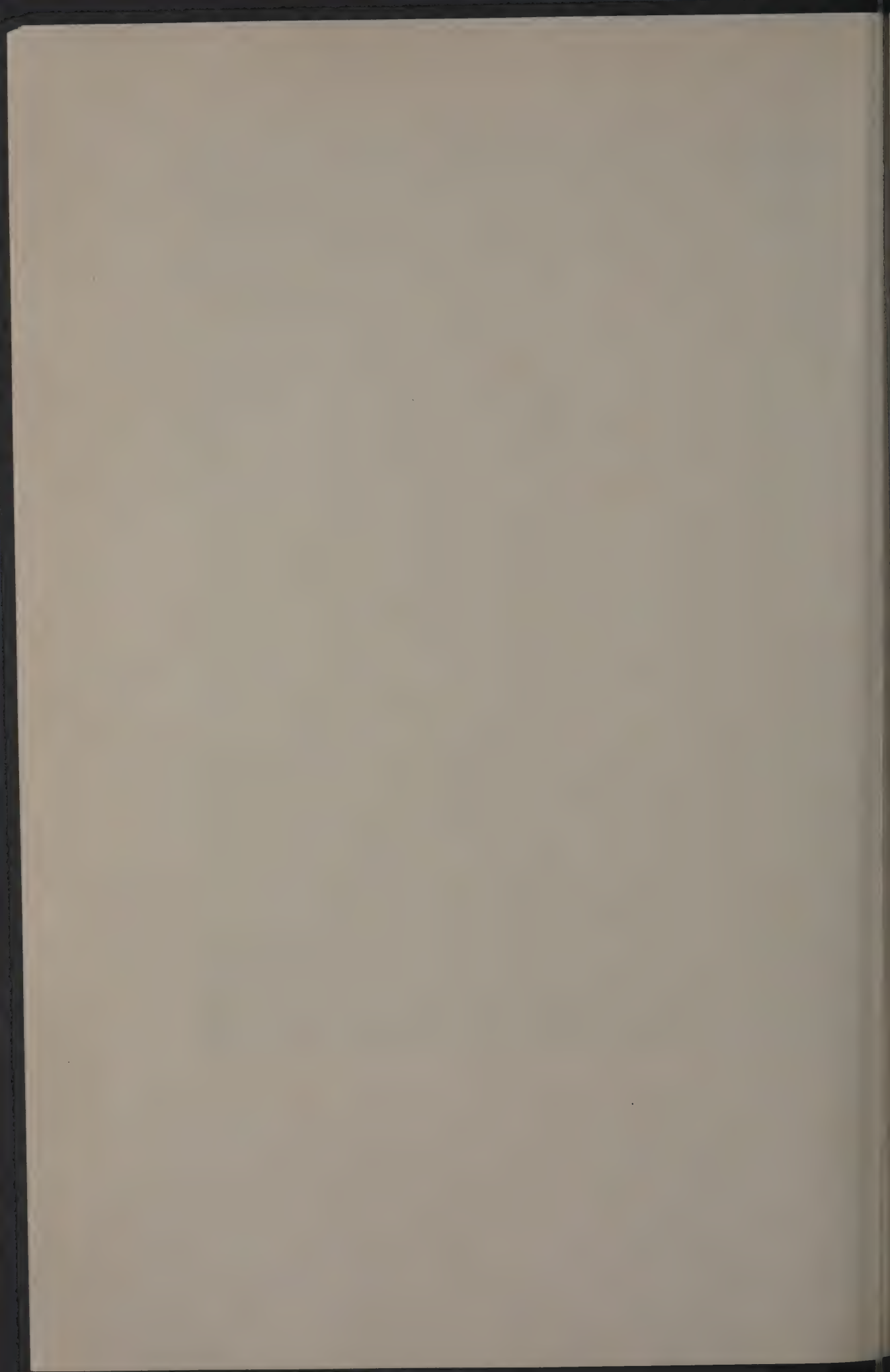
The Florida Bank & Trust Company surrendered its state charter in 1906 and entered the national banking system under the name of the Florida National Bank of Jacksonville, with Mr. Perry as Vice-President. In 1913, he succeeded Captain C. E. Garner as president, which position he continues to hold.

Mr. Perry married Miss Isabelle C. Strawn on October 7, 1890, in Jacksonville. He has two sons, Arthur F. Perry, Jr., and H. C. Strawn Perry, both of whom served in the World War as lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps.

Other than in his capacity as a banker and business man, Mr. Perry has contributed much to the growth and development of the city of Jacksonville and the county of Duval, having served in several public offices. From 1897 to 1901 he was a member of the city council of Jacksonville. He also was a member of the Board of Bond Trustees of the City of Jacksonville from 1903 to 1911, during four years of which period he acted as secretary of the board.



Arthur D. Peary



From 1900 to 1902, Mr. Perry was a member of the Board of Governors of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and in 1903 he was Vice-President of the board.

When the Jacksonville Free Public Library was organized, Mr. Perry was chosen as a trustee and he has continued to hold a trusteeship until the present day.

During the World War he was state treasurer of the United War Work Campaign.

Mr. Perry is a member of the Seminole Club, the Timuquana Country Club and of other clubs and organizations.

JAMES DODSON BURBRIDGE

JAMES DODSON BURBRIDGE was born in Louisiana, Mo., March 27, 1863. His father, John Quincy Burbridge, was of English ancestry, and his mother, Sallie Swink Burbridge was from the Lone Star State, her people having settled there in the early days of the Texas Republic.

His mother died when he was an infant, and within a few years his father married Miss Matilda Gertzwiller. Five children were born of the first union and five of the second. Of the ten, four are still living, and are well known in various parts of the country.

Jim Burbridge, as he is affectionately called by all his townspeople, came to Jacksonville with his father in 1884, at the age of twenty-one, and has remained here since that time. When he had been here two years he saw the possibilities in the amusement field, and set out to supply Jacksonville's need. He built a theater at Duval and Laura Streets, and so appreciative were the townspeople that he launched a bigger project in 1887.

The Park Opera House seated about 1,100 persons and here Mr. Burbridge brought as fine talent as could be secured for the South.

The big fire in 1901 destroyed the Park Opera House, but immediately he set to work to erect the Burbridge Theater at Main and Church Streets. This theater was the real amusement center of Jacksonville for when the stage was not in use, the floors were cleared for dancing and roller skating and the balconies were used for bowling alleys.

The city outgrew the Burbridge, however, and when the Duval, which is now the Temple Theater was built, "Jim Burbridge" was offered the management which he held with phenomenal success for many years. He gave the people of Jacksonville the best that could be found in entertainment. Such stars as Joseph Jefferson and many of the lesser stars that twinkled in the theatrical firmament of Jefferson's day were brought to Jacksonville. Sarah Bernhardt played to full houses at the old Duval. Milton Nobles and many other nationally known actors and actresses' names appeared on the bill boards. The prices were kept low that all the people might enjoy and profit by the best in dramatic art.

Mr. Burbridge was the first to introduce motion pictures to the Jacksonville public, but he like many other distinguished showmen, disapproved the encroachment of the pictures on the legitimate stage, and retired from the theater business, devoting himself to various other lines of activity.

Although he has not actively participated in the show business in Jacksonville for many years, he is so well known that actors and managers still look him up when they come to the city.

He has always been active in social and civic work, and a promoter of wholesome sports. He was the first President of the Jacksonville Baseball Club. His interest in politics has been largely that of a private citizen and a tax payer, but on two occasions, at the urgent request of his friends, he ran for Mayor, and at another time for the City Commission.

He was one of the organizers of the B. P. O. E. in Jacksonville and is a past exalted ruler. He is now the oldest member in the local lodge. He is a Past Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

He married Mrs. Juanita Cassil Williams in 1908 and they live at the beautiful home Shady Nook on the south bank of the St. Johns. The latch string hangs on the outside and the popularity of the couple is attested by the long line of automobiles that stands outside their grounds on Sunday afternoons.

Ben Burbridge, a brother of "Jim's" captured the first female gorilla ever to be brought to this country, and it was at the home of Jim Burbridge and his amiable wife that Professor Yerkes of Yale University made his studies of "Miss Congo," the baby gorilla.

Mrs. Burbridge is a writer and "Miss Congo" has figured in many stories that have flowed from her facile pen. "Cheating the Devil," as written by Mrs. Burbridge, has been a wonderful success.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON STARK

WILLIAM DAVIDSON STARK was born at Columbia, South Carolina, April 4, 1874. His father was Thomas Lamar Stark and his mother Alice (Davidson) Stark. The Starks were originally from Virginia and are related to the Bollings and Carys of that state. Thomas Lamar Stark, when about eighteen years of age, enlisted in the Edgefield (S. C.) Hussars, which company in June, 1861, was assigned as one of the four to the Hampton Legion of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel, later General, Wade Hampton. In July, following, the Legion was ordered to Virginia, where they took part in the Battle of Manassas. From that time until the close of the conflict, Thomas Lamar Stark took a conspicuous part in battles, skirmishes, and raids. In 1864, the Second South Carolina Cavalry Regiment, of which the Hussars were a part, were so depleted by losses that it was ordered back to South Carolina, where on John's Island, Thomas Lamar Stark was desperately wounded, from which wound he was crippled for life.

On his mother's side, William Davidson Stark is descended from the Davidsons and Brevards of North Carolina. Mrs. Alice (Davidson) Stark is now living

with the family of William Davidson Stark in Jacksonville. Her father was Dr. John M. W. Davidson, who moved to Gadsden County, Florida, in 1827. Her mother was Mary J. Davidson. Dr. Davidson was for many years a prominent physician and an Elder in the Presbyterian church at Quincy, Florida.

William Davidson Stark received his early education in the public schools of Quincy, Florida, and the schools of Jacksonville, Duval County, to which place his family moved in 1886. At the age of fourteen he went to work for the S. F. & W. Railway, and later with the Southern Express Company, first at Jacksonville, then at Savannah, Georgia, later at Waycross as Agent, and afterwards at Charlotte, North Carolina, as Agent. He held various positions with the S. F. & W. Railway, the Plant System, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. His promotions have been continuous and he is now Division Passenger Agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

During the World War, Mr. Stark was associated with the Transportation Department of the Railway Administration, paying especial interest to the work at Camp Johnston near Jacksonville. Upon the entrance of the United States in the World War, being unable to enter the military service and being desirous to serve his country, he enlisted in Company A, Duval County Guards. This organization is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County. He received his honorable discharge on March 4, 1921.

Mr. Stark has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole and Florida Country Club. He is also a member of the Jacksonville Rifle Club. In religion he is a Presbyterian. On October 19, 1910, he was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, to Mary Presley Chenoweth and they have one son, Wm. Davidson Stark, Jr.

JOHN DANIEL BAKER

JOHN DANIEL BAKER, a citizen of Duval County for over forty-one years, was born at Red Banks, Robinson County, North Carolina, October 31, 1864. His father was Capt. Angus S. Baker and his mother, Harriet (McEachern) Baker. On both sides of his family he is of Scotch extraction. His ancestors came to the Cape Fear Section of North Carolina with Flora McDonald and her followers in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Capt. Angus Baker was born in 1813, and prior to the Civil War was a cotton planter and slave owner, and served as a member of home guard in the War Between the States, being too old for active service. He was a man highly regarded in his day and generation, a leading elder in the Presbyterian Church and a staunch Democrat. He died in 1884, leaving a widow, five sons and two daughters.

Harriet (McEachern) Baker survived him until 1919, when she died at the age of ninety years.

John Daniel Baker, subject of this biography, was the third child. He received his early education in the public school of Robinson County, North Carolina,

after which he attended Davidson College of that State for two years, he then returned home, farmed one year and taught school for one year. In 1886 at the age of twenty-two he came to Duval County, Florida, and obtained employment with Robt. H. Jones, a prominent wholesale grocer of Jacksonville at that time. Mr. Jones retired from business and was succeeded by the firm of Smith & Frazier Company, with whom Mr. Baker continued as shipping clerk. In 1889 he branched out for himself under the style of John D. Baker, grain merchant, under which he continued for one year. In 1890 he formed a partnership with J. Dobbins Holmes, which association has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time, a period of thirty-seven years. In 1891 the style of the firm was changed to Baker & Holmes, the name which has become widely known not only in Florida, but throughout the South Atlantic States. Besides wholesale groceries and grain, the firm began to handle building materials. The business gradually grew from a small concern until 1898 when it was incorporated under the style of Baker & Holmes Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.00 with John D. Baker as vice-president. In 1905 a branch was established in Miami. In 1923 by a stock dividend the capital was increased to \$200,000.00, and the grocery business was sold to the Hagin Peters Company. Thereafter the corporation confined itself entirely to building material with John D. Baker as President.

In 1924 a branch was opened in Orlando, in 1926 a branch was opened in Tampa, and a fifth branch was established in Clermont through the purchase of the business of the Munson Company there.

This is a brief history of the business built up by the subject of this biography, which association was started from a small concern where all the affairs were handled by himself and two laborers, and whose present resources are upward of a million dollars.

During this time Mr. Baker has seen Jacksonville grow from a small town to its present population, and he has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the City of Jacksonville, first being appointed by the governor, and afterwards elected by the City Council for nine years, several years of which he served and then resigned. He is a director of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Believers-in-Jacksonville and on the Board of Directors of the Community Chest. He is also a director of the Jacksonville Traffic Bureau. Among other organizations in his own line of business he is a director of the Southern Building Supply Association and American Wholesale Grocers' Associations.

He has always been a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder and active in religious work, being Treasurer of the Florida Presbyterian Educational Movement, and trustee of the Columbia Theological Seminary, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Among his other business interests he is a Director of the Atlantic National Bank, and has been since its organization. He is Vice-President of the Hagin Peters Company and President of the Interlachen Sand & Gravel Company.

Among his fraternal relations he is a member of the Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity, he is also a Mason and a member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine. He is a Rotarian, a member of the Seminole, Timuquana Country and Florida Yacht Clubs.

In 1898 he was married to Miss Julia Simpkins, of Monticello, Florida, and to the union were born six children—Katherine (Mrs. Franklin G. Russell), Louise (Mrs. James R. Stockton), John D. Baker, Jr., Thompson S. Baker, Margaret, who is attending Hollins College, Virginia, and Archibald J. Baker, who is attending the Augusta Military Academy.

CHARLES BUXTON ROGERS

CHARLES BUXTON ROGERS was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, December 4, 1852, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, November 15, 1926. His father was John J. Rogers and his mother, Joanna Elizabeth (Lutterloh) Rogers. His grandfather was an officer in the War of 1812. John J. Rogers was a prominent planter in North Carolina, and enlisted as a private in Company D, Second North Carolina Cavalry, C. S. A., on June 18, 1861, and served continuously with that company until September 30, 1864. He was captured at Aberdeen Church, Virginia, April 3, 1865, and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died May 8, 1865, and was buried in the prisoners' graveyard. It was not until a fellow-prisoner brought the news to his family two years later, that they knew of his tragic ending, and not until the year 1903 that they learned the full details.

Charles Buxton Rogers received his early education in the private schools and Pittsboro Academy, of Pittsboro, North Carolina. His education, however, was interrupted by the War Between the States, and after the conflict, the home plantation having become impoverished, he left at the age of seventeen and accepted a clerical position with the Florida Railroad at Cedar Keys, Florida. In 1886 he came to Jacksonville, and from the beginning was a prominent figure in the business and civic life of Jacksonville.

He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, which afterwards became the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the C. B. Rogers Grocery Company, in which he was associated with T. V. Porter, E. A. Champlain, and James P. Taliaferro, afterwards United States Senator. He was president of the Consolidated Grocery Company, with branches in Tampa, Pensacola, and Savannah. Upon retiring from active business this company was consolidated with the Lewis-Chitty Company. In 1899 he organized the Florida Naval Stores & Commission Company, of which he was a director. For many years he was Bond Trustee without salary, serving with Frank Gray and Robert Gamble. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida National Bank. As shown in the History of Duval County, he was elected in 1898 to the State Senate, where he made a record of useful service. During the World War he took an active part in Liberty Loans and other war service. He was vestryman for many years of the Church of The Good Shepherd, and was Past

Exalted Ruler of the Elks, a life member of the Florida Yacht Club, of the Florida Historical Society, and a member of the Florida Country Club, the Seminole and the Lion's Club.

In 1875 he married Miss Mary Aline, daughter of Colonel B. A. Coachman, formerly of Georgetown, South Carolina. To the union were born ten children, eight of whom survive, four sons and four daughters: Mary A. (Mrs. Robert Francis Mitchell, of Pensacola, Fla.); Charles B. and Edgar H., of Jacksonville; Caroline (Mrs. J. D. Bower, of Bainbridge, Ga.); Francis; Joanna; Alonzo C.; and Winifred R. (Mrs. John L. Holmes), all of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Mary Aline (Coachman) Rogers, who survives him, has seventeen living grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of the grandchildren, Telfair Stockton Rogers, is the great-grandson of Colonel William Tennent Stockton, whose biography appears in this publication.

Upon the death of Mr. Rogers, the Florida National Bank presented a memorial, on which was inscribed, "As railroad employee, wholesale grocer, naval store official, State Senator, an Election Commissioner, a City Commissioner, and Bond Trustee of the Florida National Bank, he displayed unfaltering integrity, rare ability, indefatigable energy—by his forbearance, friendliness, and Christian rectitude, he endeared himself to all who knew him."

WILLIAM M. STOCKTON

WILLIAM M. STOCKTON was born at Oglethorpe, Macon County, Georgia, December 25, 1857. His father was William M. Stockton and his mother Susan Emeline (Hansell) Stockton.

The Stockton family came to America and first settled in Delaware. One of them later settled in Georgia.

The Hansells are an old Georgia family. An uncle was Judge A. H. Hansell of Thomasville, Georgia, and another was General A. J. Hansell of Cobb County, a famous Confederate leader.

William M. Stockton received his early education in private schools in Macon County, Georgia, and later in the public schools of Atlanta. At the age of twelve he began to work as a clerk in a grocery store in Griffin, Georgia, and continued a short time, after which he went to work for a hat store in Atlanta. In 1881 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a shoe firm of Savannah, Georgia, and made trips through Florida, but there were no railroads and the trips were made in wagons or other private conveyances. In 1887 he came to Jacksonville to live and opened a wholesale tobacco and cigar store which he continued until 1891, but the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 ruined the business. In 1891 he became cashier of the Everett Hotel, remaining there until 1894 and for one year he was cashier of the Windsor Hotel. About the same time he opened a retail tobacco and cigar store which continued until 1890 when he sold out and went into the brokerage business and continued in that line until 1908 when he took up insurance and real estate. He was quite successful and in 1919 retired from business.

He has always taken an active interest in city affairs and for one term was a member of the City Council. He has always been especially interested in education and was a member of the School Board from 1915 to 1927, a large part of the time being its Chairman. During the World War he was a member of the Home Guard Social Service organization. He is a member of the Timuquana Country Club and the Civitans and in fraternal affiliations a member of Solomon Lodge of the Masons.

On December 12, 1888, he married Julia Elizabeth Schneider of Washington, D. C., who died January 27, 1919.

To the union were born two children, Charles A. and William M., Jr. He lost his entire family within a few months. William M. Stockton, Jr., died at Camp McClellan in Waco, Texas, on Armistice Day, 1918. Charles A. Stockton died in Jacksonville on January 24, 1919.

LESLIE NAPIER WILKIE

LESLIE NAPIER WILKIE was born in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, November 12, 1849. His father was James Wilkie and his mother, Ann E. Wilkie. On both sides he is of distinguished Scottish ancestry, his father being born in Fife, Scotland, and his mother in Nova Scotia, a daughter of Dr. Alexander Macdonald of Armdale Castle (Lords of the Isles), Isle of Skye, Scotland, who was sent by the War Department of Great Britain as physician to Jamaica, from which island he moved to Nova Scotia, where he settled and raised a family of five daughters and four sons. The sons all became prominent professionally as lawyers and doctors.

Leslie Napier Wilkie attended the public schools of Nova Scotia, and for three years the Francis Xavier College of Antigonish, noted for the beauty of its location and one of the largest in the province of Nova Scotia. In 1868, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Wilkie left Nova Scotia for California by steamer from New York to the Isthmus of Panama and thence by steamer again to San Francisco. This was during the romantic gold mining days and during the next nineteen years his experiences in the wild west reads like a romance. He was first in a mining camp at Hamilton, Nevada, and later was at San Francisco, Portland, and Walla Walla, from which place he traveled on horseback six hundred miles to Helena, Montana. He helped as draftsman and topographer to survey the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Salmon River country of Idaho, which was caught in the financial crash of Jay Cook in 1873. He was then associated with the Government surveys of Montana. On one of his trips to the Yellowstone Park in 1877 his party was attacked by a band of Nez-Perces Indians and several of his comrades (young men from Helena) were killed or wounded. The Indians took all their supplies and all their horses except two, Mr. Wilkie barely escaping with his life, and he is probably the only person east of Montana who was ever attacked by Indians in Yellowstone Park. At the time of this trip there was nothing but a trail through the park and only one cabin, that at Mammoth Hot Springs.

In 1887, appreciating the opportunities in Florida, he came to Duval County and settled in Jacksonville. His first work was as Agent and Land Commissioner for the Florida Southern Railway. Later he was with the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, afterwards the Plant System, now the Atlantic Coast Line, also with the Florida Commercial Company, remaining with these companies until all their lands, which included several million acres, had been disposed of.

Mr. Wilkie has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. For many years he has been a director of the Jacksonville Loan and Insurance Company and the Florida National Bank. He is and has for many years been a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Country Club.

On January 14, 1885, he was married in Palatka, Florida, to Miss May Alice Boyd, daughter of Robert T. and Mary E. Boyd, and to their union were born two children, (1) Charlotte Emily, born August 25, 1888, and died January 26, 1889, and (2) Alice Leslie (Mrs. Edward McKinnon O'Bryan), of Chicago, Ill., who has two sons, Edward Leslie, and Frank Alexander.

FRANCIS DAVID MILLER, M. D.

FRANCIS DAVID MILLER, M. D., was born August 7, 1860, near Orange Lake, Alachua County, Florida. His father was John Milton Miller and his mother, Sorena Eugenia (Shannon) Miller. Both the Millers and Shannons are of Scotch Irish lineage, the family traditions going back to County Ulster, Ireland. His paternal great-grandfather was General Sir Arthur Cunningham, a general in the British Army, who came to America in 1735 and served in the French and Indian War and afterwards in the American Revolution. Later he moved to South Carolina, where his son, Joseph, is said to have been one of the first millionaires in the United States. Robert Miller, grandfather of the subject of this biography, married the granddaughter of General Arthur Cunningham. John Miller, the father of Dr. Miller, was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, and came to Florida in the early 50's, where he engaged in growing Sea Island cotton, amassing considerable property in land and slaves. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he volunteered and served in Governor Perry's regiment, then in the Seventh Regiment under Colonel Washington Sparkman, and afterwards was a member of the famous Finnegan's brigade and served with him in Virginia. At the end of the war he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant.

The Shannons were also early settlers in South Carolina, where Francis Andrew Shannon, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born and reared. In 1854 he came to Florida and settled at Rochelle, in Alachua County, and was a prosperous planter there. He was a man of wide influence and assisted in the movement to make Gainesville the County Seat of that county. His daughter, Sorena Eugenia Shannon, mother of Doctor Miller, was born in Kershaw County, and came to Florida, where she met John Milton Miller, whom she married.

Francis David Miller received his early education in the schools of Alachua County and afterwards at Roper Academy, Gainesville, Florida, which has since become the University of Florida. He later attended the University of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins University, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1881 with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he returned to Florida and located in the village of Noonsville, and practiced there from 1884 to 1887, in which year he came to Jacksonville where he has practiced continuously since. He has paid strict attention to his profession but has given some of his time to public affairs. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 he was appointed acting surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital. For several years he was City Health Officer, Chairman of the first State Board of Medical Examiners, and later served for several years as chief surgeon of St. Lukes Hospital. During the Spanish-American War he served as an ensign in the State Naval Reserves and was stationed at Jupiter, Florida. (See historical index.) Among scientific bodies he is a past member of the Duval County Medical Association and the Florida State Medical Association. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He has never married.

GEORGE W. PARKHILL

GEORGE W. PARKHILL was born in Jefferson County (near Monticello), Florida, March 6, 1865. His father was Captain Richard Call Parkhill and his mother Emala (Bellamy) Parkhill.

Captain Richard Call Parkhill was a distinguished Confederate Officer, and during the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond was severely wounded. His cousin, Captain George W. Parkhill, for whom the subject of this biography was named and who is the father of Judge C. B. Parkhill of Tampa, a former judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, was killed in this same battle. Captain Richard Call Parkhill was prior to the battle Lieutenant and at the time of the death of his Captain and cousin was appointed to the command of Company A, First Florida Regiment. He was the first member of the Parkhill family to come to Florida. His grandfather was Col. Sam Parkhill, who fought in the War of 1812, and who came to Georgia about 1829 from Virginia where his family were early settlers, coming originally from Scotland. The town of Parkhill, near Glasgow, was named for the family. There is a monument in front of the Capitol in Tallahassee in memory of Captain John Parkhill, who was killed in a battle with the Seminole Indians in the Big Cypress Swamp of the Everglades.

On his mother's side, George W. Parkhill is descended from one of the oldest Florida families. His great-grandfather, John Bellamy, first settled in Duval County about 1820 and owned a tract of land granted to him by the Spanish Government and described in American State Papers as situated at "Cowford north of St. Johns River and bounded on the West by lands of Z. Hogans." This is on the present site of Jacksonville, and which territory was confirmed to John Bellamy July 12, 1825, by the United States Government.

George W. Parkhill received his early education in the public schools of Monticello and Tallahassee, after which he attended Emery College at Oxford, Georgia, entering the class of 1886. He left college before graduation to go to work and came to Jacksonville. His first occupation was with the railroad, the Plant System, and after two years he was promoted to the position of agent. For sixteen years he continued in this office when he resigned to go into the contracting business with Capt. R. G. Ross and with whom he was associated for thirteen years. In 1913 he became president of the Seaboard Dredging Company, in which he continued until December 21, 1925, when he became president and owner of the Parkhill Dredging Company and associated himself with his son, Richard Ross Parkhill, as vice-president. His company has completed many large contracts throughout the Southern States, among which is the fill for the Gandy Bridge between Tampa and St. Petersburg, the Terminal at Tampa, dredging the channel for Port Tampa, the fill of Commodore Point Terminal at Jacksonville, widening the Savannah River at Savannah, Georgia, and carrying on the jetty work in the St. Johns River for the United States Government, which was first begun by Captain R. G. Ross.

Mr. Parkhill has always taken an active interest in civic advancement in this community. He is one of the Bond Trustees of Duval County, which trustees have charge of all the county's bonded indebtedness.

During the World War he was active in building shipyards at Jacksonville and Savannah.

He is also greatly interested in welfare work, and is a director in the Elizabeth Edgar Home for working girls, is a member and Governor of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, and a director in the Jacksonville Automobile Club. Among business interests he is a director in the American Investment and Mortgage Company.

In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole and Timuquana Country Clubs. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On November 10, 1891, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Captain R. G. Ross, with whom Mr. Parkhill had been associated for many years.

Captain Ross was widely known throughout the Southern States. He came from Inverness, Scotland, during the War Between the States, bringing four vessels over to run the blockade for the Confederate Government between the Nassau and Charleston and Wilmington. He spent his life in the dredging business and made large improvements in the harbors of Wilmington, Savannah, Jacksonville, Miami and Key West.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkhill have three children, Elizabeth (Mrs. P. M. Clarkson), Jeanette E. (Mrs. Norman W. Burgess of Lexington, Va.), and Richard Ross Parkhill, of Jacksonville.

HENRY PLANT OSBORNE

HENRY PLANT OSBORNE was born at Jacksonville, Florida, June 21, 1888. His father was Francis Ritchie Osborne, and his mother, Sallie (Roberts) Osborne. His father, born in Belfast, Ireland, came to Mobile and New Orleans in 1847. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he joined the Confederate forces. When Henry B. Plant organized the Southern Express Company in the sixties, Francis R. Osborne joined that organization as one of its Superintendents. The Roberts came from England to North Carolina, the family having settled in Newbern in Colonial days, and are prominently connected with the history of that state.

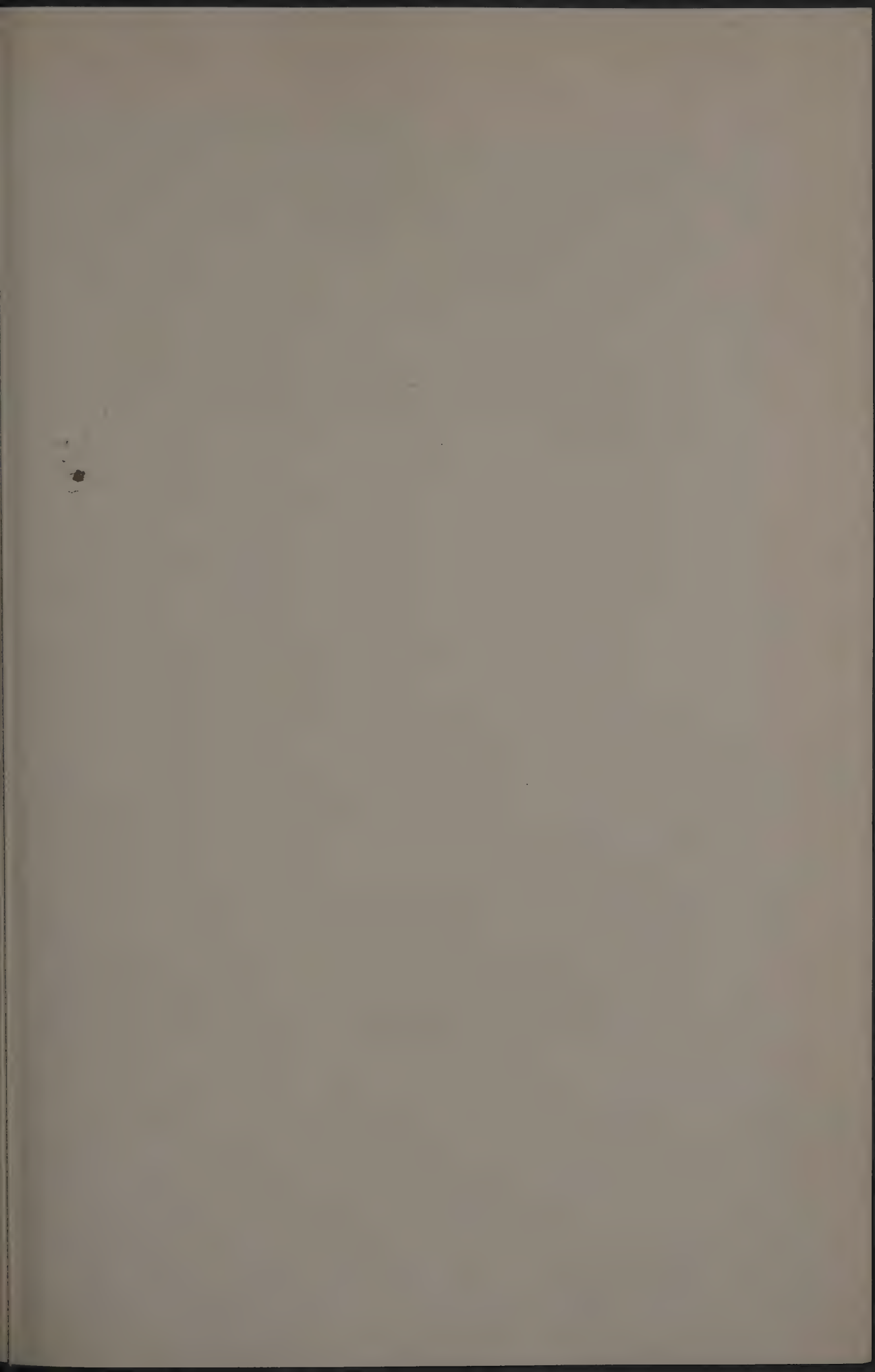
Henry Plant Osborne received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, graduating from the Duval High School in 1905. He then entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1909 with the degree of A. B.; while there he was elected to Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Order of Gimghoul, and Phi Beta Kappa (the national scholarship fraternity). After engaging in the insurance business for one year in the Carolinas he entered the University of Florida, where he received his LL. B. degree in 1911. Immediately thereafter he came to Jacksonville and began the practice of his profession, first in the office of E. J. L'Engle, where he remained five years. He then formed an association with William T. Stockton, under the style of Stockton & Osborne. (See biography William Tennent Stockton). He continued partnership with Mr. Stockton until 1917, when he became associated with Messrs. John C. Cooper and John C. Cooper, Jr., under the style of Cooper, Cooper & Osborne, which firm later united with Messrs. Knight & Adair under the style of Cooper, Knight, Adair, Cooper & Osborne. (See biographies John C. Cooper, Raymond D. Knight and Henry P. Adair.)

At the outbreak of the World War in 1917 he volunteered his services and was assigned to the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps. He was first stationed at Columbus, Ohio, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and later stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he received his honorable discharge. Since the war he has been a member of the American Legion.

Mr. Osborne is a Democrat. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, the Florida State Bar Association, of which he was formerly secretary, and the American Bar Association. He has always taken an active interest in social and welfare work, was long a director of the Associated Charities, and was President of St. Lukes Hospital Association for three years, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He was for several years a member of the Vestry of the Church of the Good Shepherd, being now a member of St. Marks (Episcopal) Church in Ortega, a suburb of Jacksonville. He is also a trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery Association. In social organizations he was a member of the Florida Country Club, of which he was at one time President, and he is now

a member of the Florida Yacht Club, of which he was Governor and an officer; the Ribault Club of Fort George Island, and the Ortega Riding Club.

On March 1, 1916, he was married to Miss Nancy Montgomery Cooper, daughter of John C. Cooper and Mary (Coldwell) Cooper, of Jacksonville, and to the union have been born four children: Nancy Montgomery, Elizabeth Ann, Sallie Roberts, and Henry Plant, Jr. The family reside on the St. Johns River in Ortega.





W. F. Dowling

WILLIAM HAMILTON DOWLING

WILLIAM HAMILTON DOWLING, sheriff of Duval County, was born at Barnwell, South Carolina, March 18, 1868. His father was Rev. William Hamilton Dowling, a Baptist minister, and his mother was Louise Ruth Dowling. His grandfather was a Judge of the Barnwell District in the early fifties. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and his ancestors on both sides of his family served in the Colonial Army during the Revolution, and all lived to a ripe old age.

Sheriff Dowling received his early education in the public schools of Barnwell, South Carolina. He spent his young life, when not at school, on his father's farm, and later became associated with the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, afterwards a part of the A. C. L. System. He was then with the S. A. L. Railroad for 12 years.

In December, 1889, he came to Duval County, and from the beginning took an active interest in its civic and economic advancement, as well as that of the City of Jacksonville. In 1917 he was elected City Commissioner and held that office until 1919. He has been elected sheriff of Duval County for four terms, and now holds that office and is a candidate for re-election.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Jacksonville Motor Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Solomon Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Masons, a member of Damascus Commandery No. 2 of the Knights Templars, a Thirty-Second degree Mason, and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine. He is also a member of No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Elks, P. O. S. of America, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Red Men, and Order of Railway Conductors, also a member of the First Baptist Church of this city.

He has been married twice, first in 1895 to Miss Mary Murphy, of Savannah, Georgia, to which union were born two children: Hamilton and Margaret Dowling. He was married the second time on January 19, 1925, to Miss Dorothy Wentworth, of Dayton, Ohio, whose family has been very prominent in social and civic affairs for many years.

JAMES CAMPBELL MERRILL

JAMES CAMPBELL MERRILL was born in Jacksonville, Florida, July 18, 1889. His father was James Eugene Merrill and his mother Helen Pearly (Small) Merrill.

Mr. Merrill is vice-president and general manager of the Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock and Repair Company, and is descended from a family of ship-builders. His father, James Eugene Merrill, and his grandfather, James Gilman Merrill, being engaged in the same line. James Eugene Merrill, the father, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1854, and in 1865, at the age of eleven years, came to Jacksonville with his father, James Gilman Merrill, and his mother, Sarah Eliza (Cross) Merrill. The first of the Merrill family came to America from Gravesend, England, in 1638, on the ship *Diligent*, commanded by Capt. John Martin, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, near Boston. Descendants of the Merrills lived in New England and intermarried into several distinguished families of that section, among whom were the Bradstreets, Dudleys and Wiggins.

His maternal grandfather was Alonzo Campbell Small, and his maternal great-grandmother was Sarah (Springfield) Small, the Springfields being prominent in the American Revolution.

James Eugene Merrill, the father of the subject of this biography, laid the foundation of the present business in 1876 when he started a small iron works in Jacksonville with his brother A. R. Merrill, and in 1887 with A. D. Stevens and his brother organized the Merrill-Stevens Engineering Company, which was successful from the beginning. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South, and was reincorporated under the name of Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Company in 1921.

James C. Merrill received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, including Duval High School, and in 1908, at the age of nineteen, entered his father's business in which he learned every detail, being gradually promoted until in 1920 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the company.

Mr. Merrill has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, and while he has never been active in politics, he was persuaded by the citizens of his ward to serve in the City Council and in June, 1927, was elected Councilman from the ninth ward, which office he holds at the present time.

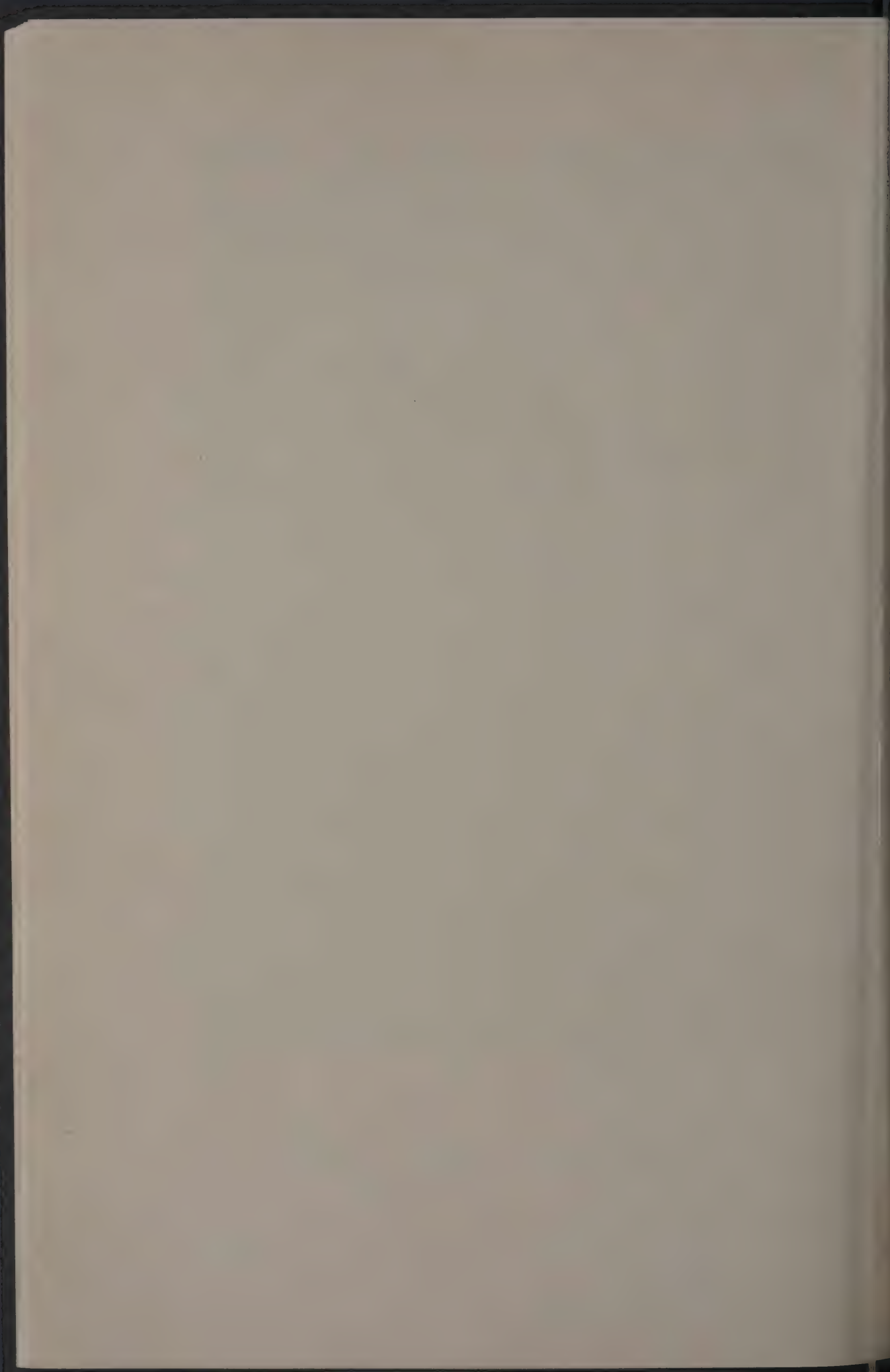
Among social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club and Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, Jacksonville (Senior and Junior) Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, a member of Solomon's Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., Past Patron Jacksonville Chapter No. 15 Order Eastern Star, a York Rite and a Scottish Rite Thirty-Second Degree Mason, being a member of Florida Consistory No. 2 and Damascus Commandery No. 2 and a life member of Morocco Temple A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Jacksonville lodge No. 221 B. P. O. Elks.

On April 27, 1910, he was married to Miss Ann Baker Screven of Darien, Ga., and they have three children: Ann Screven Merrill, James Campbell Merrill, Jr., and Arthur Eugene Merrill.



James C. Merrill



REV. VAN WINDER SHIELDS, D.D.

REV. VAN WINDER SHIELDS, D.D., was born at Rockeby plantation, Jefferson County, Mississippi, on July 3, 1849, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, on May 13, 1927.

At the time of his death, Mr. Shields was Rector Emeritus of St. Johns Episcopal Church, of which he had been Rector for thirty-five years, during which time he had been one of the outstanding figures of Jacksonville and Duval County.

Dr. Shields was descended from distinguished families on both sides, who had been prominent in Delaware, Maryland and Mississippi. His father was William Bayard Shields and his mother Emeline Elizabeth (Cox) Shields.

He spent his early days on the Mississippi plantation of his father, and grew into boyhood just at the outbreak of the War Between the States, and although only fourteen years of age volunteered his services in the Confederate Army under General Kirby-Smith, and was present at the surrender at Marshall, Texas. Returning home after the war he resumed his studies and entered the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he studied in the academic and theological departments, graduating in 1876. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest alumni of the University. The same year of his death he was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church by Rt. Rev. William Mercer Green, bishop of Mississippi, who on May 13, 1877, ordained him priest.

His first charge in the ministry was at Emmanuel Church, Winona, and St. Clements Church, Vaiden, Mississippi, where he served from 1876 to 1877. In 1877 to 1879 he was Rector of St. Johns Church, Aberdeen, Mississippi. From 1879 to 1881 he was rector of St. James Church, of Kitrell, North Carolina, after which he became Rector of Christ Church at New Berne, where he served for the following eight years. He represented the diocese of Eastern Carolina at the general convention of the Episcopal Church in the years 1886 to 1889 and the old inhabitants of that section still remember him with love and honor.

In November, 1889, he came to Duval County as Rector of St. Johns Church of Jacksonville, holding his first service on Advent Sunday, December 1st of that year. From then until 1924 he served as rector of St. Johns Church, during which time it grew from 329 communicants in 1889 to over 1,000, and two churches, St. Mary's and St. Mark's, have been added to the parish.

Dr. Shields was a pastor to the soldiers during the Spanish-American War, and after the big fire in 1901 he not only bravely set forth to rebuild his own church, but to assist in the reconstruction of the city. During the World War he was also active with the soldiers at Camp Johnson.

On May 31, 1924, he retired as rector of St. Johns Church and was made Rector Emeritus, and as long as his health permitted took part in the services.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Amelia Eliza Kitrell, of Oxford, North Carolina, and to the union were born three sons, Bayard B. Shields, a prominent attorney of Jacksonville; Robert B. Shields, Vice-President of the W. M. McCrory Company of Jacksonville; Van Winder Shields, Jr., lawyer, of Pasadena, California, and one daughter, Mrs. Carl Robertson Krutz, of Washington, D. C., formerly Miss Amelia Dunbar Shields, of Jacksonville.

HENRY HOYT SIMMONS

HENRY HOYT SIMMONS, a resident of Duval County for thirty-eight years, was born in Prince William Parish, Beaufort County, South Carolina, January 26, 1867. His father was William Martin Simmons, and his mother, Georgann (Mole) Simmons. On his father's side he is Pennsylvania Dutch, and on his mother's side he is of French Huguenot extraction.

At the beginning of the War Between the States his father enlisted as a private in Company A, 52nd. Pennsylvania Regiment in the Federal Service and was discharged at Charleston, South Carolina as a Lieutenant. He served four years during the war and was wounded three times. At the close of the war he was sent to Prince Williams Parish in charge of the garrison there for a few years then ordered to Charleston and discharged, after which time he was appointed United States Magistrate and served for four years.

He always took an active part in political affairs and in the Campaign of 1876 was a strong adherent of Wade Hampton for Governor of South Carolina. He was also a close friend of George Tillman, a brother of Senator Ben Tillman.

He died at the advanced age of ninety years.

Other members of the family were prominent also. One of his father's uncles was Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of South Carolina. His early life was spent on a farm, which he always enjoyed. Even up to the present time he takes a great interest in agricultural pursuits.

On January 4, 1889, at the age of twenty-two years, attracted by the opportunities of Duval County he came to Jacksonville and entered the employ of the W. T. Delaporte Baking Company. He later entered the service of the Cleveland Furniture Company, where he remained for six years, and after which time he opened a Commercial Collectors Agency on his own account. This business was very successful and he had among his clients some of the most prominent merchants in the city, among them being John Clark & Company, McMurray Baker Company, Smith Richardson & Conroy Company and others.

He served on the State Legislative Committee, which was active in creating the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and through his efforts the first state appropriations were set apart for combating and controlling hog cholera. He was also the main organizer in the State Swine Growers Association and Southern Swine Growers Association. Not only has his service been outstanding in assisting in the raising of cattle but in every feature that tends to the advancement of Agriculture in Florida, being the developer of the largest pecan grove in Northeast Florida. He conceived the idea for State appropriations for combating diseases and insects detrimental to pecan culture. He organized, managed and financed the first Duval County Fair, which was about 1914, when such work was of a pioneer nature. He continued this for three years and out of the splendid



H. H. Simmons



work on his part has come the Florida State Fair. In 1923 Governor Hardee appointed him member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and upon organization was elected Chairman and still serving as such. To this date under his administration 14,000,000 acres of land have been freed of the Texas Cattle Tick and released from Federal Quarantine at the cost to the state of \$2.79 per head for cattle dipped in the territory.

In the real estate business Mr. Simmons has been eminently successful. He began with a capital of \$400.00 and now has one of the most thriving businesses in Jacksonville, and his is the third oldest real estate business in Jacksonville, being established in 1897. He is a Charter Member of the Jacksonville Realty Board, and President of that body in 1922.

He has always taken an active interest in religious work. He was Charter Member of the Springfield Presbyterian Church, also member of the old Newnan Street Presbyterian Church and was active in the consolidation of this church with the Ocean Street Presbyterian Church. He was elected on the Board of Deacons and was their first treasurer, and is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church Board of Elders. Mr. Simmons is also very active in the mission work of his church.

He has always taken an active part in everything that tends to spiritual and moral life. In 1902 he organized the Springfield Civic Association, through the activities of which bar rooms and pool rooms have never been allowed in that section.

He is Charter Member of the Palmetto Camp No. 3 Woodmen of the World, Council Commander in 1901, and head of the W. O. W. Relief Fund during the Jacksonville fire.

On March 9, 1900, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Fannie Viola Gilbert, and they have five children, Viola (now Mrs. Viola Catherine Humphries); Peggy (now Mrs. Peggy Callihan); Mildred (now, Mrs. Mildred Cruikshank); Ralph E. Simmons, Vice-President H. H. Simmons Realty Company; and Eugene D. Simmons.

WILLIAM MULFORD MARSH

WILLIAM MULFORD MARSH, member of the architectural firm of Marsh & Saxelbye, was born at DeLand, Florida, February 23, 1889. His father was William Walton Marsh and his mother, Semantha Barbara (Flynn) Marsh. On his father's side he is Scotch and on his mother's side of English lineage. The Marsh family were early settlers in Georgia. His great-grandfather, Judge Mulford Marsh, was a distinguished citizen of Savannah, and his paternal grandfather was a captain of the Georgia "Blue Caps", a company of cavalry in the Confederate Army.

On his mother's side he is descended from two families which are among the oldest in Duval County, the Plummers and the Hartleys. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Elliot Flynn, was born at Mandarin and married Adaline Plummer,

who was the daughter of James Plummer and Charlotte Barbara (Hartley) Plummer. They had four sons in the Confederate Army. The Plummers and Hartleys are often referred to in the History of Duval County. Daniel Plummer, the lineal ancestor of William Mulford Marsh, settled on the St. Johns River near Mandarin in 1791 and was granted land by the Spanish Government. (See page 66 of Historical Section.) Frederick Hartley settled near what is now the village of Loretto in 1803 and received a Spanish Land Grant. (See page 69 of Historical Section.) Simeon Plummer, the great-uncle of William Mulford Marsh, was born at Plummer's Cove December 18, 1842, and is one of the oldest living residents of the county.

Mr. Marsh came to Duval County at the age of two months, when his parents returned to Duval County after a short residence in DeLand. He received his education in the public schools, graduating at Duval High School and obtaining his knowledge of architecture by practical experience.

He is responsible for some of the most splendid architectural achievements in the city of Jacksonville. Prominent among the buildings designed by him are the Greenleaf-Crosby Building, the George Washington Hotel and the San Jose Hotel. Besides contributing many beautifully designed residences and other business structures to the city, Mr. Marsh has taken part in Community Chest and Chamber of Commerce campaigns, and has exerted much influence in favor of beautification of the city by landscaping and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers.

During the World War, Mr. Marsh was engaged in government service in shipbuilding plants and poisonous gas factories.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville, the Florida Association of Architects, Florida Country Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Jacksonville Motor Club.

On July 6, 1910, Mr. Marsh was married to Miss Nellie Keefe in Jacksonville, and to the union two children, Edward Mulford and Louise Keefe, have been born.

Mr. Marsh's brother, Marion Rossetter Marsh, is also a successful architect in Charlotte, N. C.

WILBER PAGE WEBSTER

WILBER PAGE WEBSTER was born at Plymouth, Mass., April 27, 1858. His father was Dr. Norman Webster, and his mother, Cordelia S. (Towne) Webster. His ancestors were among the earliest Puritan settlers in America. John Webster came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. Among his descendants are included men of international prominence, both Daniel and Noah Webster being members of this family. Other members were Jonathan Webster, who was a delegate to the Massachusetts Convention of 1775, and by order of the Convention, wrote a report to the Provincial Congress relative to the organization of the "Minute Men." On his mother's side he is also descended from distinguished ancestry, being related to Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower, and Hannah Duston of Massachusetts Colonial fame.

Wilber Page Webster received his early education in the common schools and the High School of St. Albans, Vermont, to which place his father moved from Massachusetts in 1861. In 1870, he came to Gainesville, Fla., where in 1876, at the age of eighteen, the subject of this biography began work in the lumber business at Mt. Carrie, Florida. Later he spent several years in the retail drug business in Jacksonville, but afterwards returned to the lumber business at Bostwick, Florida. About this time he became much interested in Masonry, closed out his business at Bostwick and moved to Jacksonville, where in 1890 he received the degree of the Blue Lodge, became a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and a Knights Templar, engaging as an active worker in these bodies. When in 1892 the Grand Lodge built the Masonic Temple on Broad Street, the property was placed under the control of three Trustees, of which Mr. Webster was named as one. He served on this Board for fifteen years, six of which he was chairman. In 1896 he was elected secretary of the Grand Lodge, which office required all his time. In 1899 he was made secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. These positions he has held with distinguished ability since his first election. Besides this, he was elected Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in 1896, and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons in 1898. In addition to his activities in the York Rite, he is also a Scottish Rite Mason, and has the distinguished honor of having had conferred upon him the highest tribute of Masonry—the Thirty-Third Degree.

Mr. Webster is a student of history, especially Masonic history, and is regarded one of the best informed in the country. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville. He has never held a political position, but has taken such interest in politics as becomes a good citizen. His affiliations have been with the Republican party. He has also taken an active interest in everything that tends to the progress of Jacksonville and Duval County, and is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce.

On September 7, 1893, he married Mrs. Mary (Vannah) Davis, daughter of Francis and Catherine Vannah.

WALTER MUCKLOW

WALTER MUCKLOW was born at London, England, December 9, 1864. His father was John Davies Mucklow and his mother Jane Ellen (Phillips) Mucklow. The Mucklows were of Scotch descent, being originally the McLeods of Dunmore. Some of them split off from the clan and moved to England and the word McLeod was anglicized into Mucklow. Jane Ellen Phillips, the mother, belonged to an old English family. Her grandfather Richard Phillips took a leading part in reorganizing Dulwich College, which was founded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Walter Mucklow received his early education in the schools of England where he attended Kings College School and later Kings College, where he studied Electrical Science.

In 1886 at the age of twenty-two he came to America, and hearing of the opportunities this State offered came to Putnam County and engaged in the culture of oranges, in which he continued until the freeze which caused him a great financial loss after which he gave up the culture of citrus fruits.

In 1890 he came to Jacksonville and accepted a position with the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad and became Secretary to the Executive Committee, and afterwards Secretary to the Receiver, and while in this position received his business training.

In 1891 he moved to St. Augustine, where he became Secretary of the East Coast Canal Company. In 1896 he returned to Jacksonville and assumed charge of the accounts of some English Syndicates and continued in this capacity until 1900, when he began the practice of the profession of accounting on his own account. In 1905 he was elected President of the Florida Institute of Accountants and has continuously held that position until the present time.

In 1911 he became associated with George H. Ford under the style of Mucklow & Ford, which firm continues at this time as one of the most prominent firms of accountants in the South. Mr. Mucklow has been on the council of the American Institute of Accountants since 1917.

In 1909 Mr. Mucklow was appointed British Vice-Consul by Consul General in New Orleans and held this office until 1920, when he received the commission of British Consul from his Majesty, King George V.

During the World War he represented the Belgium Government and also the Norwegian Government who decorated him with the knighthood of St. Olaf, Second Class. During the War the British Government loaned him to the United States to take charge of all the accounting of four cantonments, during which time he had under his employ eight hundred men who carried on the work.

Mr. Mucklow has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of civic interest in Jacksonville and Duval County.

In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, University Club, Florida Country Club, of which he is a Charter Member and has the distinction of being an Honorary Life Member, and also a member of the Everglades Club of West Palm Beach, and the British Schools and University Club of New York.

On September 21, 1909, he was married to Miss Edith Holmes, of Yorkshire, England, a member of a prominent English family in the East Riding of Yorkshire. They have one daughter, Betty.

PARAN MOODY CLARKSON

PARAN MOODY CLARKSON was born in Jacksonville, Florida, August 4, 1892. His father was Walter Bernard Clarkson and his mother Rosa (Moody) Clarkson.

His father, Walter B. Clarkson, resided in Florida since 1878 and in Jacksonville almost continuously since 1880. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, and

was the son of Colonel Joseph Albert Clarkson, who was active in the Civil War and was born in Essex County, Virginia, in 1820. His wife, Annie (Anderson) Clarkson, belonged to the old Anderson family of Virginia. Walter B. Clarkson first came to Florida as principal of Peabody School at St. Augustine, which position he resigned in 1880 and came to Jacksonville to become principal of the Duval High School. He was at the time of his death, June 2, 1910, one of Jacksonville's leading citizens.

On his mother's side he is descended from the Moody family, long prominent in the lumber business. His grandfather, Paran Moody, came from Monmouth, Maine, to Florida to engage in the lumber business. He was the owner of a large acreage of timber land and for many years was very prominent in that line of business.

Paran Moody Clarkson, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville and graduated from Duval High School in 1909, after which he attended Philips Academy, Andover, completing his course there in 1911. He then entered Yale University and graduated in 1914 with the degree of Ph. B., and later to Harvard Law School, but left there a month before graduation to join the army, but subsequently received his degree of LL. B. Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, on May 12, 1917, he volunteered his services and was assigned to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and later transferred to the Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he received his commission of Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps. September, 1917, he was assigned to Pensacola, Florida, and stationed there until November, 1917, when he was made First Lieutenant and in January, 1918, he was assigned to the 64th Regiment of Coast Artillery, and on July 14 of that same year sailed for Europe and landed at Liverpool, England, and was transported to South Hampton and over to France where he was stationed at Angers, France, and remained until the Armistice was signed. February, 1919, he returned to Newport News, Virginia, where he received his honorable discharge in April of that year.

He returned to Jacksonville in 1919 and began the practice of law, in which he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Clarkson takes an active interest in local affairs, and in social organizations is a member of the Seminole Club, Florida Yacht Club, Timuquanna Country Club, and is an ardent golfer. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa, a national college fraternity.

December 27, 1917, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Parkhill, daughter of George W. Parkhill (See biography of George W. Parkhill). They have two children, Harriet Elizabeth and Rosa Moody Clarkson.

CLAUDE NOLAN

CLAUDE NOLAN was born at Sanford, Florida, May 1, 1884. His father was George M. Nolan and his mother, Lila (Byrd) Nolan. The Nolans were originally from Morgan County, Georgia, where the family had lived for nearly a century, both his grandfather and his great-grandfather having been born there. George M. Nolan moved to Henry County, Georgia, and in 1882 came to Florida. His mother's family were early residents of West Florida and Lila Byrd was born and reared in Tallahassee.

Claude Nolan received his early education at Sanford and at ten years of age his family moved to Jacksonville, where he received his elementary education and attended Duval High School. Upon completing his course there he entered Vanderbilt University in 1923 and was there three years. He then returned to Jacksonville in 1925 and entered the automobile business with Hutto & Company, as a partner. The firm stayed in business for two years until 1907 when he retired and entered the same line for himself under the style of Claude Nolan, under which style he has continued to the present time. He secured the agency for the Cadillac and Buick automobiles, and his firm has the distinction of being the oldest automobile business in Jacksonville. In 1915 he opened a branch at Savannah, Georgia, handling the Cadillac and Buick. In 1924 he established the Oakland-Tampa Company at Tampa, Florida, handling the Oakland and Pontiac, and in the same year opened a branch in Miami, handling the same make of automobiles.

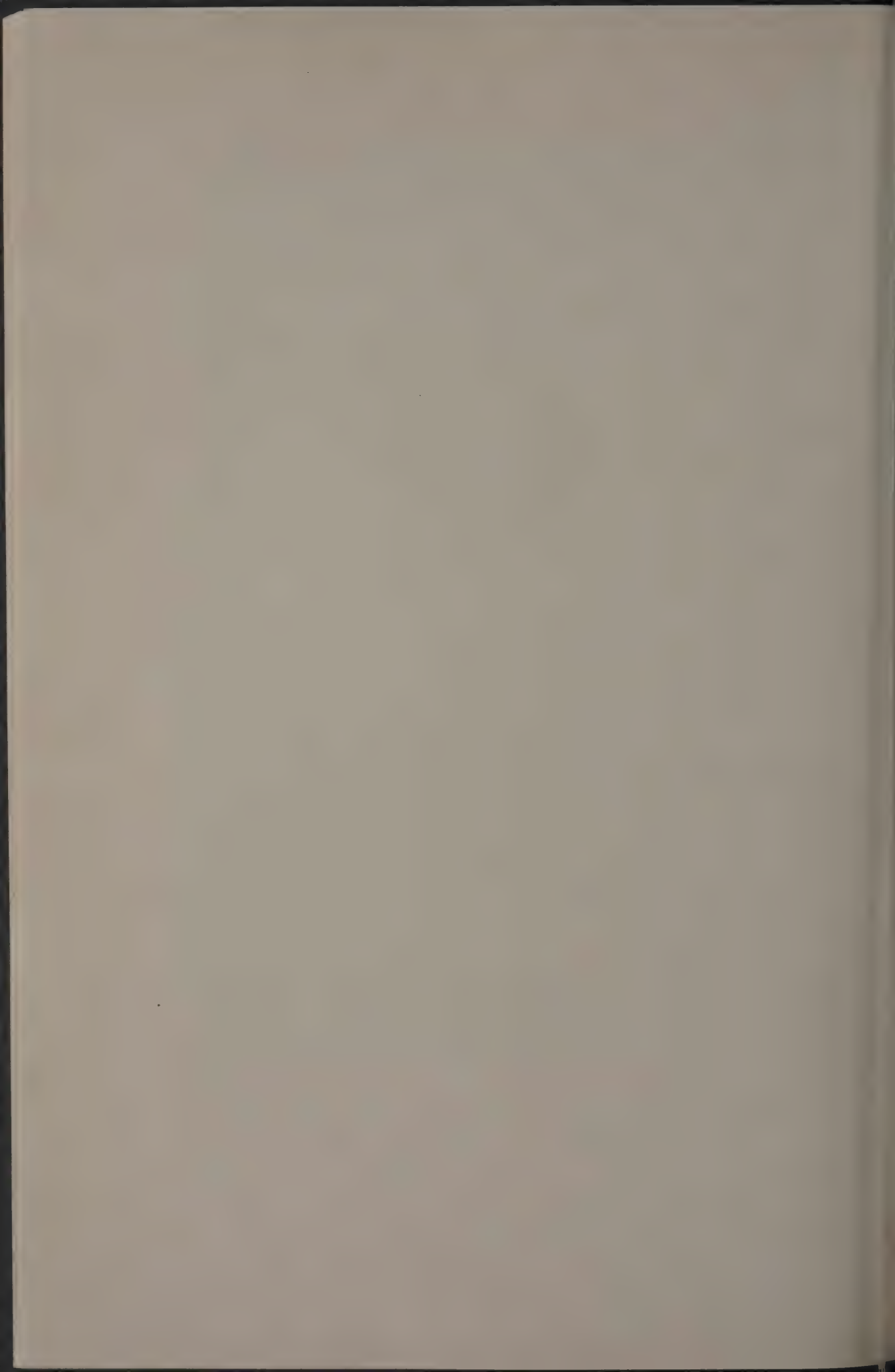
Mr. Nolan is regarded as one of the most successful men in his line in the South and is nationally known in the trade. He has been a pioneer in many activities which have later become essential industries. In 1910 he brought to Florida for exhibition the first airplane seen in the state. He is also one of the pioneer workers for good roads in Florida. He introduced in the state the individual electric farm lighting plants, the Delco system. He was one of the first, if not the first, to establish the plan of selling automobiles on installments, which a year later was adopted by the industry, and has become one of the most potent factors in the development of the automobile business. In the early part of 1928 he was accredited with an achievement that was heralded throughout the country as one of the most spectacular in the automobile history. He drove a car from Miami to Key West, Florida, fifty-four miles of which was on the trestle of the Florida East Coast Railroad over the spans that connect the Florida Keys, and was the first person to drive a car under its own power into the city of Key West.

On March 29, 1928, Mr. Nolan conversed over the telephone with Berlin, Germany, being the first person in Florida to talk directly to Continental Europe.

In Jacksonville and Duval County he has taken an active interest in civic and social affairs, being a Rotarian and a member of the Seminole, Florida Country, and Ribault Clubs. He has never married. He has one sister, Lila (Mrs. Dr. C. A. Peterson) of Jacksonville, five half-brothers and one half-sister.



Claude Nolan



ROBERT CECIL BROWN

ROBERT CECIL BROWN, banker of Jacksonville Beach, Florida, born at Mandarin, Duval County, Florida, on January 6, 1892, is not only a native of Duval County, but the son of a native. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the oldest settlers in Duval County. His father was Henry C. Brown and his mother, Sarah J. (Hartley) Brown. Henry C. Brown was born at Mandarin and died there at the old homestead at the age of eighty-one years. He was the father of six children, three boys and three girls, all living. Mrs. Sarah J. (Hartley) Brown is still living at the old homestead at the age of sixty-nine. His maternal grandfather was M. J. Hartley, who served in the Confederate Army and was captured while on parole visiting his family, and died in the Federal prison when about forty years of age. The Hartleys first settled in Duval County during the English regime. George and Fred Hartley, two brothers, obtained grants of land on old Field Branch, Julington Creek. George Hartley was given four hundred and Fred Hartley six hundred acres in 1817 by the Spanish Governor, Coppinger, which was confirmed to them by the American Land Commissioners on November 4, 1825.

Robert Cecil Brown received his education in the public schools of Duval County. At the age of seventeen he became a bank runner for the State Bank of Florida, of which Dr. John C. L'Engle was president. He resigned from this position in 1914 and became Assistant Cashier of the Bank of South Jacksonville. In 1920 he accepted the position as Cashier of the First State Bank of Pablo Beach, and on January 17, 1927, was elected President, which position he now holds.

Mr. Brown has never held a political position, but has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of Duval County. He is a Catholic in religion, following the faith of his mother's family, the Hartleys having been Catholics for over one hundred years.

On November 13, 1915, he was married in Jacksonville, to Miss Clementine Adams, daughter of W. J. Adams, and they have one daughter, Mary Louise, now nine years of age.

CURTIS MATHEW LOWE

CURTIS MATHEW LOWE was born at Lumpkin, Georgia, December 26, 1868. His father was Curtis Mathew Lowe and his mother, Susan Elizabeth (Lewis) Lowe. Both the Lowe and Lewis families are of English descent, and pioneers in Georgia. His maternal uncle was Bishop Key of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia.

Curtis Mathew Lowe received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, and graduated from its High School. For four years he followed in the footsteps of his uncle in the ministry, and was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Atlanta. In 1892 he came to Duval County and located in Jacksonville, entering into the wholesale produce business and was successful from the beginning, shipping large quantities of Florida fruits. Later he entered the insurance business and established the business of Curtis M. Lowe, which still continues. He handles all lines, including bonding, casualty, life, and fire. He first represented the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and later the Southern States Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, and received a handsome watch as a prize from that company in 1912, besides other prizes received since that time.

Mr. Lowe has from the beginning taken an active part in the civic betterment of Jacksonville. One who has known him well since his first coming to the County, says of him, "Curtis M. Lowe is a Christian gentleman, who has in a quiet way done much for the people of this county, many of whom are indebted to him for help. He is loyal to his friend, whether that friend be rich or poor, and he has always practiced charity without ostentation."

In social organizations he is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations a Mason of the Thirty-Second Degree, and a Shriner.

He has been married twice, first to Miss Bessie Belcher, and to this union were born two children; Corinne and Cecil, the latter being at present a partner with him in the insurance business. He was married a second time on May 19, 1919, to Mrs. Edna Barco Fuller of Jacksonville, who has one child by a previous marriage, Rudolph Fuller.



C. M. Lowe

GEORGE C. BEDELL

GEORGE C. BEDELL was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 7, 1877. His father was William F. Bedell and his mother, Ecedra (Thorpe) Bedell. He arrived in Duval County in 1893 at the age of sixteen, and entered the law office of Call & Adams and later Bisbee & Rinehart. He received his license to practice law on November 21, 1896, before twenty-one years of age, and in 1898 he formed a partnership with Col. Horatio Bisbee under the title of Bisbee & Bedell, which continued as such until Col. Bisbee retired from active practice a short time before his death in 1917. From that time he practiced alone until June, 1927, when he admitted his son, Chester Bedell, in partnership under the firm style of Bedell & Bedell.

For four years Mr. Bedell was chairman of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee, and in 1901 he was a delegate from Duval County to the State Democratic Convention. In 1910 he was appointed by Governor Gilchrist to serve on the Duval County School Board to fill the unexpired term of Walter B. Clarkson, deceased, and was elected for a second term. In 1908 he was elected a Trustee of the Jacksonville Public Library and is vice-president of the Board. From 1912 to 1913 he was president of the Florida State Bar Association.

On February 14, 1901, he was married to Miss Louise Gale of Jacksonville, Florida, daughter of Rev. Sullivan Gale, a Congregational minister. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bedell were born six children: Chester, Sullivan, Louise, Mary, Nathan, and Frances.

TEXIE MORTON LIPSCOMB

TEXIE MORTON LIPSCOMB, who in 1893 founded the Lipscomb School in Jacksonville and for thirty-five years has trained the youth of the city and county, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on June 17, 1839. Her father was Ezra Markwood Wolfe, who died August 6, 1882, and her mother Anne (Terrill) Wolfe, who died December 18, 1877. The Wolfe family, her paternal ancestors, are of German lineage, her paternal grandparents having come to America from that country. On her mother's side, the Terrills are Welch and the Mortons of English extraction. Her maternal grandfather, Ruben Terrill, served with distinction in the War of 1812. In fact, on both sides, Mrs. Lipscomb's ancestors were prominent in the political and civil life of Virginia. The Morton family was the first of her ancestors to come to Florida, locating in the western part of the state, where her second cousin, Jackson Morton, was prominent in the early history of the Territory of Florida just at the time when it was admitted as a State in the Union. He lived at Pensacola and was elected United Senator in the Thirty-Second Congress, taking his seat on March 4, 1851. He was also a member of the Peace Congress in 1860 and was earnest in his efforts to prevent the War Between the States.

Texie Morton Lipscomb received her early education in the schools of Virginia, graduating from the Piedmont Institute in Charlottesville.

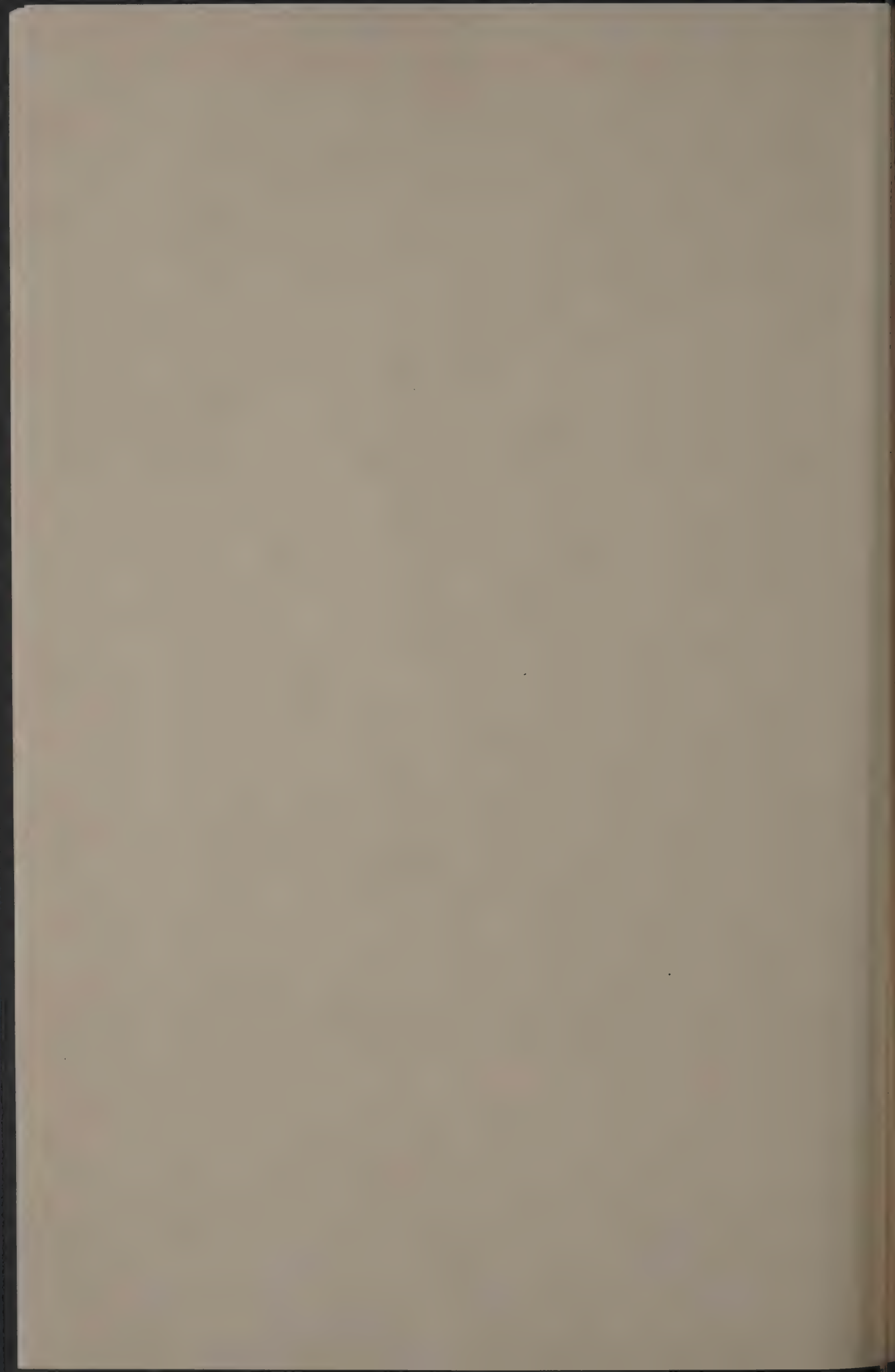
On July 17, 1860, she married Dr. William Henry Lipscomb, who was born and reared in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia June 21, 1866. In the years following, Mrs. Lipscomb taught her sister and nephew, afterward conducting a private school and public school in Charlottesville, Virginia. In the meantime Dr. Lipscomb practiced medicine in Charlottesville, afterward in Kentucky, and in 1883 came to Florida, settling in Fernandina, Nassau County. Here and in Calahan Mrs. Lipscomb also taught school.

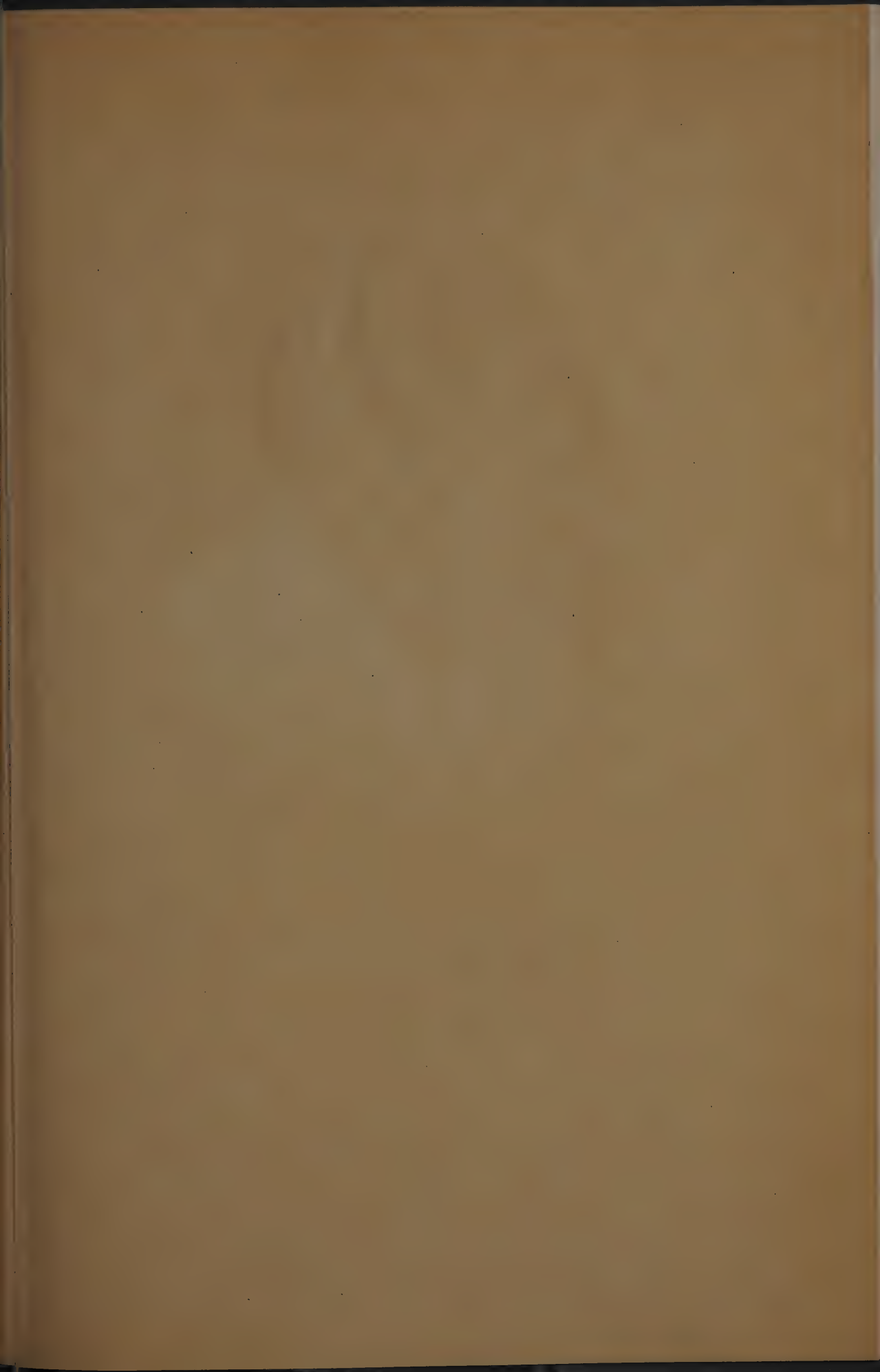
In the fall of 1893 the family moved to Jacksonville, Dr. Lipscomb continuing his practice and Mrs. Lipscomb establishing the Lipscomb School, which she has continued to the present time, with the help of her children and grandchildren. On January 23, 1900, Dr. Lipscomb passed away, practicing his profession until within a few days before his death.

Mrs. Texie Morton Lipscomb, who will on June 17, 1928, celebrate her eighty-ninth birthday, a woman of rare ability, cheerful spirit and in full possession of her faculties, will always be remembered by those who are so fortunate as to have had her as a teacher. With her daughters, Miss Texie, Miss Mary and Miss Monie Lipscomb, she conducts a course of study from the first to the eighth grade, inclusive, besides special classes for Junior High School, normal work and also a course for foreigners. Miss Mary Lipscomb has the distinction of having successfully taught in the first Junior High School in the State, which was in Polk County.



Yessie Morton Lipscomb







W. W. Henderson

Mrs. Texie Morton Lipscomb is a devout Christian, and the Word of God is faithfully taught in her school. She, as well as all of her children and grandchildren, are members of the Church of Christ.

To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Lipscomb were born seven children: Texie Morton, Bettie Morton, Mary Berta and Thomas Markwood, all of whom came to Florida with their parents and have resided in Jacksonville for years; William Henry, who died in Jacksonville August 25, 1924; and two other children who died in Virginia in early childhood. Of the grandchildren, there are the following children of William Henry Lipscomb: W. H. Lipscomb, a daughter named for her father; Irene, Bertha, and Robert Boone Lipscomb. The children of Thomas Markwood Lipscomb are: Thomas Herbert, Arthur M., Harry and Frank Lipscomb.

WELLINGTON WILLSON CUMMER

WELLINGTON WILLSON CUMMER was born at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 21, 1846, and died at Jacksonville, Florida, December 25, 1909. His father was Jacob Cumber and his mother, Mary Ann (Snider) Cumber. His ancestors came to America in 1736 on the ship *Princess Augustus*, sailing from Rotterdam, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they owned a farm of some three hundred acres. In 1797 Jacob Cumber, the great-grandfather, emigrated to Canada and located in what is now Toronto, where the grandfather of Wellington Willson Cumber was born October 28, 1797 and was the first white child born in Toronto. The family remained there until 1860, when Jacob Cumber with his family moved to Michigan when his son Wellington Willson Cumber, the subject of this biography, was fourteen years of age.

Wellington Willson Cumber continued his education in the grammar school of Michigan and later attended Bryant and Stratton Business College in Toronto.

In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and members of his family have pursued that line of business since then. In 1876 he established a plant at Cadillac, Michigan, and in 1890 broadened his field of endeavor by making investments in timber land in the South.

In 1896 he came to Duval County and located in Jacksonville, building a modern plant of considerable capacity in Milldale for the manufacture of lumber and crates. The logs were obtained from Baker, Alachua, Levy and St. Johns Counties, and in order to insure a satisfactory service he constructed in 1899 a railroad reaching from Jacksonville to the West of Newberry, Florida, a distance of about one hundred miles, under the name of the Jacksonville and South Western Railroad. This railroad was sold to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1903 and is now a part of the main line of that system between Jacksonville and St. Petersburg. Mr. Cumber also developed extensive phosphate mines near Newberry and had modern terminals at Milldale for loading rock for export shipments. The Cumber Lumber Company, originated by him, has continued as one of the largest and most successful of its kind in this section of the country.

History records Wellington Willson Cummer as one of the industrial builders of Duval County and Florida. Outside of the constructive work incident to his own business he always took an interest in the civic advancement of the city, county and state. He was active in the Jacksonville Board of Trade, later the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, holding the office of Vice-President of the former organization for a long time. He was a member of the River and Harbor Committee of the Jacksonville Board of Trade in 1902 and devoted a large part of his time and energy to the improvement of the St. Johns River. He was also greatly interested in welfare work, being active in founding the Young Men's Christian Association and the free kindergartens of Jacksonville. His charity was always without ostentation, and many people are indebted to him not only for financial help but for kind words and sound advice, inspiring them with a new view point in life.

In political affairs Mr. Cummer took such interest as is proper for a good citizen, but held no political position.

On October 3, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Ada Gerrish, of Hersey, Michigan, and to the union were born three children: Arthur Gerrish Cummer (See biography Nina May Holden Cummer); Waldo Emerson Cummer (See biography Clara Cooke Cummer); and Mabel Carrie Cummer (Mrs. John L. Roe), all of whom reside in Jacksonville.

NINAH MAY HOLDEN CUMMER

NINAH MAY HOLDEN (Mrs. Arthur Gerrish) CUMMER, was born at Michigan City, Indiana, October 16, 1875. Her father was George Reed Holden and her mother Mary Elizabeth (Trask) Holden. On both sides of her family she is of English extraction. Richard Holden, a paternal ancestor and the first of the family to come to America, was from Lindsey, Suffolk County, England, and sailed on April 10, 1634, in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, leaving England for religious cause, coming to America and settling at Watertown, New York. Osmond Trask, a maternal ancestor and the first of that family to come to America, was born in England in 1625 and came to this country as a young boy, settling at Beverly, Massachusetts. His grandson, Ebenezer Trask, at the advanced age of seventy-one years took part for the cause of Liberty at the battles of Lexington and Concord, the first conflicts of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Cummer was prepared for higher education at the private and public schools of Michigan City, Indiana, where she was graduated from the High School, June 11, 1891. In October of that year she matriculated at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which she was given a degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1895. Following her graduation two years were spent teaching Greek and Latin in the Michigan City High School. On October 20, 1897, she was married to Mr. Arthur Gerrish Cummer at Michigan City, coming immediately after to Jacksonville, Florida, where she has since resided.



Minnie May Holden Cummer

During the thirty years of Mrs. Cummer's residence in Jacksonville and Duval County, she has taken a keen interest in its progress and advancement and has been prominently identified with its civic and charitable activities. A few years after her arrival occurred the great conflagration of May 3, 1901, when she bravely entered into the work of reconstruction, and was Chairman of the Women's Department of Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Relief Association. Shortly afterward she became Treasurer of the Woman's Club, which office she held for two years, this term of office being followed by two years as President of that organization. In 1910 she was elected President of the Women's Advisory Board of the Children's Home Society of Florida and has continuously held that office to the present time. At the outbreak of the World War, she readily volunteered her services to the Red Cross and was placed in charge of the branch warehouse of their Southern Division for the duration of that conflict.

Some of Mrs. Cummer's most outstanding achievements, and for which she is widely known, are her accomplishments in the Garden Club movement. In March, 1922, she organized the Garden Club of Jacksonville, and was first President of the City Federation of Garden Clubs of Jacksonville, Florida, an organization which was formed by the union of all active branches of the Garden Club workers into one forceful and efficient body. Her activities along these lines met with such signal success that she extended her efforts for the benefit of all Florida and took the initiative step in federating the Garden Clubs of the State. In 1927 she was honored by being elected President of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, which office she now holds. For three years she has served as chairman of the Advisory Park Committee of City Parks of Jacksonville. Not only in Garden Club Work has she been active, but has also found time to interest herself in the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, and is now Chairman of the Grounds Planting Committee of same, as well as a member of various committees in connection with the new Woman's Club House recently built on Riverside Avenue in Jacksonville. Her ability is recognized nationally by her election as National Director of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

In fraternal affiliations, Mrs. Cummer is a charter member of the Alpha Phi Sorority at the University of Michigan, which was formed there in 1892.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cummer, DeEtte Holden Cummer, was born October 13, 1909, and died October 31, 1909.

CLARA COOK CUMMER

CLARA COOK CUMMER (Mrs. Waldo E. Cummer) was born at Flowerfield, Michigan, June 23, 1873. Her father was Myron Smith Cook and her mother, Alice Naomi (Mullen) Cook. Her father, Myron Smith Cook, was born in Pennsylvania and was of Dutch and English lineage. The Mullen family are of Scotch and English descent, and originally settled in New York, but later moved to Michigan.

Mrs. Cummer received her early education in the local schools of Cadillac, Michigan, to which city her family moved when she was a child. She later attended the high school and afterwards entered the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, where she graduated in 1893 with the degree of A. B. She then taught school in Cadillac for several years.

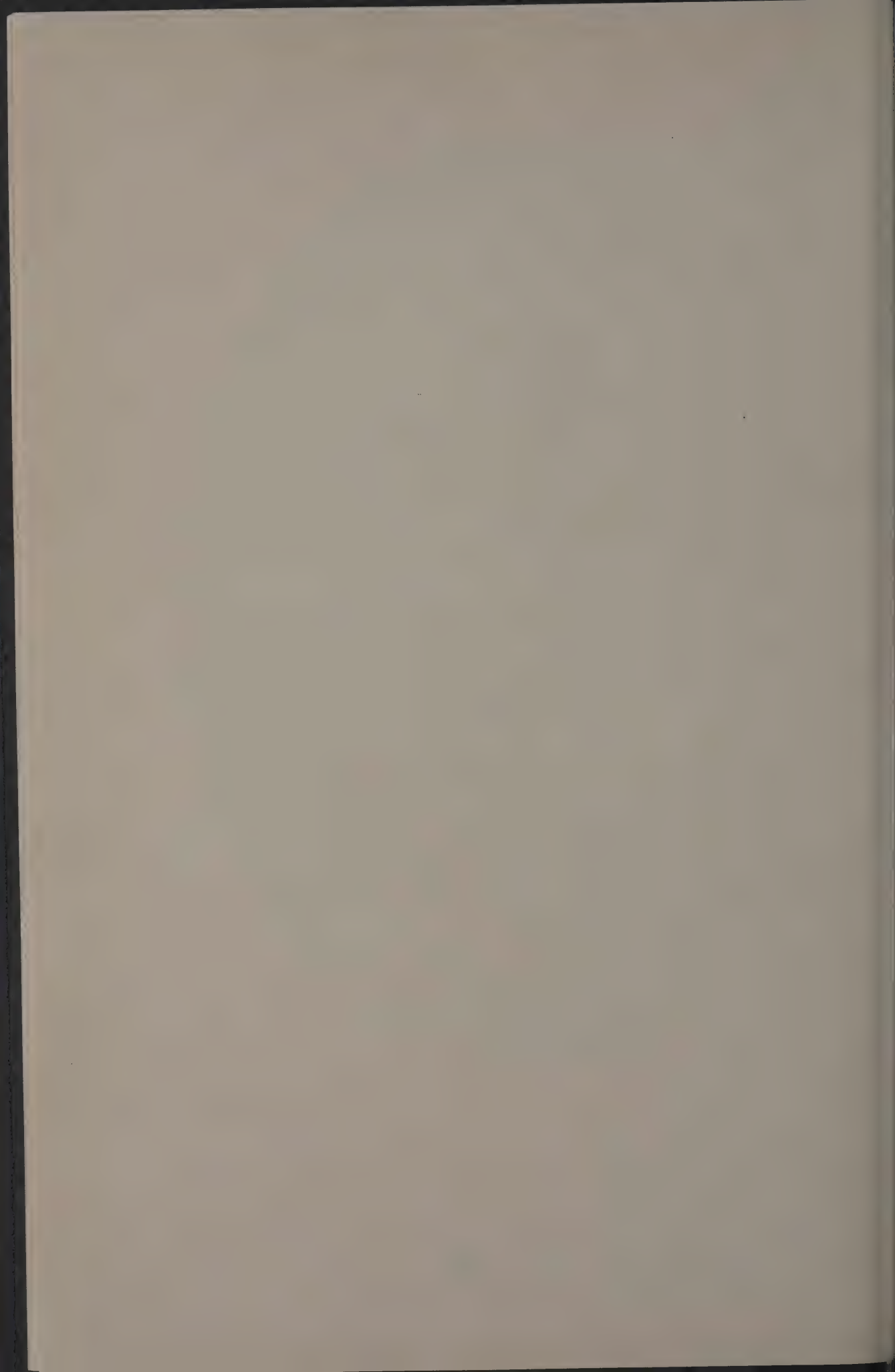
On February 22, 1898, she was married in Cadillac, Michigan, to Waldo Emerson Cummer, and to the union were born four children: John Gordon, who died in infancy; Ada Garrish, Barbara Van Wye, and Wellington Willson Cummer.

Immediately after her marriage she came to Jacksonville in February, 1898. Upon her arrival in Duval County she became prominently associated with the civic life of Jacksonville, yet her activities have in no way detracted from her close attention to her home and family. She has also been prominent in club work. For two years she was president of the Mother's Club, and for twenty-six years a director of the Daniel Memorial Home, two years of which she was President. During 1909 and 1910 she was chairman of the Literature Class of the Woman's Club, and outlined an interesting study of the drama of various nations, that insured an outstanding program. She has been chairman of Current Events, chairman of Reciprocity, and has given travel talks and prepared programs in practically every department of the Woman's Clubs. During the World War she was active in the Red Cross, especially in the department of surgical dressings, and served on the Jacksonville Board of Fatherless Children of France.

Mrs. Cummer is one of the group of women who organized the Garden Club of Florida, is President of the Founder's Circle of the Garden Clubs, and greatly interested in city and state beautification. She originated the idea of the "vanishing luncheon" for the Jacksonville Woman's Club, and held the first one at her home in 1927, and the members have entered heartily into the spirit of the plan.



Clara C. Cummer.



WILLIAM ROBINSON FRAZIER

WILLIAM ROBINSON FRAZIER was born in Jacksonville, November 12, 1897. His father was William Wakefield Frazier and his mother, Minna (Robinson) Frazier. Three generations of Fraziers, the subject of this biography, his father, William Wakefield Frazier, and his grandfather, George W. Frazier, were born in Jacksonville. The family is Scotch descent and originally spelled their name Fraser, Simon-Joseph Fraser being the First Lord Lovat. The family left England in the seventeenth century on account of religious war and remained for a while in France, where the name became Frazier. Later, they came to Virginia with other Huguenots where they settled on Frazier Farm, where a famous battle of the Civil War was fought. The great-grandfather of William Robinson Frazier came to Jacksonville long before the Civil War, and his son, George W. Frazier, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was prominent in community affairs, a Confederate soldier, and a member of the wholesale grocery house of Smith & Frazier. His paternal grandmother was Jane Elizabeth DeCosta, whose grandmother was a member of the Jaudon family, who owned Magnolia Plantation, extending from King Street to McGirt's Creek.

The first of the Robinsons to come to Florida was Henry, who was born in Laurens, South Carolina, in 1832. He attended the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1861 with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. On returning home he passed through Virginia where he met one of his college professors and was induced to volunteer in the Confederate Army. He was commissioned Lieutenant and was promoted before the end of the war to Lieutenant-Major and became a prominent surgeon. He was sent to Florida under General Beauregard, first in Duval County, and was later stationed at Marianna after Beauregard returned to the North. He served under General Joseph Finnegan and was present at the Battles of Olustee and Baldwin. During the evacuation of Jacksonville he was in charge of the Sanitary Department. He was mustered out in Marianna in 1865 and the following year married Margaret Dixon of Marianna. The Dixons are descendants of the Lawrence family of England; the coat of arms of this family was granted in the year A. D. 1191. Robert Lawrence, through whom the Dixons trace their direct descent, settled in Isle of Wight County, Va., in 1642 and took out grants of land in 1642, 1643 and 1644. Henry Robinson came to Jacksonville in 1868, where he began the practice of medicine, but conditions were such that he could not collect enough out of his practice to make a living so was forced to start a drug store. The business rapidly increased and later became one of the largest wholesale drug houses in town. In 1885 it was represented to be one of the largest and most prosperous businesses in Jacksonville. Dr. Robinson was highly regarded and held many prominent positions in the town and County, one of which was Chairman of the Board of Duval County Commissioners in 1885. Soon after the fire in 1901 he was elected Mayor of Jacksonville. He was founder and President of the Com-

mercial Bank, but resigned from the office and retired from business two years before the bank's failure.

William Robinson Frazier, subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, after which he attended The Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. After completing his course he entered the University of Florida. During his junior year in the College of Law, war was declared in 1917. He immediately volunteered, enlisting on April 6, the day of declaration. He was sent to Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga., and was made Sergeant Major of the 2nd Battalion, First Florida Infantry (56th Depot Brigade, U. S. Army). In December, 1917, he was transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston in Jacksonville and assigned to duty as Assistant to the Personnel Adjutant. On May 8, 1918, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Motor Transport Corps, and on July 8, following, was promoted to First Lieutenant. On that same day he embarked from Newport News with the 418th Motor Supply Train and landed in France, where he and his unit was assigned to duty with the 5th, 6th, and 7th Field Artilleries, First Division, working with the 5th Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. He received his honorable discharge as Captain, and now holds that rank in the Coast Artillery, Regular Army Reserve. He was under fire at St. Miheil and at the Meuse Argonne. He received personal citation from Major-General Charles P. Summerall, Commanding General of the Fifth Artillery Corps, A. E. F., "for exceptional devotion to duty in hauling ammunition to the Artillery in the vicinity of Yoncq and Beaumont under directed enemy machine gun and shell fire from November 4 to November 11, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive."

In August, 1919, he returned to Jacksonville and in that year stood examination before the Supreme Court and was admitted to the Bar. He then became Assistant City Attorney of Jacksonville, continuing in that office until July 1, 1925, at which time he formed a partnership with Albion W. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Frazier. Mr. Frazier has always been active in the progress of the city of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Believers in Jacksonville, also a member of the Seminole Club, The Friars, The Revellers, and the Florida Yacht Club, of which he is now Secretary. In fraternal organizations he is a Kappa Alpha, a Mason of the Scottish Rite, and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On October 19, 1920, he married Miss Katherin Garner Patterson of Jacksonville, daughter of John H. Patterson, a native Kentuckian, who has been a citizen of Jacksonville since 1885. They have one child, William Robinson Frazier, Jr.

GEORGE ALEXANDER KIRK

GEORGE ALEXANDER KIRK, Cashier of the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, was born near Columbus, Mississippi, October 16, 1872. His father was George A. Kirk and his mother, Imogene (Sappington) Kirk. On both sides of the family he is of Scotch lineage and both descended from the early Scotch

settlers of the Carolinas prior to the Revolutionary War. George Alexander Kirk, Sr., was born in Mississippi, his father, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, having emigrated there from the Carolinas about 1840.

In 1875 when George Alexander Kirk was three years of age his parents left Mississippi and came to Florida in a covered wagon. The family settled in Lake County, then Sumpter County, at what is now known as Mont Verde, where his father planted an orange grove. The son grew up on the farm working in the orange grove, and attending the country school where he received his early education. Later he attended Conference College at Leesburg, Florida, and after completing his course there entered Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a commercial course. He later returned home and for awhile worked in the Bank of Leesburg.

It was in 1897 when he first came to Duval County to live. His first position was as bookkeeper for the Knight Crockery Company of Jacksonville, where he remained for three years. In 1900 he accepted a position with the National Bank of Jacksonville, which afterwards became the Barnett National Bank. His promotion in the Barnett National Bank has been through various positions to that of Vice-President and Cashier, and he is just completing his twenty-seventh year of constant service with that institution.

Mr. Kirk is essentially a banker and has avoided political activities, although he has always taken an active interest in the civic advancement of the City and County. His only out side interests and associations in fraternal organizations are for civic betterment. He is Treasurer of several Masonic bodies and of the local Salvation Army. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the organizers of the Hyde Park Country Club. In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner.

He has two daughters, Hester (Mrs. G. L. Killam) and Betty Kirk.

WILLIAM WOODWORTH REED

WILLIAM WOODWORTH REED was born March 30, 1883, at Drayton Island, Putnam County, Florida. His father was William Francis Reed and his mother, Jennie (Woodworth) Reed, both being descendants of prominent New England ancestry. His grandfather, William Reed, settled in Jacksonville in the seventies, and William Reed, the father, later moved to Drayton Island in Lake George on the Upper Saint Johns River.

The Woodworths, his mother's family, moved from Illinois to New England in the forties. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Woodworth, lived in Galena, Illinois, and was a neighbor and close friend of President Ulysses S. Grant when both were boys. He was a Baptist minister and came to Florida, locating in Welaka in the seventies, and was a man of much learning, widely known, and was greatly beloved.

William Woodworth Reed came to Jacksonville in 1897 to attend Duval High School, and in the fall of 1898 began work as an office boy with the Chadwick

Furniture Company with whom he has been for the past twenty-nine years, serving in every capacity to the position of president, which he now holds.

Mr. Reed has held no political positions but takes an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement and betterment of Jacksonville and Duval County, taking such part as would be required of a good citizen. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Automobile Club and the Kiwanis Club.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club, and in religious organizations a member of the Union Congregational Church.

In fraternal affiliations he is both a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On September 9, 1908, he was married in Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss May Tippin Kinney of Jacksonville, Florida. They have five children: Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, William Woodworth, Jr., and Dolly Ann.

THOMAS COLE IMESON

THOMAS COLE IMESON, a staunch apostle of progressiveness, was born at Cross Keys, Alabama, November 10, 1880. He is the son of Jonathan Imeson and Mary Jane (Cole) Imeson. His father, Jonathan Imeson, was a prominent contractor and builder, and also operated a large cotton plantation at Cross Keys, Alabama.

Thomas Cole Imeson is the youngest child and only son of a family of three children, and while yet an infant his family moved from Alabama to DeLand, Florida, where Jonathan Imeson was engaged in the contracting business for twelve years and was well known in Volusia County, especially on account of his prominence in the Masonic fraternity at that time.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of DeLand and Jacksonville and later attended a Jacksonville Business College. In further desire for learning he assiduously followed a correspondence course in law while working in the City Engineer's Office and studying Engineering and working at that profession. For twelve years he was an attache of the office of the city engineer of Jacksonville.

In 1909 he launched into business on his own account and opened a well-equipped store. He is owner of the Imeson Perfume Company. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business at 224 1-2 Hogan Street.

Mr. Imeson has always taken an active part in everything that pertains to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. For years he has been a summer resident of Jacksonville (Pablo) Beach, Florida, and under a special charter granted by the Legislature of that town, citizens of Jacksonville who were summer residents of Jacksonville Beach were allowed to vote and could hold office there. Under this condition Mr. Imeson was elected as councilman of that town in 1915 for a term of two years, and one of his first efforts along with other citizens was to put through the first bond issue sufficient to establish electric lights

and a sewerage system. By ordinance a board of bond trustees was created, the results of which the town now enjoys many improvements. Mr. Imeson was re-elected several times to the council and served three times as president of same, retiring of his own accord.

In 1918 the subject of this sketch was appointed to fill a vacancy as representative of the first ward of the Jacksonville City Council. The following year he was elected councilman-at-large, and in 1921 he was elected City Commissioner. As a city official he has been alert and progressive and has advocated movements that have been of general benefit to the community. Among his suggestions in the furtherance of street improvements has been that of covering old brick street pavements with asphalt, which method has made possible extended improvements at minimum expense.

Mr. Imeson is more responsible than any other one person for the establishment of the Municipal Radio Broadcasting Station WJAX, and which has given Jacksonville a great amount of favorable advertising through the unseen forces of the air. It is a one thousand watt, Western Electric equipment, and its programs have been heard as far as Stockport, England, and in numerous other foreign countries.

Mr. Imeson, through his affiliation with and as President of the Jacksonville Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, and as a member of the City Commission, has done much to promote aeronautics in Jacksonville, and through his efforts a municipal aviation field has been built.

In fact the subject of this biography is allied with practically all of the progressive organizations of the county. He is a director in the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville Motor Club, the Duval County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which operates the Hope Haven Home for tubercular children. He is past President of the Jacksonville Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, past President of the Exchange Club, in which organization he is a national official, and he is also Vice-President of the Life Savings Corps of the Red Cross.

In fraternal organizations he is a Mason and a Shriner and Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

November 10, 1904, he was married to Miss Mabel Fowler, and they have one child, John Goodwin Imeson.

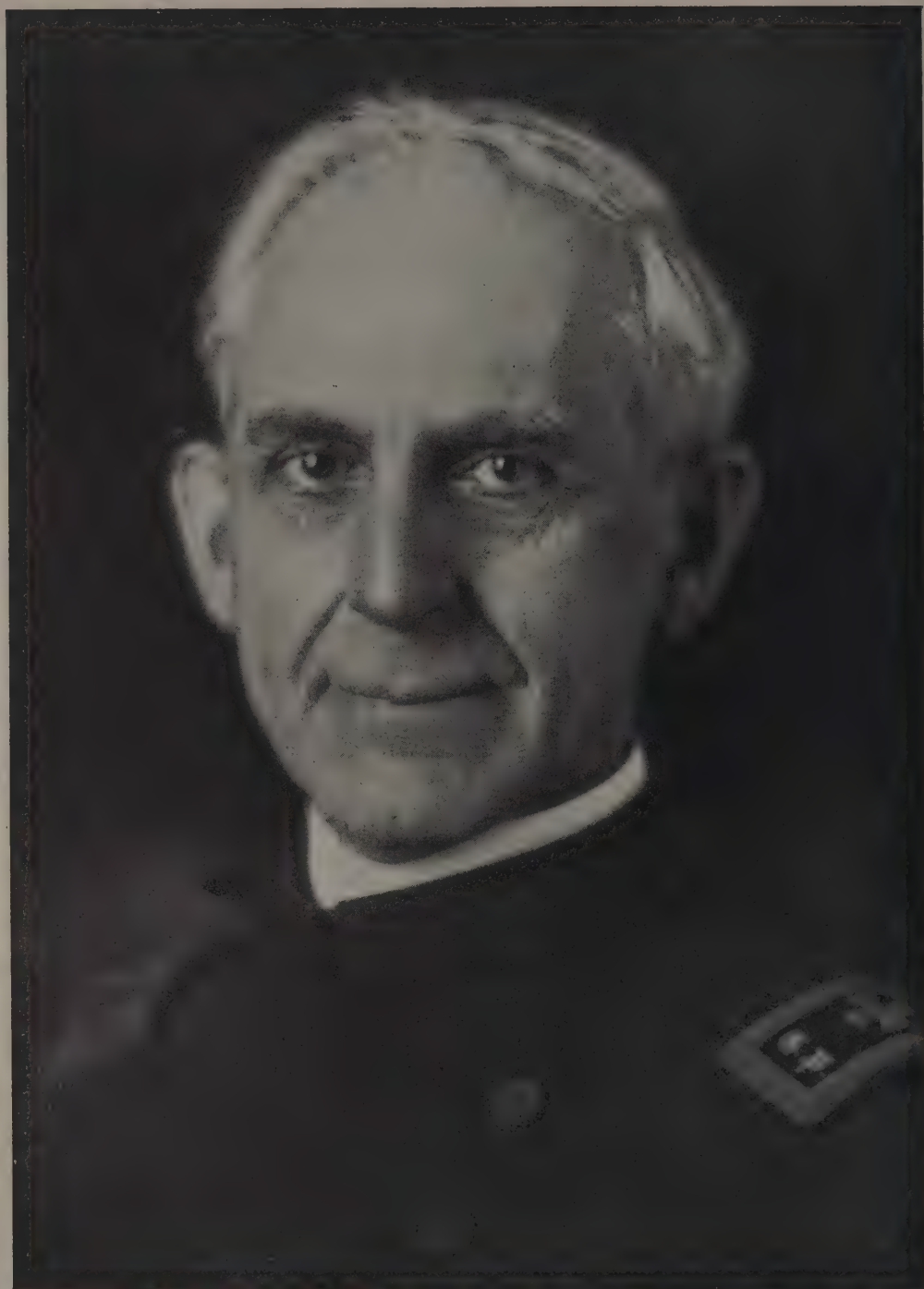
GEORGE J. AVENT

GEORGE J. AVENT was born in Micanopy, Florida, August 8, 1882. His father was William Marion Avent and his mother, Katherine (Winecoff) Avent. On his father's side he is of French lineage, the Avents coming to America in the 16th century and later settled in Alabama, from which state William Marion Avent moved to Alachua County, Florida, with his father when four years of age. The Winecoffs are of Scotch descent, coming to Charleston, South Carolina, prior to the American Revolution.

George J. Avent received his early education in the Alachua County public schools, and later at Stetson University from 1898 to 1900. Previous to his attending the University he had moved to Jacksonville and obtained a position as grocery clerk and bookkeeper with Dignan & O'Brien, grocers, but after the big fire of May 7, 1901, he secured a position with the Mercantile Exchange Bank, which afterwards became the Florida Bank & Trust Company and later the Florida National Bank. He has been with this bank continuously for twenty-seven years, beginning as a clerk and receiving promotions to the various offices, including Assistant Cashier and Cashier, and is now Vice-President.

In 1923 he was honored by being elected one of the Duval County Bond Trustees, which office he still holds. In social organizations he was formerly a member and president of the Florida Country Club, and is now a director and treasurer of the Timuquana Country Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason of the York Rite and a member of the Shrine.

On October 14, 1899, he was married to Miss Luella Mundle of Brooklyn, New York, and to the union were born four children: Robert M.; Margaret; George J., Jr.; and Arthur William Avent.



A. Paul

REVEREND JOHN T. BOONE

REVEREND JOHN T. BOONE was born in Smith County, Tennessee. His father was James North Boone, and his mother, Sarah Mercer (Barry) Boone. On his father's side he is a descendant of Daniel Boone, his branch of the Boone family moving from North Carolina to Tennessee and settling in Wilson County in that state. In 1927 there was a reunion of the members of the Boone family, there being representatives present from ten states, and it is said to be the largest family organization in the United States. Dr. Archibald Henderson of the University of North Carolina has written a book in which he gives an interesting history of the Boone family.

The Barrys were early settlers of Virginia, the grandfather coming to Tennessee, and his maternal grandmother belonged to the Mercer family, also of Virginia, who have been prominent in the eastern part of that state since the Revolution.

John T. Boone received his early education in the country schools of Smith County, and afterwards attended the Masonic Academy at Alexandria, Tennessee, and later at Transylvania, Lexington, Kentucky, with extra supplementary work at Washington University, St. Louis, and the University of Chicago. His first pastorate was at Joplin, Missouri, where he remained a short time, and which was followed by brief pastorates at Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri. On December 1, 1898, he came to Duval County, Florida, having been called to the First Christian Church at Jacksonville, which was organized in 1883, and of which an account is given in the HISTORY OF DUVAL COUNTY. For twenty-nine years he continued as pastor of this church, which has continuously grown and has been the nucleus and financial aid for the eight other Christian churches of Jacksonville, South Jacksonville, and St. Nicholas, as follows: Central Christian Church, Riverside Avenue Christian Church, Edgewood Avenue Christian Church, Fairfield Christian Church, Lynwood Christian Church, Panama Christian Church, South Jacksonville Christian Church, and St. Nicholas Christian Church.

In December, 1927, he resigned as pastor of the First Christian Church, and in January, 1928, accepted the pastorate of the Edgewood Avenue Christian Church. At the time of the announcement of Dr. Boone's acceptance of his new charge, it was stated that the Edgewood Avenue Christian Church would operate independently of the State Missionary Board, the reason being that the institution wished to be self-supporting.

Dr. Boone has been closely connected with the National Missionary work, continuously serving on that board since its organization. He also founded the Christian Home for the Aged, and has been president of that Board since its beginning.

He is a Mason in all its branches, both York and Scottish Rite, a Shriner, and has been Past-Master of Damascus Commandery and Past-Grand Chaplain.

During the twenty-nine years that Dr. Boone has been a citizen of Jacksonville, he has not only been a leader in religious movements, but has always taken an active interest in the civic advancement of the city and county. He is especially interested in the cause of education.

On September 2, 1897, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Blattner, daughter of Fred and Marie Blattner of Missouri, and to the union were born three children: Brace B., Paul D., and Carolyn Mercer Boone.

JOHN THOMAS ALSOP, JR.

JOHN THOMAS ALSOP, JR., was born at Enfield, North Carolina, August 10, 1874. He received his early education in the schools of North Carolina and Georgia, where his family moved when he was quite young. He entered Mercer University, where he graduated, and afterwards attended the University of Virginia. While at Mercer he was prominent in athletics and was captain of the football team, and in one game played against General Leonard A. Wood, who at that time was a member of the football squad of Georgia Tech.

In 1899, attracted by the opportunities in Florida, he came to Duval County and located in Jacksonville. For ten years after arriving he was a clerk in the office of County Judge, and for five years was Deputy Clerk of the County Court and the Criminal Court. For six years he was chairman of the Duval County Executive Committee, and was appointed County Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Broward, but did not accept the appointment. He was at one time a member of the City Council from the Ninth Ward, and was twice elected President of the Council.

He was one of the ten men who put up the first \$1,000 for preliminary work on the bridge across the St. Johns River. About 1908 he became interested in the real estate and insurance business, and at the time of the introduction of motion pictures, became interested in that line. In 1923 he was elected mayor of Jacksonville. He has twice been re-elected without opposition, and is a candidate for re-election. Few men have done more for the advancement of the city than Mayor Alsop.

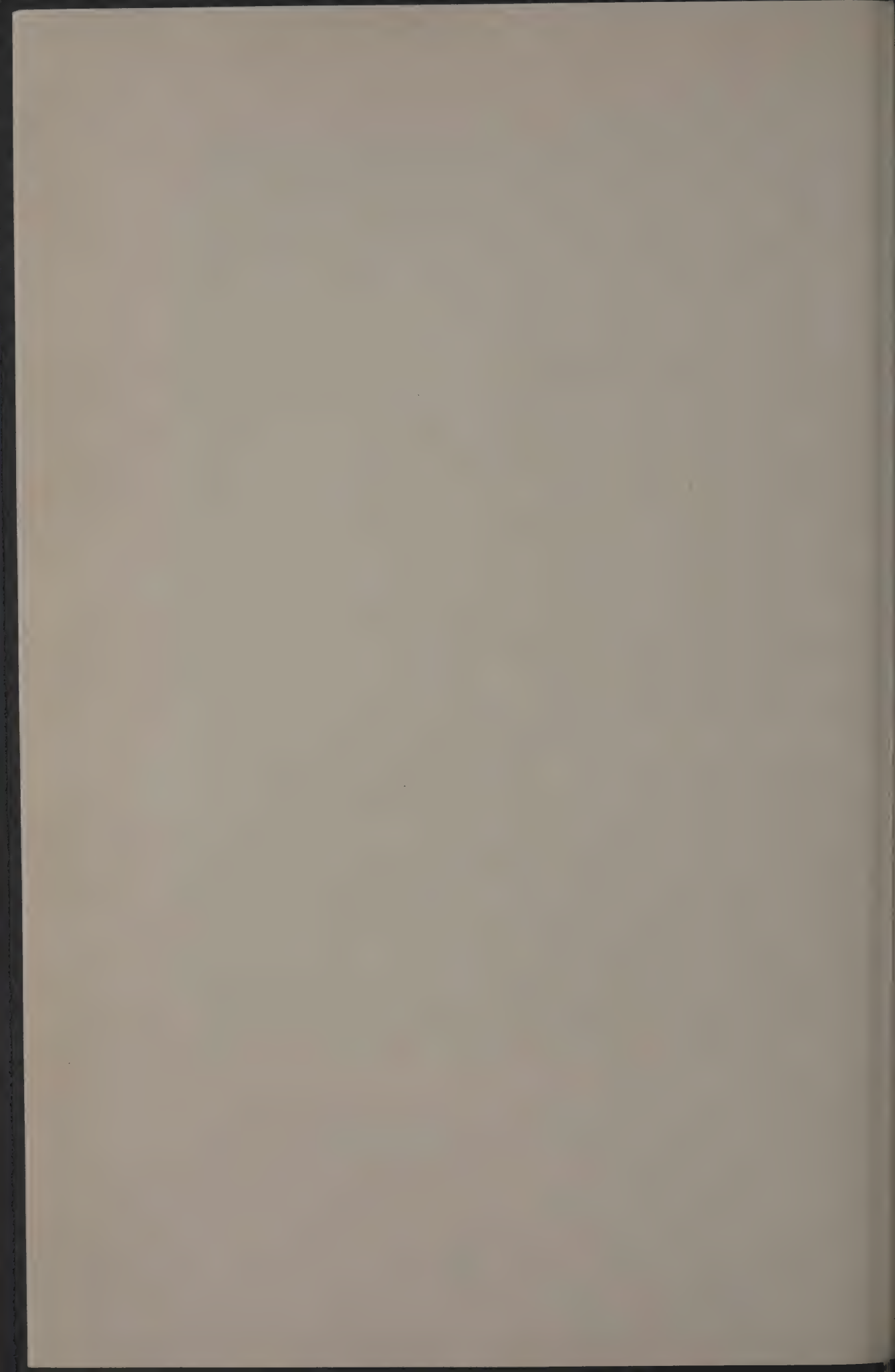
On September 20, 1911, he was married to Miss Ella G. Ecker, of Jacksonville. Mrs. Alsop has always been prominent in club work and musical circles, and is now President of the Federated Circle of Garden Clubs of Jacksonville, which organization inspired and with the assistance of other civic organizations made possible a City Planner for Jacksonville.

JAMES JACKSON LOGAN

JAMES JACKSON LOGAN was born at Bradley County, Tennessee, November 30, 1873. His father was Bartley H. Logan and his mother Martha (Aiken) Logan. On both sides he is descended from a long line of ancestors distinguished in American history.



Geo. F. Alsop



The Logans were Quakers and first came to America with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. Colonel James Logan, one of the lineal ancestors, was assigned to be Governor of the Quaker Colony at one time while William Penn was absent in England. Later the Logans moved to Sevier County, Tennessee. Here General John A. Logan, a member of the family, was born and served in the War Between the States as a famous Federal Leader. Both of James Jackson Logan's grandfathers, Samuel Miller Logan and James R. Aiken, served in the Confederate Army. The Aikens were of Scotch descent and first settled in South Carolina, and for whom the town of Aiken, South Carolina, is named. His great-grandfather, Aiken, moved to Bradley County, Tennessee, where Bartley H. Logan was born in 1851.

James Jackson Logan received his early education in the public schools of Bradley County, Tennessee, and later in the public schools of Chattanooga in that State, completing his education in the Mountain City College there, where he graduated in 1889. At the age of eighteen he became associated with the Mountain City Mill Company and continued with them without interruption for about ten years. In 1899 he was sent by this company to Jacksonville, Florida, to open a branch office. In 1900 he organized the Tallahassee Cotton Oil Company, which built an oil mill at Tallahassee, Florida, and the following year organized the Florida Cotton Oil Company, which took over the Tallahassee Oil Company and built a plant in Jacksonville. In 1906 Mr. Logan founded the Logan Coal & Supply Company which did a general coal business, catering largely to steamship trade. Later he established the J. J. Logan & Company, as steamship agents, which firm freighted the first shipload of phosphate rock sent out of Jacksonville for export to Europe. This business continued until 1922 when it was dissolved. In 1913 while still engaged in the line above mentioned he organized the U. S. Trust & Savings Bank, which he sold in 1918 to go into the army, but the war ended before he got into action. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business and farming, specializing in the raising of blooded cattle and especially in Aberdeen Angus cattle. He brought a solid train load of these cattle from Texas to his farm. Probably one of his most outstanding achievements is his discovery, through tests and experiments, that the variety of clover botanically known as "Yellow Melleosis" can be grown in Florida as a winter crop, which has become known as "Florida Alfalfa."

Mr. Logan has taken such active interest in politics as is required of a good citizen, but has held no public office. During the World War he was County Chairman of the Liberty Loan Campaign and in addition to that work was associated with the Red Cross work throughout the duration of the war. He has taken an active interest in the progress of the City and among civic organizations is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was Director and Vice-President for several years. He is now President of the Jacksonville Real Estate Board. He was also a member of the Centennial Commission created by the Legislature of Florida in 1921 to report on the advisability of holding a State Centennial, which they advised against on the grounds that the time was not oppor-

ture, being too soon after the World War. In January, 1928, he was elected President of the Florida State Fair Association.

In social organizations Mr. Logan is a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Yacht Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Order of Moose, a Master Mason of both the Scottish and York Rites, and a life member of the Morocco Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 11th day of August, 1902, he was married to Mrs. Frances Lewis (nee Papy), who was the daughter of Mathew Papy, a pioneer railroad builder and merchant of Tallahassee, Florida; and also a niece of Colonel Mariana Papy of Tallahassee, Florida, a brilliant lawyer during Reconstruction.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan have no children.

JOHN GORDEN PERMENTER

JOHN GORDEN PERMENTER was born in Echols County, Georgia, February 11, 1883. His father was Marion Permenter and his mother Bethany (Mims) Permenter. Marion Permenter came from Edgefield, South Carolina, prior to the Civil War. The Permenters are of French Huguenot descent and were early settlers in South Carolina. The Mims are of English descent and were early settlers in Georgia, and a county in that state was named for the family.

John Gorden Permenter first attended the public schools of Echols County, Ga., and afterwards the public schools of Lake Butler, Florida, in what was then Bradford, and now Union County, to which place his family moved when he was ten years of age. They lived there until 1899, when they moved to Jacksonville where the subject of this biography continued his education in night school, working in a grocery store during the day. In 1903 he established a grocery and feed store with his brother, S. Permenter, under the style of S. Permenter Company. The business continued for about ten years under that style and in 1913 was changed to J. G. Permenter Company, and incorporated with John Gorden Permenter as president. In 1922 he liquidated the corporation and entered the real estate business, under his own name, in which he has continued up to the present time. He and associates developed that portion of Jacksonville known as Northwest Springfield in which there is a street named after his family. Golfair Boulevard was also named by him. He was a moving spirit in putting Liberty Street through to Main Street. He is at the present time Vice-President of the Beaver Street Improvement Association whose function is to improve the entrance to the National Highway into Jacksonville. He is the owner and developer of Hart Haven, a village some 2½ miles west of the Jacksonville City limits. He is also owner and developer of South Pablo on the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Permenter has always taken an active part in political affairs, but has never aspired to nor held a public office, always preferring to assist his friends rather than to seek political preferment for himself. During the World War he was on the local Registration Board, and gave of his service and money to further the Liberty Bond and War Stamp drives. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for twenty years. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the

Masons, the Scottish Rite, the Morocco Temple of the Shrine, the K. of P., and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

On June 28, 1906, he was married to Miss Pauline Moody who was born at Melrose, Florida, but who had made Jacksonville her home since childhood. The Moodys are the descendents of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and the family were among the pioneers of the state. To this union were born five children: Pauline Melba, John G., Jr., Christobel Lena, Gale Moody and Dean Quinten Permenter.

CLEMENT DARLING RINEHART

CLEMENT DARLING RINEHART was born at Fredericktown, Ohio, February 20, 1864. His father was David Rinehart and his mother, Harriet E. (Darling) Rinehart. On his father's side he is descended from early settlers of Morris County, New Jersey, from which state his grandfather, Adam Rinehart, emigrated to Ohio about 1816. On his mother's side his ancestors were early settlers of Virginia and Maryland, Abraham Darling, his mother's father, coming from Virginia to Ohio.

Clement Darling Rinehart received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, graduating from the Fredericktown High School in 1883, after which he taught in the district schools. During the years of 1885 and 1886 he served as Assistant Postmaster at Fredericktown, Ohio, at the same time studying law in his leisure time. In 1886 he entered the law school of Yale University, and in 1888 graduated with the degree of LL. B. He continued his studies there, acting as Assistant Librarian of the Law School, and in 1889 received the degree of M. L.

In October, 1889, he arrived in Duval County and entered the law office of Fletcher & Wurts in Jacksonville, and was admitted to the Florida Bar in November, following. He began the practice of his profession with Honorable Horatio Bisbee, remaining with him seven years under the firm style of Bisbee & Rinehart. In 1896 he began to practice alone, and continued until 1902, when the firm of Axtell & Rinehart was formed, under which style he still continues.

Mr. Rinehart was the first vice-president, and second president of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the original Board of the Jacksonville Public Library, and has been president of that Board for the past six years. He was special counsel for the Board of Port Commissioners of Jacksonville for two years, and from 1901 to 1903 was a member of the Jacksonville City Council. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville for twenty-five years. In professional organizations he has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1895, a past president of the Jacksonville Bar Association, and a member of the Florida Bar Association. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented the Grand Bodies of that order in Florida in the Grand Lodge for thirty years, and has been chairman of the Judiciary Committee for fifteen years. He is a member of the Masons, and the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity.

In 1892 he was married at Fredericktown, Ohio, to Miss Maude Castner, and they have one child living, Clement Castner Rinehart, of New York City.

JOHN WELLBORN MARTIN

JOHN WELLBORN MARTIN, governor of Florida since January 5, 1925, was born at Plainfield, Marion County, Florida, June 21, 1884. His father was John Marshall Martin, Jr., and his mother, Willie (Owens) Martin. Governor Martin's ancestors are a mixture of Welsh, English, Irish and French. One of his ancestors, John Martin, came to Virginia with Captain John Smith in 1607, remained in Virginia for about twenty years and went back to England. His grandson, Abram Martin, came to Virginia in 1680, and the first John Martin was born in the United States in 1685, and one of his daughters married a Douglas from whom Stephen A. Douglas was descended. One of his descendants was Captain Abram Martin, who was born in Caroline County, Va., in 1708, and married Elizabeth Marshall, a niece of John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Captain Abram Martin served under General Washington in his campaign with Braddock in the French and Indian War, and afterwards moved to Edgefield District, South Carolina. He was the father of eight sons, seven of whom served in the Continental Army, five of them being officers; one general, one colonel, and three captains.

The first Martin to come to Florida was Edmund Martin, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography. His son, John Marshall Martin, the grandfather of Governor Martin, served as Colonel of the Ninth Florida Regiment in the Civil War and was sent to the Confederate Congress after being shot at Richmond, Kentucky. He served about two months, his wound healed, when he resigned and went back to the army and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox.

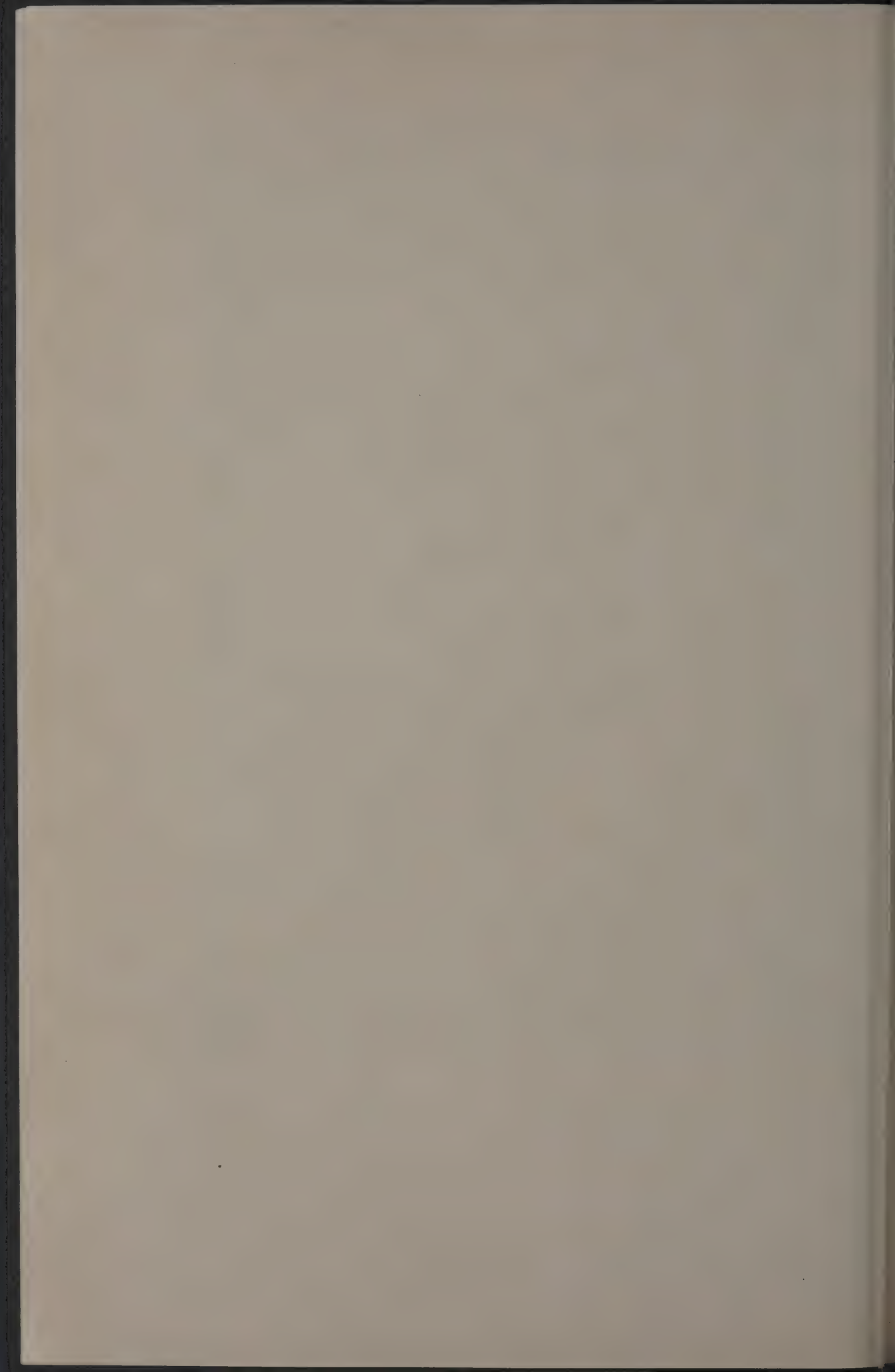
John Wellborn Martin received his early education in the public schools of Marion County. He has risen to the highest office within the gift of the people of this state, despite the fact that his education in schools consisted of only four years, but he has received a broader experience through self-education and the study of men and measures.

In February, 1900, not yet sixteen years of age, he came to Jacksonville, and seventeen years later was honored by being elected mayor. In the meantime he had by diligence and perseverance prepared himself for the profession of law, which he had chosen as his life work, and was admitted to the bar. After his term of office as mayor he was honored by being re-elected in 1919 and again in 1921. In 1924 he became a candidate for the Democratic nominee for Governor of Florida, and in a five-cornered contest was elected and took his seat in the Governor's chair on January 1, 1925.

Governor Martin is responsible for numerous governmental changes during his term which have made for efficiency in the State's operation. Among his outstanding achievements have been the reduction of state taxes, and the re-financing of the gigantic Everglades drainage project by the issuance and sale of \$20,000,000 in bonds of the drainage district.



John W. Martin



An honorary member of the Kiwanis, Civitan, Exchange, and Advertising Club, Governor Martin is also a member of the Shrine, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Moose, Elks, and of all Scottish Rite bodies in Jacksonville.

On January 30, 1907, he married Miss Lottie Pepper, of Lake City, Florida. They had one son, John W. Martin, Jr., who died in infancy.

GERTRUDE FLORENCE JACOBI

GERTRUDE FLORENCE JACOBI was born in Florence, South Carolina, of distinguished Jewish ancestry, the daughter of Moritz Jacobi and Charlotte Jacobi. Moritz Jacobi, the father, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, the son of a wealthy silk manufacturer, who with his wife, were noted for their philanthropy. The family were prominent in Danish history. He was highly educated in the sciences, music, and languages, speaking English, Danish, French, and German fluently. Charlotte Jacobi, his wife, was born in Germany, but came to America at an early age, her family settling in Charleston, South Carolina. She was a most beautiful and cultured woman and was the inspiration from childhood of her daughter, Gertrude's, poetic talent. The parents of the subject of this sketch were ardent advocates of the Confederate cause, and two of her mother's brothers, Mitchell and Isadore Phillips, served in that army. Moritz Jacobi came to America when a young man to visit his relatives. He decided to remain on account of his health, and later married his cousin, Charlotte Jacobi. Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States he volunteered in the Confederate Army but was rejected on account of his health. He remained in South Carolina until after two bombardments by the Federal Fleet, when he took his wife and children to Copenhagen, returning immediately therefrom to South Carolina to face the reconstruction period and all its horrors.

Gertrude Florence Jacobi received her early education in the Charleston Female Seminary, from which she took a Graduate and Postgraduate Course. She has also credits with the University of Florida and the University of Minnesota, and has studied under Professor S. H. Clarke of the Department of Expression and Dramatic Art of the University of Chicago, and other eminent instructors. She taught in Florence, Georgetown, and Charleston, South Carolina, both in Kindergarten work, for which she has received two diplomas, as well as High School branches. Later she taught Dramatic Art and Kindergarten work in Tampa, Florida. Her pupils in Dramatic Art and Expression are accredited in the Curry School of Expression, Boston, Mass. Later, coming to Jacksonville, she taught in Froebel Academy until it was closed by an epidemic of small-pox, then she became instructor in the family of her friend, Mrs. Fannie E. Taylor. The following year she opened a school on Adams Street in temporary quarters, and a year later occupied the Sunday School rooms of the new Baptist Church. After one year there she moved into quarters built for her by Duncan U. Fletcher, then Mayor of Jacksonville.

Probably one of Miss Jacobi's outstanding achievements is the part she has played in Dramatic Art in Duval County. She is one of the founders of the Community Players, now the Little Theater. Her sister, Adele P. Jacobi, has always been closely identified with her in Kindergarten work and has for many years conducted one of the most successful Kindergartens in the city, and is a member of the Kindergarten Association of Jacksonville.

During the World War, Miss Jacobi and her sister were extremely active in service for the soldiers at Camp Johnston and the sailors in port. Just prior to the signing of the Armistice she was appointed chairman by the National Red Cross for the production of the "Roll Call," a masque by Percy Mackaye, which was a brilliant success. She has been prominent in the production of many plays since that time, including the Florida Historical Pageant.

But undoubtedly, what she regards the most outstanding work of her life in Duval County and elsewhere, is her school, from which she has given many scholarships. She is a member of the Woman's Club and was at one time chairman of the Educational Committee. As a member of the committee for the production of Shakespearean plays, in 1925 she directed an outdoor production of "As You Like It," for the Woman's Club, which received much favorable comment. She was at one time State Chairman of Private Schools, Near East Relief, also Secretary of Community Service and Treasurer of Community Players, a member of the Humane Society, of the Springfield Improvement Association, the Jacksonville Kindergarten Association, and Chairman for Humane Education of the Parent-Teachers' Association for Florida, Dramatic Teachers' Round Table, also Chairman of the Casting Committee of the Little Theater and member of its Executive Board.

ROBERT VICTOR COVINGTON

ROBERT VICTOR COVINGTON was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, October 4, 1866. His father was Terrell Covington and his mother, Eranda (Chappell) Covington. The Covingtons are an old North Carolina family who have been prominent in the history of that state since the Colonial days, coming originally from Virginia where their ancestors emigrated from England. The Chappells, his mother's family, are of French lineage and also settled in Virginia before coming to North Carolina.

Mr. Covington received his early education in the Anson Institute, a private school in Wadesboro, North Carolina, after which he attended the Bingham Military School at Mebaneville, North Carolina, in 1883.

At the age of thirteen he moved to South Carolina and two years later to Brunswick, Georgia. For five or six years he was associated with the Downing Company, a large naval store commission house, of Brunswick, Georgia, and in 1896 engaged in business for himself in Waycross, Georgia. In 1898 he established the wholesale and retail dry goods business under the style of Covington Company, which he moved to Jacksonville in 1900 and incorporated in 1904, be-

coming President. He conducted this business from 1900 to 1925, the business becoming one of the largest of its kind in the southeastern states, its trade reaching over Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Mr. Covington also became interested in the Hutchinson Shoe Company, a wholesale business established in 1907 and continued as an officer of that corporation for fifteen years. In 1925 he sold his dry goods business and the Covington Company continued in the Mortgage Loan business under the management of his son, Victor Munroe Covington.

Since Mr. Covington's residence in Duval County he has been regarded as one of the most substantial business men of this City. He has always taken an active interest in civic advancement of the City and County. In addition to his own extensive interests, Mr. Covington has served in many important offices. He was one of the incorporators of the Atlantic National Bank and has been a member of its Board since 1903. He is also on the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Covington Securities Corporation and the Hutchinson Shoe Company. In civic organizations he is on the Board of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and among welfare organizations was the first President of the Greater Jacksonville Boy Scout Council, established February 5, 1920; Treasurer of the Childrens' Home Society, and a director of the Children's Home Society and Boy Scouts of America. He is also Chairman of the School Bond Trustees, and has given considerable time as Chairman of the Board of Trade Armory Committee which succeeded in securing special legislation for the \$150,000.00 bond issue for erecting the Duval County Armory, which was completed March 28, 1916.

In social organizations Mr. Covington is a member of the Seminole Club, Florida Yacht Club, Florida Country Club and the Timuquana Country Club.

He was married June 24, 1886, at Quincy, Florida, to Miss Nenie Munroe, daughter of William and Florence Gregory Munroe. To the union was born one child, Victor Munroe Covington.

CALVIN BRINKLEY

CALVIN BRINKLEY was born in Gates County, North Carolina, May 7, 1849. His father was Owen Brinkley and his mother Lucretia (Mathias) Brinkley. On his father's side he is of Irish lineage and through his mother he is of Scotch descent.

The Brinkleys first settled in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century and were prominent in the Colonial Days. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War this family furnished numerous recruits in the Continental Armies. Prominent among them was Captain William Brinkley, who was senior captain in the Third North Carolina Continentals. Later some of the Brinkleys moved to Gates County, North Carolina. In the beginning there were seventeen members of the family who settled in Virginia and North Carolina, and from these there are now over 30,000 living descendants scattered throughout the United States, with a small town in Arkansas named for one of them.

Calvin Brinkley's father volunteered at the outbreak of the Civil War and served in the army that defended Eastern North Carolina against Gen. Burnside, and also in the Battle of Newbern. He was later discharged from the army on account of deafness, from which he never recovered. The Brinkley home was in the area of the war for three years and the family constantly suffered from its terrors.

The subject of this biography was reared on a farm and obtained his early education from the public schools of Gates County, North Carolina. In after life his education was improved by constant study on his own part. Reared on the border of the Great Dismal Swamp, which covers a vast territory in the north-eastern part of North Carolina and the southeastern part of Virginia, he had many experiences as a boy with the wild animals that infested that region.

Having reached the age of twenty-one he left the farm and went to work as a railroad section foreman on the Wilmington, Columbus & Augusta Railroad. He remained on this line for one and one-half years, and then went to Charleston where he was engaged for a short time. He later obtained a position in Beaufort, South Carolina, with the Oak Point Mines Phosphate Company, with whom he was associated for eight years. In 1882, realizing the opportunities of Florida, he came to this State and that year obtained his first sight of Jacksonville. He did not remain in Duval County at that time, however, but was associated with the Plant System between Jacksonville and Tampa. Later he was engaged in building wharves at High Point, Cumberland Island, near Brunswick, Georgia. For one year he was in this line of work, when he entered into the logging business with Ambler and Meiggs, owners of the Atlantic Lumber Company, who were engaged in logging timber for mills around Jacksonville. In those days Mr. Brinkley made a record in logging, which has not been surpassed as far as known. For one year he averaged logging 110,000 feet of lumber, or forty acres per day, and during this time never worked an hour on Sunday.

The figure "8" seems to have appeared prominent in the life of Calvin Brinkley. For eight years he was in the phosphate business and eight years in the logging business. At the end of this eight years he left the logging business and bought a belt of timber from the Gaines and Gulf Railroad and later took Mr. Baines, one of his associates, as a partner. Eight years to a day he quit the saw-milling business and came to Jacksonville in 1901, just following the fire. He then entered the real estate business, in which line he has continued up until the present time.

Mr. Brinkley has always taken an active interest in everything concerning the civic and religious affairs of Duval County as well as the State of Florida. He is probably best known for his splendid work in building up the Florida Southern Methodist Orphanage. In 1887, at the age of thirty-eight, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1907 was elected to the General Conference at Asheville, N. C. In 1911, with \$500.00, he started an orphans' home in an old store house. It was a small beginning with only seven children, and its growth has been largely due to the continual efforts and untiring zeal of Mr. Brinkley.

He finally succeeded in interesting the Annual Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his philanthropical work and induced them to make the orphanage a church institution. In 1916 he was made trustee and treasurer.

The location of the Florida Southern Methodist Orphanage is at old Enterprise, now Benson Springs, on the St. Johns River where it widens and forms Lake Monroe. Then a twelve-room house and seventeen acres of land was bought around the house and was soon filled. He then built a dormitory for boys, which cost \$10,140.00, increasing the rooms from twelve to eighteen. He later built the Children's Dormitory called the Brinkley Memorial, which cost \$10,000.00. This was followed by the purchase of eleven acres of an orange grove for \$7,500.00. He is now building a new administration building and girls' dormitory combined at the cost of \$75,000.00. The actual cost of the property that the Orphanage now owns is approximately \$174,000.00 and will reach the figure of \$200,000.00 when the building is completed.

During the World War Mr. Brinkley was very active in the Liberty Bond Campaigns, and through his efforts a large amount of bonds were sold.

In fraternal orders he is a Master Mason, a Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Shrine.

In politics he is a Democrat.

In 1879 he married Mrs. Caroline Girard Reneke, of Charleston, South Carolina, who died in 1926 and was survived by one son by her first marriage, William Reneke.

GERARD REYNOLDS FRANZ

GERARD REYNOLDS FRANZ was born at Marion, Ohio, January 30, 1877. His father was John S. Franz and his mother Cora (Reynolds) Franz. His great-grandfather was Hon. Eber Baker, who founded Marion, Ohio, in 1821 and named it for the Revolutionary hero, General Francis Marion. His mother, Cora (Reynolds) Franz, was Most Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star from 1922-1925, and was one of the organizers of the Jacksonville Chapter No. 15 and the Cora Franz Chapter of Jacksonville was named in her honor, previous to which time she was Grand Treasurer of the O. E. S. For one term she was Grand Matron of the order for the State of Florida. Gerard Reynolds Franz's maternal grandfather, Gerard Reynolds, was Captain in the Union Army, and was killed by mistake at Roanoke Bridge, Virginia, in 1864. His grandfather Franz was Treasurer of Crawford County, Ohio, the county seat of which is Bucyrus.

In 1882, when Gerard Reynolds Franz was five years of age, his family moved to Tampa, Florida, where he received his early education in the public schools of that city, after which he attended Rollins College, at Winter Park, Florida, from 1891-1894.

In 1901 he came to Duval County and located in Jacksonville. In 1886 his father, John S. Franz, had engaged in the safe business in Tampa, and in 1900 had moved to Jacksonville and formed the Franz Safe & Lock Company. Gerard R.

Franz became associated with his father in this business in 1894 and after coming to Jacksonville continued until 1911 when upon the death of his father he continued the management of the business for his mother, Cora (Reynolds) Franz, until 1922, when he became sole owner of the Franz Safe & Lock Company. In 1925 he incorporated the business with branches in Tampa and Miami, and became President of the Company. He now has the largest Safe & Lock business in the South and the business was recently moved from South Hogan Street to larger quarters at 764 West Bay Street, which building contains three store fronts on Bay Street and a two-story warehouse in the rear.

Mr. Franz has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and is an active member of the Believers in Jacksonville. In fraternal organizations he is a Mason, belonging to Solomon Lodge No. 20, Jacksonville Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, Damascus Commandery No. 2, Florida Consistory No. 2, Morocco Temple of the Shrine, and the Cora R. Franz Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1918 he was married to Miss Ann Hamilton, of Columbus, Mississippi, daughter of W. B. Hamilton who was connected with the Shapley Hardware Company of St. Louis for more than twenty-five years. Her grandfather was Gen. E. T. Sykes who entered the Southern Army as Captain in the 21st Mississippi Regiment and acted as Adj. General, Chief of Staff of E. C. Walthall Brigade all during the war, and was honored with the office of Brigadier General of the Department of the Army of Tennessee of the United Confederate Veterans. He was also City Attorney of Columbus, Mississippi, until his death in 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz have one child, Gerard Reynolds Franz, Jr., who is seven years of age.





Wepchurch

DR. NOBLE ALVIN UPCHURCH

DR. NOBLE ALVIN UPCHURCH, Health Officer of the city of Jacksonville, was born in Nassau County, Florida, May 31, 1877. His father was Nathaniel Smith Upchurch and his mother, Sarah E. (Parker) Upchurch. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the first of the Upchurch family coming to the Cape Fear section of North Carolina prior to the American Revolution, his great grandfather serving in that war. Nathaniel Smith Upchurch came from North Carolina to Florida in 1856 and settled in Nassau County, where he was a merchant and prominent in that section. During the War Between the States he built the first telegraph line in this section and maintained communication for the Confederate Army over the wires in spite of the line being destroyed several times by the Union forces.

Noble Alvin Upchurch received his early education under private tutors and in grammar schools, after which he attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., where he received his M. D. in 1900. In 1903 he took post-graduate work in New Orleans, and in 1919 in the Medical Department of Harvard University. Immediately after graduating from Vanderbilt he began practicing in Kissimmee, Florida, where he remained six months, then returned to Jacksonville in 1901, to which city his father had moved in 1900. His practice steadily grew. He was honored with the presidency of the Duval County Medical Society, and has also served as a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, as well as physician for the Athletic Department of the Jacksonville High School. He is also Medical Examiner for various life insurance companies.

Dr. Upchurch has always taken an active interest in the advancement and growth of Jacksonville and Duval County, and in 1925 he was elected City Health Officer.

On February 3, 1908, he was married to Miss Susan Culpepper, of Thomasville, Ga., and they have one daughter, Susanne.

REV. MICHAEL MAHER, D.D.

REV. MICHAEL MAHER, D.D., was born at Tipperary, Ireland, September 2, 1866, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, March 30, 1925. His father was James Maher and his mother, Bridget (Bourke) Maher. His family was one of the most highly respected in Tipperary, where they had lived for many generations.

Rev. Michael Maher received his early education at Christian Brothers School, Thurles. In 1884, he was a student at Mungaret College, Limerick, remaining there until 1888, when he entered the American College at Rome, completing his course in 1892, being ordained to the Priesthood in that year. He came to the United States in 1892 and for ten years was Pastor of the Cathedral at St. Augustine, Florida. In October, 1902, he came to Duval County where he was appointed Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Jacksonville. Father

Maher was very active from the beginning of his work and was instrumental in the erection of several splendid edifices in Duval County. The Church of the Immaculate Conception on Duval and Ocean Streets, the Church of Our Lady of Angels in West Riverside, the Church of Holy Rosary at Springfield, besides the Catholic Club on Church and Newnan Streets are monuments to his memory.

During the World War he participated in all Liberty Loan Drives, and also did excellent work with the Red Cross. He organized a petition, signed by all the Catholics in the city of Jacksonville, strengthening President Wilson in his stand for war.

In civic organizations, he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the A. A. A. He was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, being Chaplain of that organization, and it was through his efforts that this order was first brought to Florida in 1896.

By all who knew him, Father Maher is remembered as a progressive and beloved citizen of Duval County.

PATRICK HENRY ODOM

PATRICK HENRY ODOM, who served the city of Jacksonville as assistant City Attorney and City Attorney for a period of twenty-one years, was born in Toombs County, Georgia, February 3, 1874. His father was James H. Odom, and his mother who is still living at the advanced age of eighty years is Jane (McNatt) Odom.

The Odoms are an old Georgia family who were early settlers of that State. At the outbreak of the War Between the States James H. Odom, the father of the subject of this biography, volunteered his services for the Confederate cause and was wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg, and died at the advanced age of seventy years. The McNatt's were also an old Georgia family.

The subject of this biography was one of six children. He was reared on his father's farm in Toombs County, and received his early education in the public schools of Georgia, after which he attended Emory College in that State graduating in the class of 1896. He then took a post graduate course and obtained his A. M. degree in 1900. He later attended the law school of the University of Georgia and received his law degree. Before and during his college career he was active in farming, live stock and the turpentine business. Having obtained his law degree and attracted by the opportunities of Florida he went to Palatka, Putman County, and began to practice his profession. He only remained in Putman County about a year when he came to Jacksonville in 1902 and has lived here since that time. From the beginning he was eminently successful and within less than two years after his arrival he was made assistant City Attorney of the municipality of Jacksonville. In this office he continued for eight years, when he was elected to the office of City Attorney. His services to the City were so well appreciated that he was re-elected from time to time until he served for thirteen

years in this office. He retired in 1923, and since that time has given his full attention to the practice of his profession and has built up a large clientele, not only in Jacksonville but throughout the state of Florida where he is well known.

• He has always taken an active interest in civic advancement and the betterment of the community.

In social clubs he is a member of the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club.

On September 15, 1917, he was married to Miss Eunice Pitt.

LOUISE REBECCA PINNELL

LOUISE REBECCA PINNELL, the first woman lawyer in Florida, was born in Cuba, Missouri. Her father was Ethan Allen Pinnell, and her mother, Frances (Collier) Pinnell. Ethan Allen Pinnell was born in Crawford County, Missouri, November 17, 1834, and served in the Confederate Army. He was the son of Wesley and Maria Marquis Pinnell. Wesley Pinnell's father was a French Huguenot who settled in South Carolina, and served in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. His wife, Maria Marquis Pinnell, was also of French parentage, her family having settled in Louisiana in Colonial days.

Louise Rebecca Pinnell is also a descendant of Philippe Pinel, the distinguished French physician, who first introduced into France the humane treatment of the insane. Her mother, Frances (Collier) Pinnell, was born in Letcher County, Kentucky, but was reared and educated in Missouri. Her grandfather was N. P. Collier, and her grandmother, Rebecca Richmond Collier, the former being a descendant of Jeremy Collier, English bishop and political writer.

Louise Rebecca Pinnell received her early education in the public schools of Crawford County, Missouri, and later entered Steelville College in that state, from which she graduated. Her father, Judge Ethan Allen Pinnell, served as Judge of the Probate Court of Crawford County, Missouri, before he moved to Florida, where he practiced law for many years. His daughter, Louise, studied law in the office of her father and in 1898 was admitted to the Florida Bar, being the first woman in the State of Florida to practice law. For a time she practiced with her father at Bronson, Florida, but later became associated with Major Alex. St. Clair-Abrams, a prominent attorney of Jacksonville, and continued with him until October, 1920. Since that time she has been connected with the Law Department of the Florida East Coast Railway as an attorney and assistant secretary of the Company.

During the World War, Miss Pinnell worked in the office of the Red Cross, also with the Registration Boards in connection with the draft questionnaire work in Duval County. She is a charter member of the Y. W. C. A. of Jacksonville, is past president of the Jacksonville Business and Professional Women's League, and a member of the American Bar Association.

Miss Pinnell has three sisters, Mrs. Grace Hodges, Mrs. Paul J. Saunders,

and Miss Mary Eunice Pinnell, all of whom reside in Jacksonville. She had two brothers, Francis Sidney Pinnell, who died at the age of twenty-three, and Wesley Preston Pinnell, a graduate of Stetson University and a lawyer, who has a distinguished war record in the World War as an officer in the 321st Machine Gun Battalion of the 82nd Division, being cited for bravery in action during the fight in the Argonne Sector in France, where he lost his life.

LOUIS FREDERICK KURZ

LOUIS FREDERICK KURZ was born January 7, 1891, at Fürth, Germany, a suburb of Nürnberg, Bavaria, Germany. His father was Ludwig Kurz and his mother Marie (Ohneseit) Kurz. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of Bavarian families dating back many centuries in the early history of Germany. Ludwig Kurz, the father, died in Germany when Louis Frederick was only ten years of age. The widow was left with three children, Louis Frederick, Carl and Margaret. In 1901 she came to America where the family lived in New York for the first six months and then came to Duval County, May 3, 1903, the second anniversary of the great fire in Jacksonville.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Germany including the primary department and the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich. He was eleven years old when his mother came to America and he attended school in New York during the six months that they were residing there. When he came to Jacksonville in 1902 he continued his education here and afterwards attended the Massey Business College.

In 1910 at the age of nineteen he entered Colonel Kay's law office as clerk and there obtained his law education. He was with the firm when the style was Kay & Doggett and continued with them until 1916 when the firm of Kay, Adams & Ragland was formed. In 1918 he was admitted to the bar, after which he resumed his work with Kay, Adams & Ragland and was admitted to that firm in 1926 under the style Kay, Adams, Ragland & Kurz.

Mr. Kurz has never held a political position following assiduously the practice of his profession.

In religious denomination he is a Catholic.

March 7, 1923, he was married to Miss Lucille Jeffares, of Cairo, Georgia. They have one son, Louis Frederick Kurz, Jr.





Bob. A. Milam

BOB RICHERSON MILAM

BOB RICHERSON MILAM was born at Fulton, Kentucky, October 2, 1865. His father was Dr. Thomas R. Milam and his mother, Nancy (McAlister) Milam. The Milams are of French Huguenot descent and the first of the family to come to America settled near Laurens, South Carolina, and the members migrated from there throughout various sections of the Southern States. Some went to West Tennessee, others to Mississippi and Alabama, and some to Texas. One of those settling in the Lone Star State was a noted Texas leader, Ben Milam, who was killed in the Battle of San Antonio in the early days of the Republic. The McAlisters are descended from the famous McAlister clan of Scotland and were early settlers of Virginia.

Dr. Thomas R. Milam was of the Kentucky family and served throughout the War Between the States on the staff of Colonel Faulkner in the Cavalry of General Nathan Bedford Forest with rank of Major (Surgeon).

In 1872, when the subject of this biography was seven years of age, Dr. Thomas R. Milam came to Florida and engaged in the culture of oranges at Leesburg, Lake County, Florida, where Bob Richerson Milam received his early education and attended the old East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, Florida, now the University of the State, where he received his A. B. degree, now being the oldest living graduate of that institution holding A. B. degree. The East Florida Seminary at that time was a military school with Lieutenant Arthur L. Wagner Commandant. Lieutenant Wagner was a West Point officer, and later rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army of the United States. After receiving his A. B. degree Mr. Milam attended the University of Kentucky Law College, where he received his law degree and afterwards was admitted to the bar in Florida in 1886. In 1887 he went to Tallahassee, where he was elected Reading Clerk of the State Senate during the session of that year. In 1889 he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and it is a striking coincidence that exactly thirty-six years later to a day he was present at the opening of the regular session of the Legislature of 1925 and had the pleasure of seeing his son, Arthur Y. Milam, elected and installed as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Milam came to Jacksonville in the fall of 1903. In 1916 he resumed an active practice of law and became associated with his two sons, Arthur Y. Milam and Robert R. Milam, under the firm name of Milam & Milam, which firm enjoys a large practice in all the State and Federal Courts. He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, is a steadfast Democrat in politics, but is not a candidate for any office. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In civic organizations he is a member of the Believers in Jacksonville, and in fraternal affiliations a member of the Masonic Club, Solomon Lodge No. 20 F. & A. M., all Scottish Rite Bodies of the Masonic Fraternity and a member of the Morocco Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Shrine. On two occasions, 1925 and

1927, he was honored by being elected representative of Morocco Temple to The Imperial Council of the Shrine. He is also a member of Montefiore Lodge Knights of Pythias, and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan (Dokeys).

On June 15, 1887, he was married at Campbellsburg, Kentucky, near Louisville, to Miss Lula J. Yager, daughter of Dr. Frank J. Yager, one of the most prominent physicians of Kentucky and a descendant of the prominent Virginia family of the same name. Her brother, Arthur Yager, was Governor of Porto Rico for eight years during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Milam were born five children, Ernest B. Milam (M.D.), Arthur Y. Milam (lawyer), Robert R. Milam (lawyer), Daniel Frank Milam (M.D.), and George W. Milam (lawyer). Mr. Milam is justly proud of these five sons, any one of whom he regards as competent to fill with credit and distinction any office to which he himself might have aspired.

Dr. Ernest B. Milam, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, is a well-known and successful physician in Jacksonville, specializing in Internal Medicine, and has fully equipped offices in the Wade Building on Park Street near Riverside Avenue. He was married June 6, 1917, to Miss Robie Lee Smith of Kansas City, Missouri, and they have two children, Ernest Bowling Milam, Jr., nine years old, and Helen Vivian Milam, seven.

Arthur Y. Milam is one of the best known lawyers in Florida, and recently Representative in the Legislature from Duval County, Sessions of 1923 and 1925, and was Speaker of the House Regular Session of 1925 and the Special Session of 1925. He together with his brother Robert founded the Law Firm of Milam & Milam. In 1914 he was married to Miss Rhea Van Der Poel of Jacksonville. In the last three years in addition to his active professional and political life he has been known as one of the most successful Real Estate Developers in the State.

Robert R. Milam is a member of and one of the founders of the Law Firm of Milam & Milam, and both he and his brother, Arthur, are graduates of Stetson University, and during his professional activities he has handled successfully some of the most important litigations in the State. He was married November 28, 1921, to Miss Meriel Wilson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo A. Wilson of Jacksonville. They have three children, Meriel L. Milam, Diana Joy Milam and Arthur W. Milam. Like his brother Arthur, Robert R. Milam has been actively interested in the material development of various localities in the State.

Dr. Frank Milam at the age of thirty-five is at present living in Prague Czechoslovakia in charge of the Public Health Development in the countries of Central Europe with the Rockefeller Foundation, his work embracing France, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Prior to his work in Central Europe he had been in charge of similar work with the Rockefeller Foundation in the Phillipine Islands. He was married in October, 1924, to Miss Mary Louise Wilson, only daughter of Rev. Allan Wilson and wife of Winchester, Kentucky. They have two children, Mary Louise, born in Manila, and Frank, Jr., born in Paris.

George W. Milam, the youngest of the five sons of Bob R. Milam, is also a lawyer and a member of the firm of Milam & Milam. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and also of the law college of that institution. He is not married. Was in 1927 elected Councilman-at-Large for the City of Jacksonville and is actively interested in all movements for civic progress and prosperity of the city.

All five sons are Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite Masons.

Mr. Bob Richerson Milam's sister, Mrs. Beulah Milam Warner, is at present Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Duval County, a school teacher of long experience and beloved by a host of her pupils in Florida. She has recently received her degree of M. A. from Columbia University of New York.

JOSEPH LEE KIRBY-SMITH, M.D., Sc.D.

JOSEPH LEE KIRBY-SMITH, M.D., Sc.D., was born at Sewanee, Tennessee, April 16th, 1882. His father was Edmund Kirby-Smith, of St. Augustine, Florida, a distinguished Confederate leader, and his mother was Catherine (Selden) Kirby-Smith, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Dr. Kirby-Smith is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors on both sides of his family. His grandfather was Judge Jos. Lee Smith, first Federal Judge of the territory of Florida in 1822. His great-grandfather was Ephriam Kirby, a Revolutionary officer, and was appointed Federal Judge of Louisiana by Thomas Jefferson. He died en route to Louisiana and a monument has been erected to him on the Tombigby River, Alabama, where he is buried. Most of his male ancestors were prominently associated with the government, or were soldiers by profession. His father, Gen. Edmund Kirby-Smith, was one of the first appointees to West Point from Florida and rose to the rank of General in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Joseph Lee Kirby-Smith, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the Schools of Sewanee. He later attended the Sewanee Military Academy, Academic and Scientific Departments, after which he entered the University of the South, and received the degrees of M.D. and Sc.D.

After graduation he spent four years in hospitals, and Dermatologic Clinics, in New York City.

In 1903 he came to Jacksonville where he lived for a time, but did not locate here until 1910.

Dr. Kirby-Smith specializes as a dermatologist. His ability was immediately recognized and his practice rapidly grew. He is Attendant or Consultant Dermatologist of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Riverside Hospital, and the County Hospital. He is noted for his original research work on Ethiology, of skin diseases, especially in Dermal (Myiasis).

At the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Kirby-Smith volunteered his services and was commissioned to the rank of First Lieutenant of the United States Public Health Service.

While he has taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of Duval County and Jacksonville, he has never had the time to hold a political position, but has closely followed the most advanced science of his profession.

He is a member of Duval County Medical Society, Florida State Medical Association, American Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the Cincinnati Dermatological Society, American Society of Parasitology, Southern Medical Association, and was Chairman of the section of Dermatology and Syphilis in 1926-1927.

In 1927 his alma mater, the University of the South, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club and is a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, medical, and is a Mason.

In 1912 he was married to Miss Lillian Anderson, and they have three children: Elizabeth Lee Kirby-Smith, Barbara Kirby-Smith, and Selden Kirby-Smith.

HENRY PORTERFIELD ADAIR

HENRY PORTERFIELD ADAIR was born at Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, August 26, 1883. His father was Lewis C. Adair and his mother, Rebecca Sidney (Taylor) Adair.

Henry Porterfield Adair received his early education in the public schools of Richmond, Virginia. In 1904 he came to Florida and from 1907 to 1911 was Florida manager of Kingan & Co., Ltd. In the meantime, he had studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1910, and became associated with Raymond D. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Adair. In 1924 the firm of Knight & Adair became associated with the law firm of Cooper, Cooper & Osborne, under the name of Cooper, Knight, Adair, Cooper & Osborne, of which firm he is still a member.

In 1918 he was elected president of the Florida Country Club, and in 1921 and 1922 was president of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. He is now a member of the Timuquana, Ribault, and Florida Yacht Clubs.

On June 1, 1910, he was married at Fort George, Duval County, Florida, to Miss Marie Craighill Manning, a native of Washington, D. C., and the daughter of Dr. William P. and Louise (Saunders) Manning. Mr. and Mrs. Adair have three children: Marie Manning Adair, Louise Manning Adair and Sidney Taylor Adair.





Stockton Broome

STOCKTON BROOME

STOCKTON BROOME was born at Quincy, Florida, June 22, 1879. His father was James E. Broome and his mother, Martha M. (Stockton) Broome. His father, James E. Broome, was State Senator from Gadsden County, Florida, for eighteen years, and his grandfather of the same name was Governor of the State of Florida from 1853 to 1857. John D. Broome, the great-grandfather, came to Florida from South Carolina to which state the family emigrated after the Revolution from New York City, where Broome Street is named for the family. Broome County, New York, of which Binghamton is the county seat, is also named for the family, and the coat of arms of the family and the county seal are the same. Originally they were of English descent. Judge John Dozier Broome, for many years prominent in Volusia County, was the uncle of the subject of this biography. The Stocktons are from New Jersey and descended from Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Stockton Broome received his early education in the private schools of Quincy and Tallahassee, Florida, and after completing his education at the age of twenty he opened a general store at Quincy, which he ran until 1900. He then went with Austin Nichols & Company of New York and remained with them for two years. In 1904 he came to Jacksonville and entered the wholesale grocery business under the name of Stockton Broome Company. He continued in this line for three years and then went into the real estate business in his own name, and in which he has continued since 1907. He has other outside interests, however, and is the inventor of the Rainbow Lawn Sprinkler, which is manufactured by a corporation under the style of Rainbow Sprinkler Company. Mr. Broome has contributed to the growth of the city at different intervals by the erection of a number of buildings of various kinds and developed some of the most important suburban sections of Jacksonville, among which is Elizabeth Place, 1914, and Willow Branch Terrace, 1917, both of which were very successful.

In 1925, Mr. Broome, in conjunction with Mr. H. H. Buckman, both of Jacksonville, organized the Bayshore Company, which purchased a large tract of land, some sixteen thousand acres, lying along the St. Johns River and constructed a boulevard from Jacksonville to Fort George Island. This project, which has made possible the development of the left bank of the river between Jacksonville and the sea, is one of the largest enterprises in the State ever undertaken by private capital, and has added much tributary territory to Jacksonville.

In 1924, Honorable John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, appointed Mr. Broome a member of his Personal Staff with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

During the World War, Colonel Broome took an active part in the Liberty Loan Drives, and was Director of Industries and had active charge of the Military Enlisted Men's Club on Bay Street.

Colonel Broome is a member and past president of the Jacksonville Civitan Club, and has been honored by being elected President of Civitans International.

He is a member and past President of the Seminole Club, member of the Florida Yacht Club, the Timuquana Country Club, the Ribault Club, and also a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce.

In July 1904 he was married to Edith (Irvine) Gowanlock, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three children, Stockton, Jr., Elizabeth, and Henrietta.

GEORGE REYNOLDS DE SAUSSURE

GEORGE REYNOLDS DE SAUSSURE was born at Camden, South Carolina, February 19, 1857, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, on January 27, 1928. His father was Lieut. Henry William DeSaussure of the Confederate Army who was born in Camden, South Carolina, and killed in battle June 30, 1862, whose father was John McPherson DeSaussure who was born in Columbia of that State and was the son of Chancellor Henry William DeSaussure of South Carolina, whose father, Daniel DeSaussure, was born in Beaufort County. Daniel was the son of Henry DeSaussure who came from Lausanne, Switzerland, to South Carolina in 1731. The family was originally from Lorraine, then a part of France, from which they were driven on account of religious persecution.

George Reynolds DeSaussure's mother was Mary (Reynolds) DeSaussure whose father was Dr. George Reynolds of Camden, South Carolina, who came from Ireland. He was shipwrecked on the coast of South America when a young man and from there went to Charleston, South Carolina, and later studied medicine in Philadelphia in 1800 and practiced in Camden, South Carolina. He married Mary Harriet Cox, the daughter of Colonel James Chestnut of Camden, South Carolina.

George Reynolds DeSaussure received his early education in the private schools of Camden and attended Porter's Academy of Charleston, South Carolina, and later the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1873. In 1875 he returned to Camden where he remained for one year—from December, 1875, to December, 1876, when he went to Atlanta and lived there until 1904. In 1881 he first engaged in the banking business and in 1886 was an officer in the Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., which position he resigned in 1888. In 1898 he became a National Bank Examiner, which position he held until 1904. In January of that year he moved to Duval County to accept a position as Cashier in the National Bank of Jacksonville, which later became the Barnett National Bank, of which institution he was vice-president until July 1, 1918, when he was appointed manager of the Jacksonville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, which opened for business on August 5, 1918. It is a striking coincidence that this same position, as manager of a Federal Reserve branch bank, was also held by his great-great-grandfather, Daniel DeSaussure, at the Charleston branch of the First Bank of the United States.

Mr. DeSaussure always took a keen interest in banking and currency reform movements and since 1886 has done everything in his power to obtain for

the South a banking and currency system which would enable it to bank on its own resources. In 1896 he was Delegate from Fulton County, Georgia to the Gold Democratic Convention held in Indianapolis and voted for Palmer and Buckman. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan Campaigns. He has held no political office other than delegate to the Democratic convention, but has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee that brought about the construction of the Municipal Docks. Partly through his efforts Governor Gilchrist was persuaded to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of authorizing the City of Jacksonville to purchase the land and build the docks.

On the 21st day of December, 1887, he was married to Miss Sarah Davie Cantey of Camden, South Carolina, who was the daughter of Colonel Edward Brevard Cantey of that State.

To the union were born five children: Mary Reynolds (Mrs. R. B. Burroughs of Jacksonville); Lieut. Edward Cantey DeSaussure, who was killed in the World War in the Argonne Forest, October 14, 1918, and for whom Edward Cantey DeSaussure Post No. 9 of the American Legion is named; Esther Serena (Mrs. Clifford T. Sego of Augusta, Georgia); Henry William DeSaussure, a consulting engineer in Jacksonville, and George Reynolds DeSaussure, Jr., who recently graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

EDWARD LOWRY WINN

EDWARD LOWRY WINN was born at Oakwood, Tennessee, Montgomery County, November 7, 1878. His father was George Alexander Winn and his mother Leonora (Lowry) Winn. On his father's side he is of English lineage. His great-grandfather came from England and settled in Virginia and later moved to Tennessee where his son, George Alexander Winn, witnessed at the age of twelve years the battle of Fort Donelson. His great uncle, Alexander Winn, a Captain in the Confederate Army, was shot from his horse during the Civil War. On his mother's side he is of Scotch Ancestry. The Lowrys came from Scotland and settled in Kentucky.

Edward Lowry Winn was reared in Tennessee and received his early education in the public schools of Montgomery County of that State, and afterwards attended Cumberland City Academy, of Tennessee. Thus completing his education he taught school for two years.

In 1904, attracted by the possibilities of Florida, he came to Jacksonville, and in May of that year went in the wholesale grocery business with Thomas Nooney & Sons and was with them for eleven years. He then went into business for himself and has been in the wholesale grocery line on his own account since that date (1915). He is now President of the Winn-Lovett Company, Inc., said to be the largest wholesale grocery concern in Jacksonville. Among other lines of interest

in his life before he came to Florida, he helped to build the first hard surface road in Tennessee, known as the "Old Dover Road," which he had charge of during its construction.

Mr. Winn has always taken an active interest in everything that tends to civic advancement. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Jacksonville Auto Club, and in religious affiliations he is a member of the Riverside Christian Church.

November 12, 1921, he was married to Clemmie Welch in Jacksonville, and to the union was born one son on April 27, 1927, Edward Lowry Winn, Jr.

MORGAN V. GRESS

MORGAN V. GRESS was born in Jesup, Georgia. He is the son of George V. Gress, member of the Legislature and donor of the Cyclorama Battle of Atlanta and the Zoological Gardens, to the City of Atlanta. His mother was Abigail Morgan of Morgan Springs, Tennessee. His youth was passed in Atlanta, Georgia, where he attended Neels Military Academy. After finishing school he began his business life in his father's mills in South Georgia, soon, however, branching out for himself in the wholesale lumber trade at Tifton, Georgia.

Mr. Gress was married to Eugenia Stephens, of a socially prominent Georgia family. They have two daughters, Misses Alix and Gretchen Gress.

Since coming to Jacksonville to live in 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Gress' activities in social and civic life have been conspicuous. Their home is one of the most beautiful places on the St. Johns River. Mr. Gress' Clubs are the Seminole, Timuquana, and Florida Yacht Club.

Mr. Gress was Chairman of Three Liberty Loans in 1918 and 1919, the Red Cross Drive of 1919, of the Wilson Foundation of Duval County of 1922, of the Citizens Memorial Committee for erecting a memorial to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of Florida, who lost their lives in the World War, and of the Citizens Committee for raising funds for New St. Vincents Hospital. He was a member of the Executive Committee of St. Lukes Hospital in 1923 and 1924, and of the Community Chest from 1924 to 1927 and Campaign Manager of the Community Chest in 1924.

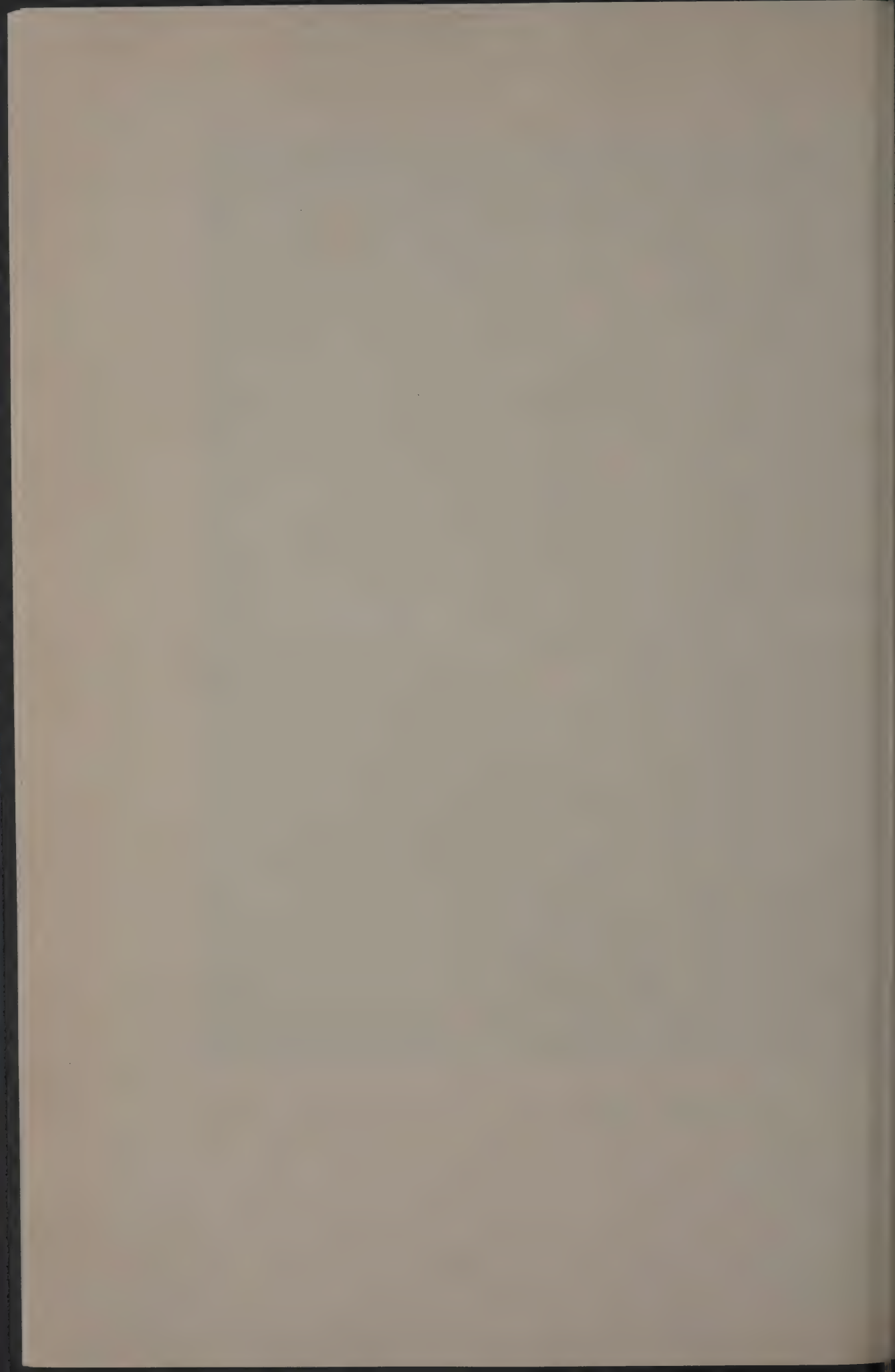
DR. NORMAN M. HEGGIE

DR. NORMAN M. HEGGIE, oculist and aurist, was born in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th day of October, 1876. His father was David Heggie and his mother, Mary Heggie. His father was a prominent physician of Edinburgh, Scotland, from which city he came to Canada. The family, however, were originally of French extraction and left France at the time of the Huguenot massacre. On his mother's side he is of English descent.

Dr. Norman M. Heggie, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the schools of Canada, and afterwards attended the University of Mary-



Morgan W. Gross -



land at Baltimore, where he received the degree of M. D. in the class of 1902, of which graduating class he was Valedictorian. Previous to attending medical school he had engaged in the banking business for a short time in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. After obtaining his degree he came to Duval County on March 1, 1905, and since that time has been very prominent in his profession. He was at one time president of St. Lukes Hospital Staff, president of the Riverside Hospital Staff, and a member St. Vincents Hospital Staff. Among local organizations he is past president of the Duval County Medical Society, a director of the Barnett National Bank and the Peninsular Casualty Company. He is also a governor of the American College of Surgeons, American Board of Ophthalmology, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Florida State Medical Association, and the Duval County Medical Society. In civic organizations he is a member of the Civitan, Seminole, Timuquana, and Florida Yacht Clubs. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in fraternal orders, a Mason.

During the World War he was commissioned a Major. On September 26, 1906, he was married in Greenville, South Carolina, to Miss Jeanne Carrier, and they have two children: Jeanne, born 1909; and Norman, born 1914.

MARTIN HENRY LONG

MARTIN HENRY LONG was born in Bradford, Maine, November 1, 1878. His father was George Boardman Long, his mother Martha (Coggins) Long. He received his early education in the schools of Maine, where he was prepared and entered Colby College, graduating there in 1902, with the degree of B. A. He then entered Harvard University Law School, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1905. On November 7 of that year he arrived in Jacksonville, passed the Bar examination and began the practice of his profession. While he has taken an interest in political matters, he has never held a political office, unless the position of attorney for the Duval County Board of Public Instruction, which he has held continuously since 1914, can be regarded as political. He was admitted to practice in all State Courts, in the Federal Courts, including the Circuit Court of Appeals and United States Supreme Courts. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, of which he is a past president, of the Florida State Bar and American Bar Associations. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, of which he is a former director and treasurer; the Florida Yacht Club, of which he is a former governor; the Church Club, of which he is a former director; the Harvard Club, of which he is a past president, and the University Club, of which he is a past president.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of Delta Upsilon (college), and Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternities.

On February 12, 1912, he was married and to the union was born one son, Martin Henry Long, Jr., on July 20, 1916.

ERNEST LINWOOD GUNN

ERNEST LINWOOD GUNN was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, April 24, 1881. His father was George Washington Gunn and his mother Mary (Fannin) Gunn. George Washington Gunn, the father, was a distinguished criminal lawyer in Montgomery, Alabama, and his mother's father was Judge of the United States District Court, Montgomery, Alabama. His grandfather was General Gunn of the Confederate Army and also a large land owner and slave holder in Tuskegee, Alabama, part of his old plantation being now on the site of the Booker T. Washington School. The Fannins descended from Lord Fannin of England, who on account of political causes emigrated from England and settled in Georgia, Fannin County of that State being named for the family.

Ernest Linwood Gunn received his early education in the Elementary Schools of Alabama, after which he took special courses in Stevens Tech. at Hoboken, New Jersey. He then secured a position with the General Electric Company, and was later associated with Floyd & Carpenter, engineers, of New York, where he received special engineering training in power plant, refrigeration, and general public utilities. While with Floyd & Carpenter he was sent to Nassau, Bahama Islands, in connection with the construction of the Colonial Hotel, and although he was not an engineer at the time, the firm placed him in charge of the supervision and construction. In 1905 he came to Duval County, accepting a position with the City of Jacksonville Power Plant, and bought forty-eight acres of land known as Spring Park, where he lived for about one year. In 1906 he went to Daytona, Florida, as an engineer, later taking charge in 1909 and rebuilding the Power plant there, which had been destroyed by fire. In 1914 he returned to Duval County and organized the South Jacksonville Utilities Company, of which he is now President and General Manager.

Mr. Gunn has always been active in civic affairs. He is a Director of the Florida Southside Bank, a member of the South Jacksonville City Council, in charge of properties and also Expediting Committee. He is a member of the South Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville, and is a Baptist Church Trustee. In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons, Blue Lodge, Knight Templar and Eastern Star.

October 10, 1902, he was married to Miss Alice McDaw of Brookline, New Hampshire, and they have three children: E. L. Gunn, Jr., a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and a graduate of the Georgia Tech. in Mechanical Engineering and who is now Vice-President and Superintendent of the South Jacksonville Utilities Company; Ralph Ellis Gunn, who is attending The Massachusetts Agricultural College and a member of the Theta Chi college fraternity; and Earl Walcott Gunn, of the South Jacksonville High School.



E. L. Harris



ARTHUR LA FAYETTE BROGDEN

ARTHUR LAFAYETTE BROGDEN, business executive and attorney at law, was born near Goldsboro, North Carolina, November 11, 1888. His father was Marshall Ezekiel and his mother Ellen B. (Jordan) Brogden. His paternal grandfather, of Irish descent, and his maternal grandfather, of Scotch origin, both fought in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Mr. Brogden's grandfathers were similar in another respect. Both were tillers of the soil. His father is now one of the prosperous farmers of North Carolina, his farm lying within the city limits of Goldsboro.

Among the distinguished members of the Brogden family was Curtis Hooks Brogden, great uncle of the subject of this biography, who served as governor of North Carolina and later was elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. Brogden received his early education in the graded schools of Goldsboro, North Carolina, after which he spent a number of years on the farm of his father. Believing that farm life had its limitations, he took up stenographic work and secured a position in a law office in Marion, South Carolina. Later he went to Savannah, Ga., as secretary to the general superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

In 1906 Mr. Brogden came to Duval County and in December of 1907 became associated with the firm of West, Flynn and Harris Company, which name has since been changed to Flynn-Harris-Bullard Company. From that time until this he has remained with the same concern, advancing steadily from one position to another until today he is active vice president, having been elected to that office in 1923.

Typical of Mr. Brogden's rise in the business world was the manner in which he became a member of the bar. Having been deprived of a college education, he took up the reading of law and mastered it by his own efforts. He was admitted to the Florida bar in October of 1918 at Tallahassee and is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association and of the Florida State Bar Association.

Therefore it will be seen that with only a meagre, grade school education, Mr. Brogden, through determination to succeed, from a farmer lad became one of the active managers of a large business concern and an attorney. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and of the Florida Country Club and a Shriner, being affiliated with Morocco Temple.

On February 4, 1914, Mr. Brogden was married to Edna Lee, at Absecon, New Jersey.

WILLIAM E. KAY

WILLIAM E. KAY, one of the leading attorneys of Florida for twenty-one years, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, November 15, 1859. His father was William Kay and his mother, Margaret (Burke) Kay. On his father's side he is of English and on his mother's side of Irish lineage. William Kay, his father, was born at Manchester, England, and his mother, Margaret Burke, was born in Innis County, Clare, Ireland. William Kay, his father, was a prominent publisher and book seller in Atlanta for many years.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the private and public schools of Atlanta and afterwards attended Pio Nono Catholic College, at Macon, Georgia.

After completing his education he studied law in the office of former Chief Justice Lochrane, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar April 25, 1878.

After being admitted to the bar he moved to Brunswick, Georgia, where he was solicitor for the County Court of Glynn County. He held this position as solicitor for three years, when in 1881 he resigned to devote himself to the practice of his profession. He practiced alone for two years, after which for several years he practiced under the firm names of Goodyear, Harris & Kay; Harris & Kay; Goodyear & Kay, and Kay, Bennett & Conyers. He was General Attorney for the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company, Division Counsel for the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, and Assistant Division Counsel for the Southern Railway Company, besides building up a large general practice.

On January 1, 1906, he was appointed Assistant General Counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and given charge of its legal affairs in the states of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and moved his office to Jacksonville, Florida, where he has since resided constantly. He moved his family in the fall of 1906 and purchased a beautiful residence at 903 Riverside Avenue which had been previously erected by Captain C. E. Garner.

In 1917 the Title of Assistant General Counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was changed to that of General Solicitor, which title he now holds.

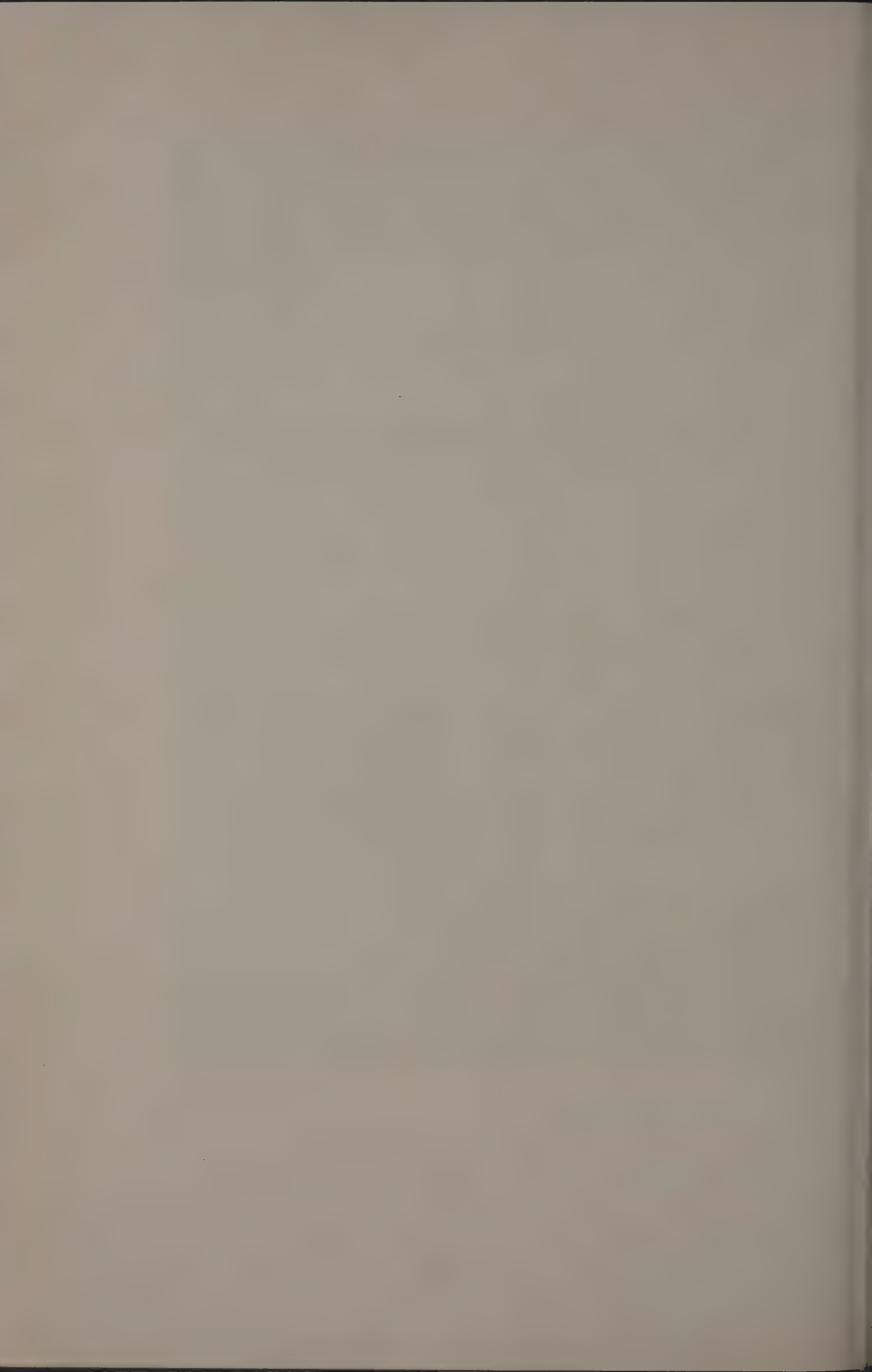
Since moving to Jacksonville he has practiced law under the firm names of Kay, Doggett & Smith; Kay & Doggett, and from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1926, under the firm name of Kay, Adams & Ragland. The firm name was changed to Kay, Adams, Ragland & Kurz on January 1, 1926, and has continued as such.

The firms of which Mr. Kay has been a member have been employed in many important litigations throughout the State of Florida, and have enjoyed a large practice in commercial and corporate law.

He has never held or sought any political or judicial office, but has taken an



W.E. Kay



interest in political affairs, and being an eloquent speaker, has frequently addressed the student body of the University of Florida, civic clubs at Jacksonville and elsewhere on subjects of vital interest, and has raised his voice against Federal aggression in favor of reserved rights of the states, urging all qualified citizens to register and vote in order to have good government, and stressing it as the duty of good citizens to uphold the law by serving on juries.

At Brunswick, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida, he has been connected with various civic and other organizations, but has always declined to hold an office in any of them.

He was married at Brunswick, Georgia, in 1882 to Miss Emma Lucas. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom have passed away. Those now in life are Mr. W. A. Kay, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mrs. J. W. Pope, Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, and Mrs. E. A. Inglis, Miami, Florida.

In addition to being a member of the American Bar Association for thirty-five years, he has been a member of the Florida State Bar Association since it was organized (having been elected president, but declined to serve), is also a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, is a life member of the American Institute of Law, is a member of the International Bar Association (American Branch), also a member of the Seldon Society of England, of the American Academy of Political Science, of the Florida Historical Society, as well as of numerous clubs and organizations in Jacksonville, Florida.

His life has been one of hard, continuous work and service and he has earnestly sought to render justice always to everybody, desiring the respect of people from fair dealing rather than to cultivate personal or political popularity.

MARGARET ALICE HAAS

MARGARET ALICE HAAS was born in Charleston, W. Va., July 4, 1884. Her father was John and her mother Sophronia (Smoot) Haas. Many distinguished ancestors appear in the genealogical records. The founder of the family from which her mother was descended was Peter Overshiner, a monk, who relinquishing celibacy, left his home on Frankfort on the Main, and settled in Rockingham County, Va. In the same line from which her mother descended are the names of James Polk, a president of the United States, Joseph Cannon, for many years speaker of the House of Representatives, and Reed Smoot, senator from Utah.

Her father was born in Munich, Bavaria, and was educated there. He lived many years in Stockholm, Sweden, and traveled extensively. Her mother's father was of English descent and came of a well-known old seafaring family.

The subject of this sketch was orphaned at the age of three and was reared by an aunt, Mary Smoot Cragg-Maddison. With her aunt, she moved to Orlando at the age of seven, and here she attended the public schools and the Cathedral (Episcopal) School. Later she went to Converse College in Spartanburgh, S. C., and then to New York to study at the New York School of Music and Arts.

She moved to Jacksonville in 1906 and has lived here since that time. She is a teacher of piano, but her ability as an organizer and as an executive have kept her at the head of various music organizations ever since she has made Jacksonville her home.

She is serving now a second term as president of the Florida Federation of Music Clubs, and holds the office of corresponding secretary of the executive board of the National Federation of Music Clubs. She did such notable work as state chairman of junior music clubs, that she was appointed president of the South Atlantic District Junior Music Clubs.

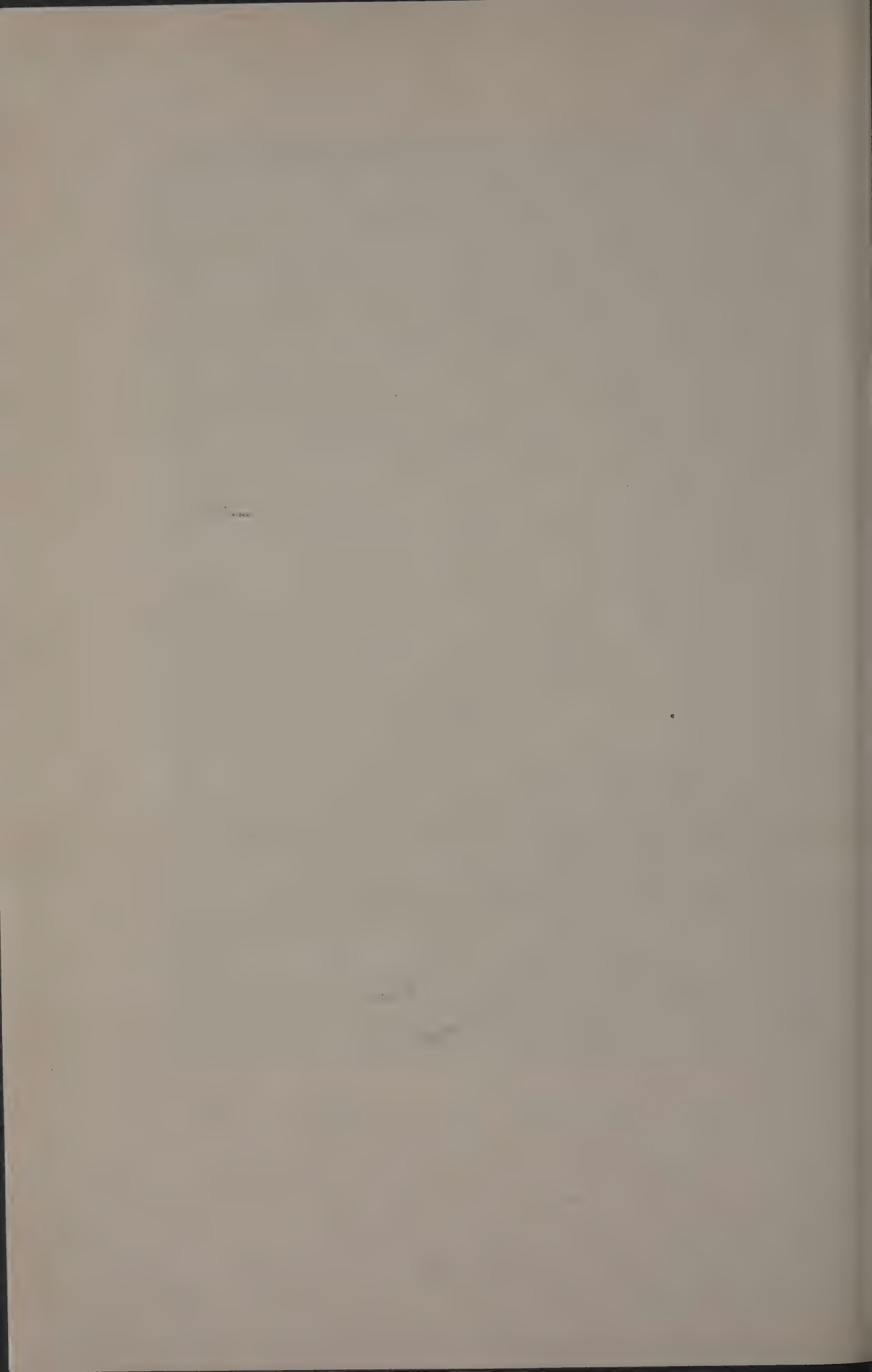
The Junior Friday Musicales of Jacksonville, which is now accounted one of the largest organizations of the kind in the state, and whose orchestra has distinguished itself on many occasions, was organized by Margaret Haas. She served as its chairman for three years, and is an honorary chairman for life. She reorganized the Music Teachers' Association two or three years ago and served as its president until other duties made it imperative for her to relinquish that work.

It is really difficult to enumerate the offices, committee chairmanships, and memberships held by Margaret Haas. Whenever a music club, or a club that furthers the intellectual and cultural interests of the community is mentioned, Margaret Haas is sure to be spoken of as good timber for an officer.

She is past vice president of the Fine Arts Society of Jacksonville, national chairman of library extension, of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and at the recent biennial was appointed chairman of the literature display. She is a member of the Jacksonville Woman's Club, of the Story Tellers' League and of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal).



Margaret A. Hoas



CLIFFORD AVERY PAYNE

CLIFFORD AVERY PAYNE was born at Charleston, South Carolina, May 3, 1886. His father was William Henry Payne and his mother, Marion Tatnall (Hills) Payne. On his father's side three brothers came from England, one settling in Virginia, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina. On his mother's side he is of Scotch descent.

Clifford Avery Payne received his early education in the schools at Darien, McIntosh County, Georgia, to which place his family moved in 1889 when he was three years of age. Later he attended the Richmond Business College at Savannah, Georgia. His first work was at Darien, Georgia, carrying telegrams at a salary of \$5.00 per month. Later he worked for a general merchandise store as collector. Then he went to Douglas, Georgia, where he kept books for a saw-mill commissary, owned by his brother, and at nineteen years of age went to Savannah. His first position there was as a collector, but he later entered the lumber business, becoming associated with the Georgia Pine Company as bookkeeper and cashier. On March 3, 1906, he came to Jacksonville to represent that firm, but after one year entered the business for himself as a lumber broker. He afterwards traveled for John King & Company, selling candy, and in 1908 entered the insurance business for Loren H. Green & Company. In 1910 he embarked for himself in the insurance business, opening an office in the Bisbee Building, the first skyscraper to be built in Jacksonville, and has continued in that building since that time.

During the World War his activities were given to secret service work and he became a member of the American Protective League, which had for its purpose, intercepting German spies. He was also active in selling Liberty Bonds, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the War Camp Community Service. In this work he gave much of his time to the Government without pay.

Since the War he has been active in the Chamber of Commerce and in other public efforts, prominent among which is the Community Chest. He is a charter member of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Believers in Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Motor Club. For four terms he has been president of the Florida Local Underwriter's Association, and Regional Vice-President of the National Underwriter's Association, of which organization he is now a member of the Executive Committee. He was chairman of the Organization Committee out of which grew the Jacksonville Insuror's Association, of which he is now Vice-President. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club.

On November 22, 1910, he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Axtell, of Jacksonville, and to the union were born four children: Clifford A., Jr.; Ezra Axtell, Elizabeth Clifford, and Dorothy Payne.

JOHN FRANKLIN SWINDAL

JOHN FRANKLIN SWINDAL was born near Bronson, Levy County, Florida, June 25, 1886. His father was Columbus Swindal and his mother, Katherine (Highsmith) Swindal. He is not only a Floridian by birth, but the son of Floridians on both sides of his family, his father and mother being both born and reared on a farm in Levy County, and both now living past 65 years of age.

John Franklin Swindal received his early education in the country graded schools of Levy County, and attended Jasper Normal Institution, Jasper, Florida, in 1903, taking the Teachers' Normal Course in preparation for teaching to which he aspired. He afterwards attended Florida State College at Tallahassee, Florida, where he also pursued the Teachers' Normal Course in 1903-1904. Between his courses at the Normal Schools he taught at Suwanee County, Florida, beginning his work at the age of fifteen. On completing his work he taught another school term in Levy County, intervening terms of teaching in Levy and Alachua Counties between normal training terms at the Florida State College until 1906. He decided that teaching was not his calling, so he came to Duval County, March 3rd of that year, to begin a new work in the commercial world. He soon obtained a position as clerk in one of Jacksonville's leading department stores. This and two other responsible positions he held during the next three years, when in 1909 he went upon the road as traveling salesman, representing several leading furniture manufacturers in the east and south selling on a strictly commission basis, covering the territory of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The first few years of this work was very difficult and discouraging as times were none too good in his territory and Florida especially, as it was not developing as it is today. Furniture merchants were few and business dull, but by hard conscientious effort he soon won and after fifteen years of selling furniture on the road, was able to outstrip any competitors in his territory. In February, 1923, together with associates, he organized the Swindal-Powell Company, a wholesale furniture jobbing house, of which he is President and General Manager. This business was successful from the beginning, and now occupies a commanding position among the most successful industries of Florida.

Mr. Swindal has taken such interest in political affairs as is required of a good citizen, but has never held a political position. He is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club of Jacksonville. In fraternal affiliations he is a York Rite Mason and a member of Morocco Temple Shrine of Jacksonville.

In February, 1913, he was married to Miss Mary Ellen Venning of Plant City, Florida, and they have three children: Catherine Louise, Mary Ellen, and Frederick Leroy Swindal.



John J. Cherry

JOHN JOSEPH AHERN

JOHN JOSEPH AHERN, one of the pioneer real estate operators of Jacksonville, was born September 10, 1876, at Middletown, Conn., the son of William and Cathern Ahern.

Both of his parents were born in Ireland, his father in Cork in 1835 and his mother in Dublin in 1840. His father reached the United States at the age of 12 and his mother at the age of 7, the former dying at the age of 84 and the latter at the age of 77. After landing in the United States, the elder Ahern went to Portland, Conn., and later settled at Middletown. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

After attending the public schools of Connecticut and studying at a convent, Mr. Ahern entered the grocery business in Middletown, but came to Jacksonville November 10, 1897, when he entered the employ of W. P. Sumner, wholesale butter, cheese and produce. After two years in that business, Mr. Ahern in 1899 became head of the butter and cheese department of Armour & Co.'s Jacksonville branch and in that position was the first to introduce butter and cheese distribution for that company in South Georgia and Florida.

In 1901, he embarked in the real estate business as one of the permanent realty dealers of Florida and continues in the same business today.

Mr. Ahern organized the Adams Street Improvement Association, which was instrumental in widening, paving and placing ornamental lights on Adams street. He has also assisted in the development of some of the most prominent business and residential sections and surrounding country of Jacksonville.

Part of his time Mr. Ahern has given to the service of his city, he serving as councilman from the Fifth Ward from 1904 to 1912.

He is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus. He is Past Grand Knight of Council No. 648, K. of C., and was a member of the building committee which constructed the Catholic Club, corner of Church and Newnan Streets.

Mr. Ahern married Isabell Boston, daughter of Captain Charles Boston of Detroit, Mich., in Detroit in 1910. After her death, he married May Gertrude Sullivan, daughter of Michael J. Sullivan of Providence, R. I., in Jacksonville in 1916.

He has four children: Mary Catherine, John J., Jr., Helen Louise and Frederick L. Ahern.

THOMAS BAILEY HAMBY

THOMAS BAILEY HAMBY was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, April 23, 1875. His father was Allen Angus McPherson Hamby and his mother, Hess Belin (Williams) Hamby. Allen Angus McPherson Hamby was a native of North Carolina, moving from South Carolina when a boy. The family was of

English descent, coming to North Carolina prior to the American Revolution. His mother was born in South Carolina and was of French ancestry.

Thomas Bailey Hamby received his early education in the schools of Georgetown, South Carolina, then attended Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1890, and Clarke University at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1893. During the two years intervening between the courses at these two colleges he taught school and was principal of the Marion, South Carolina, High School in 1892. After completing his education he again engaged in educational work, returning to Georgetown where he was Superintendent of Schools from 1893 to 1898. In 1898 he accepted the position as principal of the Asheville High School at Asheville, North Carolina, which office he held until 1906. In 1907 he came to Jacksonville and entered the real estate field, his operations since that time having included the extensive construction of residential and business properties in addition to the development of a number of subdivisions into what are now residential sections of the city. His activities have not been confined to Duval County, but have been carried on in a large way in Alachua, Baker, and Palm Beach counties.

Mr. Hamby has been actively identified with many local organizations, among them being the Jacksonville Real Estate Board, of which organization he has served on the Board of Governors for a number of years, and was president of the organization in 1924. He is also a member of the Florida Real Estate Board, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and the Kiwanis Club, serving as a member of the Board of Governors of that organization. He is also a member of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Chamber of Commerce. In social organizations he is a member of the Timuquana Country Club, and the college fraternity, Chi Phi. He has the distinguished honor of being a member of the South Carolina Sons of the American Revolution.

On July 7, 1897, he was married in Georgetown, South Carolina, to Miss Emma A. Nunnerlyn of that city.

JAMES D. INGRAHAM

JAMES D. INGRAHAM, a native Floridian, was born at Rutledge, Orange County, Florida, June 16, 1884. His father was James E. Ingraham and his mother Maria E. (Baker) Ingraham, and on both his father's and mother's side he is of English lineage. The Ingraham family first settled at Portland, Maine, and later one of the family removed to St. Louis, where the Rev. John Phillip Thurston Ingraham, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a distinguished divine. His mother's family also lived in St. Louis. James E. Ingraham, the father, was born November 18, 1850, at Dartford on Green Bay, Wisconsin, and came to Florida with his family in 1875 and spent a year or so in West Florida. He then moved to Sanford, Florida, as agent for Henry S. Sanford, who was a large developer and for whom the town of Sanford was named. In 1879 James E. Ingraham became President of the South Florida Railroad which

operated to Port Tampa with branches to Bartow, Lakeland, etc. In March, 1892, he crossed the Everglades in the interest of the Plant System, which line had purchased three-fifths interest in the South Florida Railroad. In November, 1892, he became associated with Mr. Henry M. Flagler as General Agent for all his interests, later becoming President of the Model Land Company of the Flagler System, and at the same time Vice-President of the Florida East Coast Railway with headquarters at St. Augustine.

James D. Ingraham, the subject of this biography, spent his early life in Florida where he received his early education in the public schools, after which he attended Sewanee Grammar School at Sewanee, Tennessee. He then entered the University of the South and graduated with the degree of L. B. in 1907. Following his graduation he returned to Florida, where he lived in Jacksonville during 1907 and 1908 associated in the railroad and land business. For a time he was representative of the Seaboard Air Line in Cuba and later became General Agent of the Model Land Company, at St. Augustine, by which connection he became allied with the Flagler System and was made Division Passenger Agent of the Florida East Coast Railway, and in 1920 returned to Jacksonville. While at St. Augustine he was prominently connected with the progress of that city and was President of the Board of Trade.

Since 1920 Mr. Ingraham has lived in Jacksonville where he has taken an active interest in the civic advancement of the city and county. His activities have also gone beyond the confines of Duval County and he has been interested and active in the development of the East Coast of Florida in particular and the State of Florida in general. His first railroad work was on the original survey of the Florida East Coast Railway south of Homestead with W. J. Krome, who was afterwards chief engineer of construction. He has always been active in the good roads campaigns in the county and state and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Jacksonville Motor Club. He is also interested in the development of the State along agricultural, dairying and poultry lines and has been director and treasurer of the Florida Chamber of Commerce since 1920, paying special attention to passenger traffic of railroads, believing that the tourist of today is a settler of tomorrow. At the present time Mr. Ingraham is on the Board of Governors of the State Fair Association. Among social organizations he is a member of the Seminole and Traffic Clubs, and in fraternal affiliations a member of the Alpha Tau Omega College fraternity.

June 30, 1915, he was married at St. Augustine, Florida, to Miss Frances Hopkins, and they have two children, Isabella and Elizabeth.

HARRY B. HOYT

HARRY B. HOYT was born in Ravenswood, West Virginia, December 18, 1874. His father was Dr. B. H. Hoyt, M. D., and his mother Nancy Elizabeth (Moore) Hoyt. Dr. B. H. Hoyt served in the Confederate Army as a distinguished surgeon in the Second Brigade, Virginia troops, with rank of colonel under Generals Echols, Breckinbridge and Wharton. On his mother's side Mr. Hoyt is descended from an old Virginia family. His mother was the sister of Colonel Oscar F. Moore.

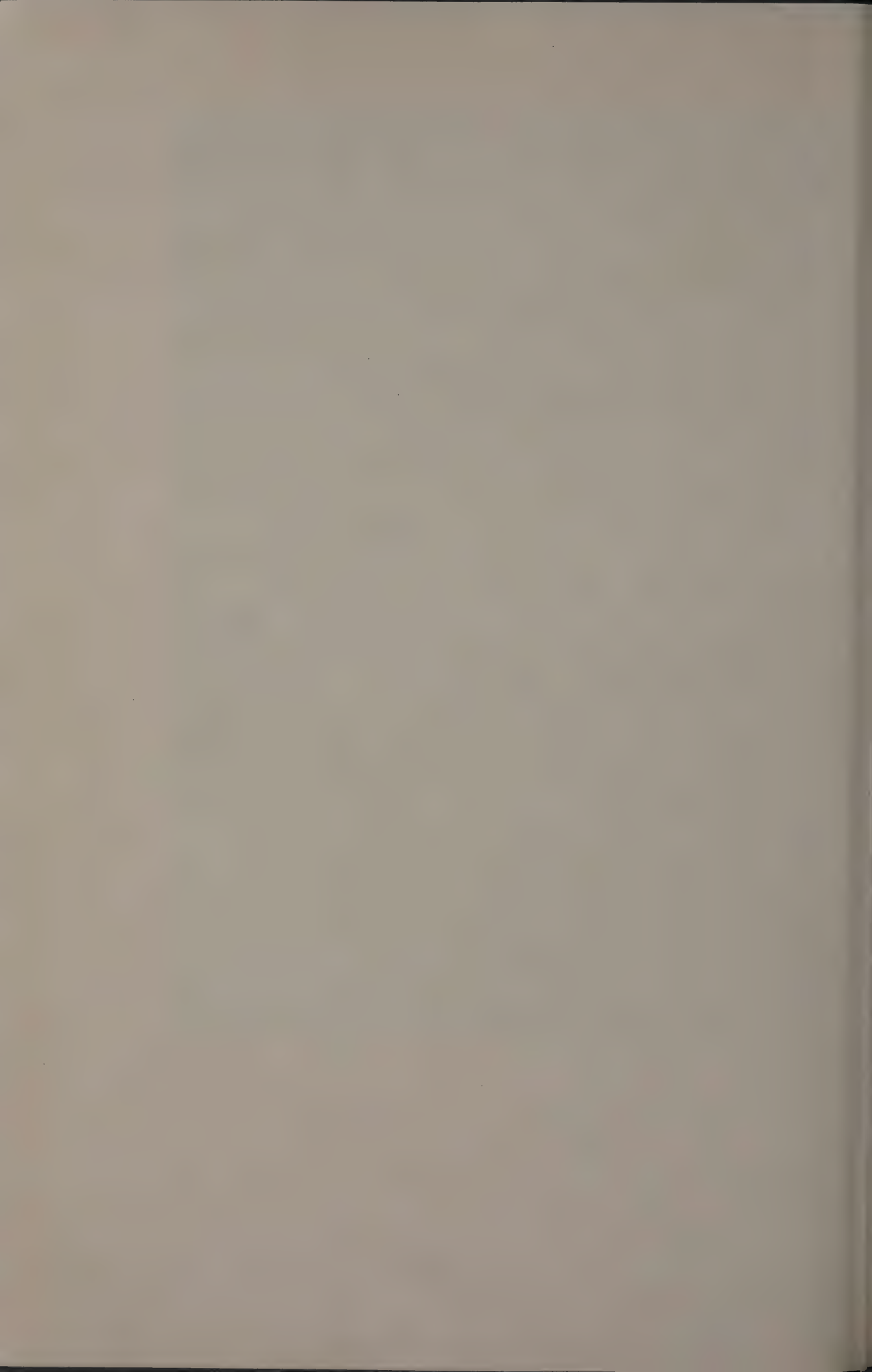
Harry B. Hoyt received his early education in the schools of his home town, including Ravenswood High School from which he graduated in 1891. He then attended the Academy of Marietta College from which he graduated in 1892, after which he attended Marietta College and in 1896 graduated with the degree of A. B. with the added distinction of Magna Cum Laude and the membership in the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. He later did Post Graduate work at the University of Chicago and Cornell University. For the next five years he was engaged in teaching, being Instructor in the Academy of Marietta College from 1896 to 1899 and Principal of the Academy of Marietta College from 1899 to 1901. In the last year named he engaged in business at Marietta, Ohio, becoming Secretary and Manager of the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company. That company operated a ferry across the Ohio River between the cities of Marietta, Ohio, and Williams-town, West Virginia, and later on under his management the company built the big bridge across the Ohio River connecting the two cities. This bridge carries vehicular and pedestrian traffic as well as the interurban electric line running through to Parkersburg, West Virginia. During this time Mr. Hoyt was also Secretary and Manager for the Southern Petroleum Company. In 1904 he moved to Michigan City, Indiana, where he became General Manager of the Michigan City and Northern Indiana Gas Company. There he remained until 1907, which was the year he came to Jacksonville.

For twenty years Mr. Hoyt has been prominent in all that pertains to the industrial advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. The fact that he has been very active is shown in the following list, which gives his administrations and dates of each: Vice President and General Manager of the Jacksonville Gas Company, 1907-1922; vice president of the Jacksonville Ferry and Land Company, 1912-1923; president of the Southern Oil and Supply Company, 1922-1924; treasurer of the Seaboard Oil Company, 1925-1926. He has been president of the Central Agencies Company since 1921; president of the Union Terminal Warehouse Company since 1918, and a Director of the Florida National Bank since 1925.

In civic affairs he has been equally prominent. In 1914 he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Confederate Veterans Reunion held in Jacksonville. He was at one time President of the Tourist and Convention Bureau, President of the Jacksonville Rotary Club, and Illustrious Potentate of Morocco Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1925 he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Florida State Fair and



Harry B. Hoyt



still holds that position. He was also President of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce from 1925-1927. Notwithstanding his interest in civic affairs he has never been active in politics, other than a member of the Board of Port Commissioners during the building of the Municipal Docks, in Jacksonville.

Since 1909, Mr. Hoyt has been keenly interested in Agricultural Development in Florida. He owns and operates two farms, "Indian Oaks Farm" and "Ravenswood Farm," where he demonstrates the value of Florida Farming. He raises pure-bred Berkshire hogs at one of his farms and Kentucky saddle horses at the other.

Mr. Hoyt's activities during the World War are especially deserving of notice. He was Chairman of the Committee of War Saving Stamps, Chairman of the Committee of United War Work Campaign, Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety of Duval County from 1916-1918, and President of the War Camp Community Service of Jacksonville and Camp Johnson from 1917-1919.

In 1904 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

In social organizations he is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club, Timuquana Country Club, and the Seminole Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and all Masonic bodies including York and Scottish Rites and the Shrine.

In religious affairs he is an Episcopalian, and has served as Vestryman and Junior and Senior Warden in the church.

November 26, 1902, he was married at Marietta, Ohio, to Miss Betsey Gates Dawes, who is a sister of Henry M. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, and of General Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States.

To the union were born four children: Mary Dawes, Nancy Elizabeth, Betsey Sibyl, and Henry Dawes Hoyt.

FRED B. NOBLE

FRED B. NOBLE was born at Preston, Maryland, April 17, 1883. His father was Isaac F. Noble and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Corkran) Noble. Both the Noble and Corkran families have long been distinguished in the history of Maryland; and descendants are prominent throughout America where members of the family have located.

Fred B. Noble received his early education in the local schools of his home town and afterwards attended Washington College, at Chestertown, Maryland, where he graduated in 1902 with the degree of A. B. He also attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College and took law in the University of Maryland. He received his LL. B. degree, however, in 1907 at the Harvard Law School. After receiving his A. B. degree at Washington College, he taught for two years, being principal of the high school at Hurlock, Maryland, 1902-1903, and a teacher of Mathematics at Shenandoah College, Dayton, Virginia, 1903-1904. After receiving his law degree at Harvard he came to Jacksonville, Florida, September 7, 1907,

and began the practice of his profession, being permitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Mr. Noble has always taken an active part in the civic affairs of Duval County and Jacksonville and especially in welfare work. From 1916 to 1918 he was President of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and one of the organizers and first Provisional President of the Boys' Home Association and was its Treasurer for a number of years; also President of Billy Sunday Club and of Baraca-Philathea Union of Jacksonville. In 1926 he was elected President of the Duval County Tuberculosis Association, which office he still holds. He has also taken a great interest in educational work, and in 1917 was elected Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction, Duval County, and served in that capacity until December 1, 1925, with the exception of the two-year term from 1919 to 1921. When the Jacksonville Open Forum was organized in the fall of 1926 he was elected President. During the World War Mr. Noble gave his services to the Young Men's Christian Association and was sent overseas where he was assigned to the French Army. In social organizations he is a member of the University Club, the Florida Country Club and President of the Jacksonville Tennis Club. He takes considerable interest in his alma mater and is a member and Past Secretary of the Harvard Club of Florida. In fraternal affiliations he is a Woodman, a Mason, Past Master of Temple Lodge No. 23, member of the Scottish Rite and Past Venerable Master of Orient Lodge of Perfection No. 4. In addition to Masonic Lodges he is also a Past Noble of the Grand Jacksonville Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the Trustees who administer the fund left by the late C. O. Livingston for the building of churches in the area embraced by the St. Johns River Conference.

May 20, 1910, he was married to Miss Eva L. Wyand at Washington, D. C. They have one child, Mary Wyand Noble. (See Biography Eva Wyand Noble).

EVA WYAND NOBLE

EVA WYAND NOBLE (Mrs. Fred B.), was born at Keedysville, Maryland, May 11, 1883. Her father was Caleb Wyand and her mother, Sarah (Blessing) Wyand. Her maternal ancestors settled in Virginia, but were driven from three locations, by the Indians, finally moving to Maryland about 1746, and settling in Middletown Valley, where Christian Easterday built the first house before Frederick County was organized. Her paternal ancestor, Philip Bishop of Littlestown, Pa., served in the Revolutionary War, and Barbara Bishop, his daughter, married George Adam Geeting, who was the third Bishop of the United Brethren Church.

Eva Wyand Noble received her early education in the public schools of Washington County, Maryland. After finishing her grammar and high school course she attended Kee Mar College at Hagerstown, Maryland, and later was a student of Shenandoah College at Dayton, Virginia.

Since coming to Duval County in June, 1910, Mrs. Noble has been very active in club and civic organizations and devoted much time in the building up of the clubs and societies of which she is a member. She is a charter member and served as Recording Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., also a charter member and past president of the Story Tellers' League. In 1926 she was elected President of the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, serving until 1928, during which time the new Club House on Riverside Avenue was erected. When President and Mrs. Coolidge visited Jacksonville on January 18, 1928, Mrs. Noble, on behalf of the women of Jacksonville, presented to the First Lady of the Land a bouquet of flowers on the occasion of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge to the Club House. In fraternal affiliations Mrs. Noble is a member of the American Chapter of the Eastern Star.

On May 20, 1910, she was married to Fred B. Noble, in Washington, D. C., and to the union was born one child, Mary Wyand Noble. (See Biography Fred B. Noble).

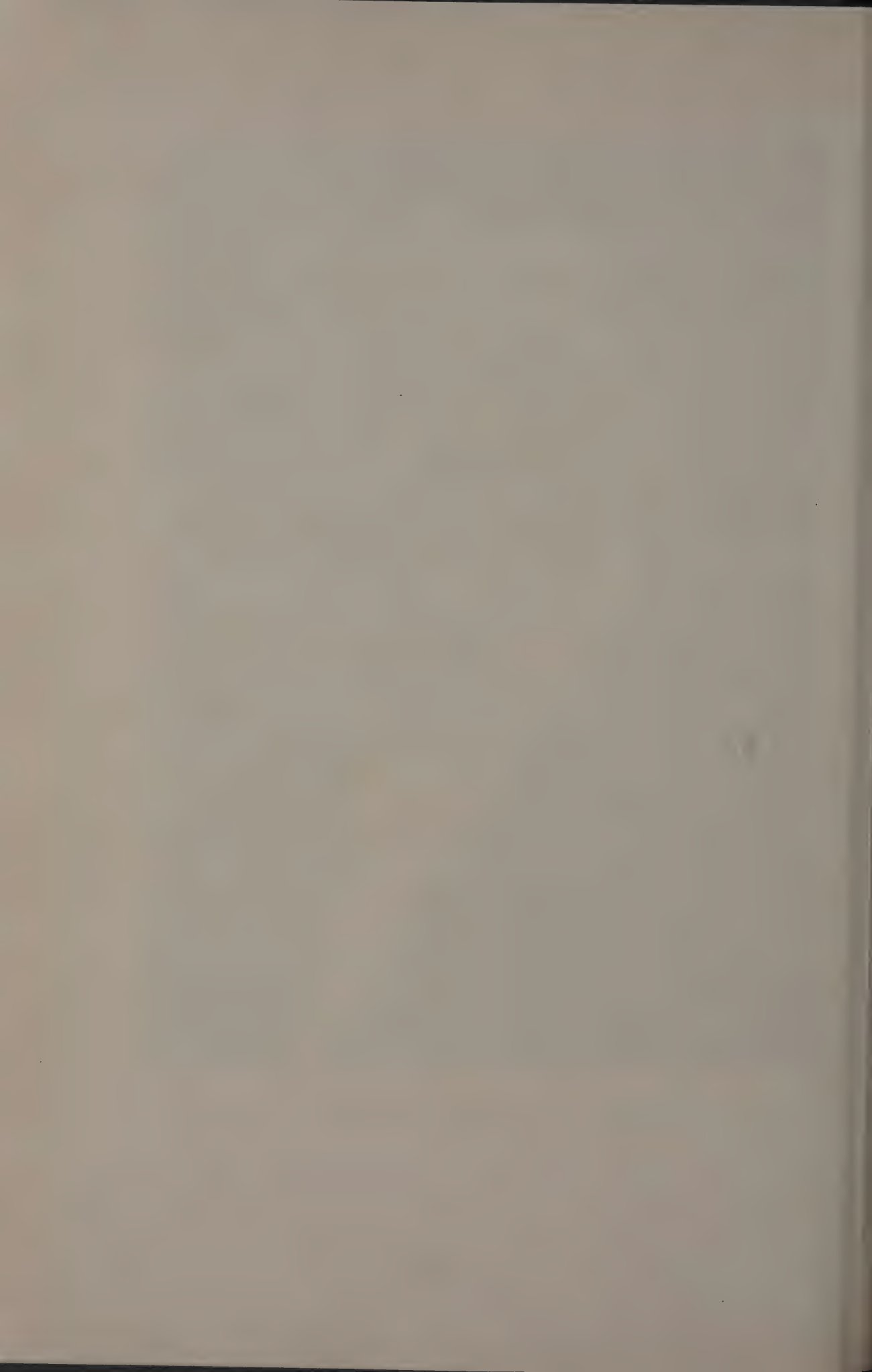
ROBERT KLOEPPPEL

ROBERT KLOEPPPEL was born in Nordhausen, Germany, October 31, 1888. His father was Robert Kloeppel and his mother, Mina (Holstein) Kloeppel. On both sides he is descended from a long line of German ancestors who have been prominent in the affairs of Nordhausen and vicinity.

Robert Kloeppel's early life reads like a romance. At eight years of age he was compelled to quit school and go to work; at ten years, a grocery boy; at fourteen, a machinist apprentice; and at eighteen, a master mechanic. In May, 1906, he decided to come to America. Having no funds he obtained passage as a coal passer on a trans-Atlantic liner, but succumbed to sea-sickness in the torrid heat of the stoking room, which was followed by kicks and ill-treatment by the head fireman. Arriving in New York with no money and unable to speak English, with some other boys in the same predicament, he escaped, slept in parks, begged food, and finally obtained employment from a German employment bureau and was sent to work in a saw mill in south Georgia. Conditions were unsatisfactory, and with the other boys he walked 170 miles to Brunswick, where after many vicissitudes, and three months in a hospital, he obtained a position with the Southern Railway and was sent to Columbia, South Carolina. In 1907 he came to Jacksonville, and after saving about \$300.00, decided to return to Germany, and sailed out of New York as a store-keeper on a German liner. The happiness of his home-coming was marred by his arrest for breaking his previous contract, and he was shipped to Hoboken to work it out as coal passer between Hoboken and Italy. The sight of the Statue of Liberty, however, gave him courage to again escape and he pawned his watch and wired a friend in the South for money, with which he came to Jacksonville. It was during the panic of 1907 and there were no jobs. Without money and making his way as best he could, he visited several towns in the South and finally again found employment in Columbia as a machinist with the Southern Railway. After remaining there a short time he returned to Jacksonville. Now, fortune seemed for the first time to smile upon him. He saved some money, resigned from the railroad, and went into the automobile business, in which he was successful. He also became active in real estate. However, his ambition was to practice law so he continued his studies, and in 1916 was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession, but the lure of business activities and his interest in real estate brought him back into commercial lines when he bought the Flagler Hotel in 1919. He also bought and improved considerable property throughout the city. He operated the Flagler Hotel, and, seeing the opportunities for a new hotel in Jacksonville worthy of such a metropolis, he began to lay his plans to satisfy this worthy ambition. It was about 1924 when he began to outline his idea and by January 1, 1926, had made plans to finance the Hotel George Washington. Within less than twelve months this magnificent hostelry was completed, thoroughly equipped, and on December 15, 1926, was opened to the public. It was a gathering of eminent men and women who took part in the



Robert Kloepfel.



celebration. Among those present was the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, Presidents of the local banks, and the owners and operators of other hotels.

It is to the credit of Mr. Kloeppel and to America's opportunities, that the young mechanic who came to Jacksonville in 1907, should twenty years later be the head of the largest business of its kind in the city. From the beginning he has taken an active interest in its affairs and of Duval County. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Hotel Men's Association of Jacksonville and the State of Florida, and of the American Bar Association, the Florida Bar Association, and the Jacksonville Bar Association. Among social organizations, he is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations, a Scottish Rite Mason, Knights of Pythias, Dokeys, and the Elks.

On October 1, 1913, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Minnie Lucy Hildebrandt, the daughter of Jacob and Lucy Hildebrandt. Her father was one of the pioneers of Duval County, having come here in 1849. He saw the vicissitudes of the Yellow Fever Epidemic and the conflagration of 1901, and died a large property owner and a respected and influential citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Kloeppel have one child, Robert William Jacob Kloeppel.

ROBERT JAMES RIVENBARK

ROBERT JAMES RIVENBARK was born in Pender County, North Carolina, February 5, 1878. His father was Robert T. and his mother, Penelope E. Rivenbark. He received his early and only education in the graded schools of North Carolina and did not attend college. He was first employed as clerk in the General Office of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at Wilmington, North Carolina, at the age of eighteen, but was soon promoted to Agent for the company at Darlington, South Carolina. He served in that position for five years, being one of the youngest men ever appointed to the responsibility of an Agency of that kind. He was so successful in his work at Darlington that he was promoted to Freight Agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1907. He remained in this position for twelve years, or until March, 1919, at which time he was promoted to Supervisor of Agencies of the Third Division of the Railroad System, with headquarters at Lakeland, Florida. This position he ably filled, but due to his desire to return to Jacksonville and avoid travelling, which his position made necessary, he returned to Duval County in April, 1922, assuming charge of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Florida Transfer Station in Jacksonville. This position he now holds.

Mr. Rivenbark has always taken an active interest in civic affairs of Jacksonville or any forward movement for the city or county. In 1923, he was selected as General Campaign Chairman of the Salvation Army and conducted a very successful campaign, far exceeding the goal which was originally contemplated. Since that time he has served as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army,

and in his business he has been untiring in his efforts to give Jacksonville adequate and dependable transportation service, taking an active interest in forming and maintaining the Local Freight Agent's Association of Jacksonville, being at one time the Secretary of that organization, and afterwards promoted to the Presidency. While he always takes an interest in politics, he has never held a political position.

During the World War he was above the draft age, but served the United States Railroad Administration in his regular business.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly a member of the Transportation Committee of that body. He is past Secretary and also past Chairman of the House Committee of the Traffic Club of Jacksonville, of which organization he is still a member. He is now a member of the Public Relations Committee of the American Railway Association; Chairman of the local Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest Association of Duval County; Vice Chairman of the Budget Committee of the same organization; and member of the Religious Committee of Jacksonville Y. M. C. A. In religion, he is a Baptist, being a member of the First Baptist Church and a member of its Finance Committee.

Mr. Rivenbark is credited with having worked out many reforms and plans for the successful handling of the local freight office and other railroad work. Born in the rural district of North Carolina and deprived of an education and its advantages, he has attained success through his own efforts and is considered a self-made man.

On July 12, 1905, he was married at Darlington, South Carolina, to Miss Sallie R. Floyd, daughter of Captain and Mrs. John Floyd of that state. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Rivenbark died at Jacksonville, Florida, January 27, 1916. On September 19, 1927, he was married to Miss Luella N. Brittan of Jacksonville, Florida.

HENRY CLAY BULLARD

HENRY CLAY BULLARD, attorney-at-law and former president of the Jacksonville City Council, was born at Tallassee, Alabama, on November 9, 1880, the son of Robert and Elizabeth M. Bullard, but since 1908 has made his home and practiced his profession in Duval County.

His father was born in 1847 in North Carolina and in 1857 went to Opelika, Alabama, later moving to Elmore County, Alabama, near Tallassee, where he remained until his death in 1884. His mother was born in Tallassee in 1852. After her husband's death she moved to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1904 and remained there until her demise April 8, 1927.

Mr. Bullard attended Southern University from 1898 to 1901 where he took a literary and scientific course. He then studied law from 1903 to 1905 at the University of Virginia, covering the full two-year course of law. His earlier education was obtained in a private school in Tallassee.

After leaving college, Mr. Bullard began the practice of law in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1906 and was judge pro tem of the court of common pleas from 1907 to 1908. On November 5, 1908, he came to Jacksonville on account of ill health. After three years, however, his health was restored and he took up the practice of law in Duval County and has continued active as a member of the bar ever since.

The only public office held by Mr. Bullard in Duval County was that of councilman-at-large of the city of Jacksonville from 1923 until 1927. His colleagues on the city legislative body chose him as their president for the term of 1924 and 1925. In the spring of 1928 he announced his candidacy for the office of Judge of County Judge's Court.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Bullard is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He has been past master of Barnett Lodge, F. and A. M., since 1925.

His well-rounded life has not been lacking in its religious side. He is a member of the Springfield Presbyterian Church and one of its active elders. He has also for the past ten years taught a class of the Junior Baraca with a large attendance of young men.

Mr. Bullard married Gertrude L. Irvine on August 17, 1905, shortly after completing his studies at the University of Virginia. They have no children.

RAYMOND CUSTER TURCK

RAYMOND CUSTER TURCK was born at Alma, Michigan, October 12, 1874. His father was William S. Turck and his mother, Louisa (Ely) Turck.

He was educated in the public schools of Alma, Alma College, and at the Michigan Military Academy in 1892, and the same year attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. He received the degree of M. D. from New York University in 1896, and took a Post-Graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1897. He practiced medicine in Chicago from 1898 to 1904, during which time he was Instructor in Surgery and Demonstrator in Anatomy in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. From 1899 to 1908 he was Professor of Operative Surgery in the same college, and from 1901 to 1904 was Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois. In 1904 he was Surgeon in the Chicago Post-Graduate School and hospitals, and later was superintendent and manager of Alma Springs Sanitarium for one year. In 1900, he was Assistant Surgeon, and in 1901, Surgeon of the Illinois Naval Reserves. From 1901 to 1904, he was Lieutenant of the 4th Division Reserves, and from 1904 to 1908 was Lieutenant and Ordinance Officer.

He came to Florida in 1908, and from 1910 to 1916 was Chief Surgeon in the St. Lukes Hospital of Jacksonville. In 1916 he went to the Texas border with the National Guard, and was made Major of the Medical Corps of Florida, and was commander of the first Florida Field Hospital. In 1917 he was Assistant Division Surgeon of the 12th Division at Camp Wilson, Texas, and was Adjutant-General of the Medical Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and

Sanitary Inspector of Camp Wheeler that same year. From April 10, 1918, to March 20, 1919, he was Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Surgeon of the 35th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. On February 26, 1919, he was made full Colonel and assigned to duty of Base Surgeon of Base Section 2, A. E. F. He was wounded in action in the Argonne on October 2, 1918, and received the Croix DeGuerre from the French Government, and citations from Marshall Petain, General Pershing, and Major General Traub. In 1921 he received the American Distinguished Service Medal, and the same year, Officers Grade, University Palms of France. From 1921 to 1925 he was Colonel, commanding the 124th Infantry of the Florida National Guard, and in 1921 was made State Health Officer of Florida.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons, Knight Templars, and of the Shrine. Among social organizations he is a member of the Seminole, Florida Country Club, Timuquana Country Club, and Commodore of the Florida Yacht Club.

Mr. Turck is also author of medical books and contributor to medical and military journals. He is president of the Consolidated Development and Engineering Corporation, and is the founder of "Venetia," a suburb of Jacksonville.

In Chicago, on August 10, 1898, he married Miss Bertha Bouton of that city.

ALFRED CONRAD ULMER

ALFRED CONRAD ULMER was born in Zurich, Switzerland, January 13, 1887. His father was John Ulmer and his mother, Margaret (Smith) Ulmer. The family were Swiss, his father being a retired Swiss merchant.

Alfred Conrad Ulmer received his early education in the grammar, high school, and business college. In 1908 he came to Florida and settled in Jacksonville, engaging in the real estate business, to which line, together with insurance, he has confined himself. However, he has taken an active interest in all that tends to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a member of the Jacksonville Real Estate Board, of which he was the first secretary, and is a member of the Believers in Jacksonville, of which organization he is vice-president. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Civitan Club, and was honored as the first President of that organization. During the World War he volunteered his services and was assigned to the Motor Transport Corps, in which service he held the commission of Lieutenant. In social organizations he is a member of the Timuquana Country Club, of which he is now president.

On April 29, 1914, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Ruth Porter, and to the union were born four children: Ruth, Alfred C., Jr., Thomas, and Blanche.

FONS A. HATHAWAY

FONS A. HATHAWAY was born in Holmes County, Florida, April 8, 1877. His father was James Wilburn Hathaway and his mother Sarah Jane (Register) Hathaway. He received his early education in the public schools of Florida, after which he attended the Florida State College, graduating in 1902 with the degree of A. B. He later entered the University of Florida and received an A. B. degree from that institution. In 1918, in recognition of his distinguished services to the cause of education in the State, the University of Florida bestowed on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

After graduating from Florida State College, he became principal of the High School of Orlando and continued in that position from 1902 to 1909, in which year he came to Duval County to accept the position as principal of the Duval High School in Jacksonville. In 1914 he was elected Superintendent of the County Schools, which office he held for ten years until 1924. During this time he reconstructed the school system, launching a tremendous building program with a financial outlay of two and a half million dollars. This was completed, notwithstanding the fact that it was in this period that the World War occurred.

In 1925 Governor John W. Martin placed him at the head of the State Road Department, and his three years' record in that service, with the hundreds of miles of splendid roads built throughout the state, has proven the wisdom of Governor Martin's selection. Under Dr. Hathaway's supervision, millions of dollars have been spent and Florida has been placed among the leading states of the Union in highway construction.

In January, 1928, Dr. Hathaway announced his candidacy for Governor of Florida, subject to the Democratic Primaries in June of this year.

Dr. Hathaway has taken a leading part in the civic and social life of Duval County and Jacksonville. He is a member of the University Club of Jacksonville, a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Phi Kappa Phi College Fraternity, and is a Presbyterian.

In June, 1903, he married Miss Annie Elizabeth Van Brunt of Tallahassee, and has one daughter, Dorothy.

WALTER ELMER HANLEY

WALTER ELMER HANLEY was born at Harrington, Delaware, August 24, 1873. His father was Thomas G. Hanley and his mother, Martha (Harrington) Hanley. Thomas G. Hanley, the father, was born in Ontario, Canada, and his father was James Hanley who emigrated from England in the early thirties and married Miss Olive Rogers, whose parents were among the early settlers in Canada. James Hanley, who is the grandfather of the subject of this biography, moved to the United States about 1860 and settled near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. He later moved to Delaware, where Thomas G. Hanley, the father, mar-

ried Martha Harrington, whose people were among the early settlers of Delaware and for whom the town of Harrington, Delaware, was named. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Hanley moved to Berlin, Maryland, a few years later, and lived there until Thomas G. Hanley's death in 1917.

Walter Elmer Hanley received his early education in the schools of Berlin, Maryland, where he completed his course at the Buckingham High School in 1889.

Mr. Hanley was raised on a Maryland farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to West Virginia in 1894 and engaged in the lumber business. In 1898 he entered government service and was connected with the Post Office Department until November, 1920. In November, 1909, he was transferred to Jacksonville, Florida, which was his first appearance in Duval County. He was made Superintendent of Mails at the Jacksonville Post Office, which position he held until January, 1920, when he accepted a position with the Barnett National Bank as manager of their new business department. He held this position until 1924 when the Barnett National Bank Building was under construction, at which time he was put in charge of certain details and plans with reference to the building. When it was completed he was made manager of the building and has continued as such up to the present time.

Mr. Hanley, since coming to Duval County, has taken an active interest in its progress and in civic affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and for a number of years was Chairman of the Industrial Committee of that organization. He is also a member of the Advertising Club, the Rotary Club, and President of the Local Building Owners and Managers Association. In January, 1928, he was elected President of the Southern Association of Building Owners and Managers covering all territory from the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, south.

November 20, 1901, he was married at Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Eva P. Crowne, and they have one child, Mary Crowne Hanley.

WILLIAM ANDREW ESTAYER

WILLIAM ANDREW ESTAYER was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1884. His father was William Andrew Estaver and his mother, Jennie Elizabeth (Neefus) Estaver. His great-grandfather, who spelled his name Estevir, came from Italy prior to the War Between the States and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and William Andrew Estaver, the father of the subject of this biography, moved later to New York.

Jennie Elizabeth (Neefus) Estaver, a descendant from an old Knickerbocker family, was the daughter of William Neefus and Elizabeth (Lee) Neefus. William Neefus was the son of David John Neefus, son of John Neefus, son of Ruluf Neefus, son of John Neefus, son of Joris Neefies, son of Cornelis Neefies, who was the son of Joannes (Johannes) Nevius, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island, now New York, about 1650. He took a prominent part in the

government of New Amsterdam and was city secretary from 1657 to 1665. Seven months after the English took possession and changed the name to New York, he resigned from the position. The name Nevius was Anglicized to Neefies, and later to Neefus.

William Andrew Estaver, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, his family having moved there when he was two years of age. After completing his course at high school, at the age of twenty-one, he went to work to learn the machinist trade. He spent four years as an apprentice, after which he moved to Jackson, Michigan, and became associated with a concern which made gas engines. He remained with them for three years, from 1898 to 1901. In that year he went to Tarrytown, New York, where he remained for three years with the Maxwell Automobile Company. Here he began his automobile career, and for three years, from 1907 to 1910, he was with the Maxwell Company at Atlanta, Georgia. In 1910 he came to Jacksonville with the same concern, coming to Florida for the purpose of mapping automobile trails for the Florida Times-Union. He continued with the Maxwell Company until 1911, when he returned to Jacksonville and became associated with the Gilbert Company in the automobile business. In 1913 he opened a garage on his own account, and in 1915 he acquired the agency for the Velie Motor Company for the Florida territory. In 1920 he added the Marmon to his line of automobiles. In 1924 he dropped the Velie account and took on the Hupmobile, which agency he has at the present time.

During the World War Mr. Estaver was active in the Liberty Bond Campaign and the War Stamp Drive, and has always been since his first arrival in Jacksonville, keenly alive to any progressive movement in the city or county.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida and the Hyde Park Country Clubs.

On October 29, 1913, he was married to Miss Alberto Estelle Williams of Savannah, Georgia. They have one son, William Russell Estaver.

REUBEN RAGLAND

REUBEN RAGLAND was born in Petersburg, Virginia, June 2, 1882. His father was Emmett Ragland and his mother Rosa (Hawkins) Ragland. The Raglands have been prominent in Virginia for many years. In 1720 the first member of the family to come to America was John Ragland from Monmouthshire, Wales, and he obtained a large land grant in Hanover County, Virginia. In Wales the name Ragland was spelled Raglan (see "Raglan," Century Dictionary). On his mother's side he is of English lineage, the original family being early settlers from England, locating in Lunenburg County, Virginia.

The subject of this biography has the same name of his grandfather, Reuben Ragland, who lived in Petersburg, Virginia, during the War Between the States.

Reuben Ragland, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools, including high school of Petersburg, after which he attended

the Virginia Military Institute, graduating there in 1904 with the degree of B. S. He then attended Washington & Lee University where he graduated in law, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1909.

Attracted by the opportunities which Florida and Duval County offered, he came to Jacksonville in 1909 and entered the law office of Colonel W. E. Kay. (See biography Wm. E. Kay.) He continued with Colonel Kay, which firm afterward was Kay & Doggett, until 1916, when partnership with Colonel Kay and Thomas B. Adams was formed. The firm then continued under the style of Kay, Adams & Ragland until 1926 when Louis Frederick Kurz was admitted into the firm, which then continued under the style of Kay, Adams, Ragland & Kurz. (See biography Louis Frederick Kurz.)

Mr. Ragland has held no political positions, preferring close application to his profession. His firm is attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and he has acted as special counsellor for that corporation. He is associate editor of the "American Maritime Cases," which is published in Baltimore under the auspices of the Maritime Law Association of the United States. He was President of the Jacksonville Bar Association in 1918-19, and is now a member of that organization. He is also a member of the Florida State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and associate member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Among social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Kappa Alpha, a national college fraternity, and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

On October 10, 1916, he was married to Miss Anna Rogers Hodgson of Jacksonville, who, on her mother's side, is descended from the Rogers family of Chatham County, North Carolina, and on her father's side from an old Florida family, who early settled at Cedar Keys. They have two children, Reuben Ragland, Jr., and Robert Barclay Ragland.

EARLE HENRY THOMPSON

EARLE HENRY THOMPSON, president and treasurer of the E. H. Thompson Company, Incorporated, was born in Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1883. His father was Patrick Henry Thompson, and his mother, Alice Bradshaw Haden, before her marriage. Both grandparents were large landowners, and lived on adjoining plantations in Davidson County, North Carolina.

Seven brothers of Patrick Henry Thompson fought in the civil war, and many members of the family did notable service both in war time and in peace. His mother's and father's family are of the old and aristocratic families of North Carolina.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a manufacturer of mill supplies, and owned a foundry and machine shop in Salisbury, North Carolina.

E. H. Thompson attended Salisbury High School, and later had four years of training at the Horner Military School in Oxford, North Carolina. He held the rank of captain the last year he was in school.

It was not until 1909 that the opportunity came for the subject of this sketch to come to Jacksonville. After leaving school he had held a position in St. Louis, Mo., for several months and had then gone to Baltimore, Md., to accept a position with a hat manufacturing concern. When he came to Jacksonville, it was for Overman and Company, brokerage merchants of Salisbury, N. C. He borrowed a thousand dollars from the Florida National Bank and bought the branch in 1912 and converted it into a Hotel Equipment Business. He dates his success from that time.

E. H. Thompson takes an active interest in all that makes for community welfare and betterment. He has lent his assistance on several drives, and has done effective work along many lines of civic duty.

He has served as councilman at Atlantic Beach and as chairman of public works. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Seminole and Florida Country Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Believers in Jacksonville.

He married Miss Marion Louise Baker in 1925.

JOSEPH A. WRIGLEY

JOSEPH A. WRIGLEY, who with his son, Eugene Joseph Wrigley, established the first electrotpe plant in Florida, was born at Oldham, England, April 9, 1854. His father was Joseph Wrigley and his mother, Elizabeth (McNamee) Wrigley. Joseph Wrigley, Sr., was born in England on March 18, 1811, and Elizabeth McNamee was born in Ireland. Each of them came to America, Joseph Wrigley, Sr., arriving in 1829 at the age of eighteen years. His family settled in a Patterson, New Jersey, and the McNamees settled in Rochester, New York. When twenty-one years of age he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and in the same year married Elizabeth McNamee. He moved first to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he established his permanent residence.

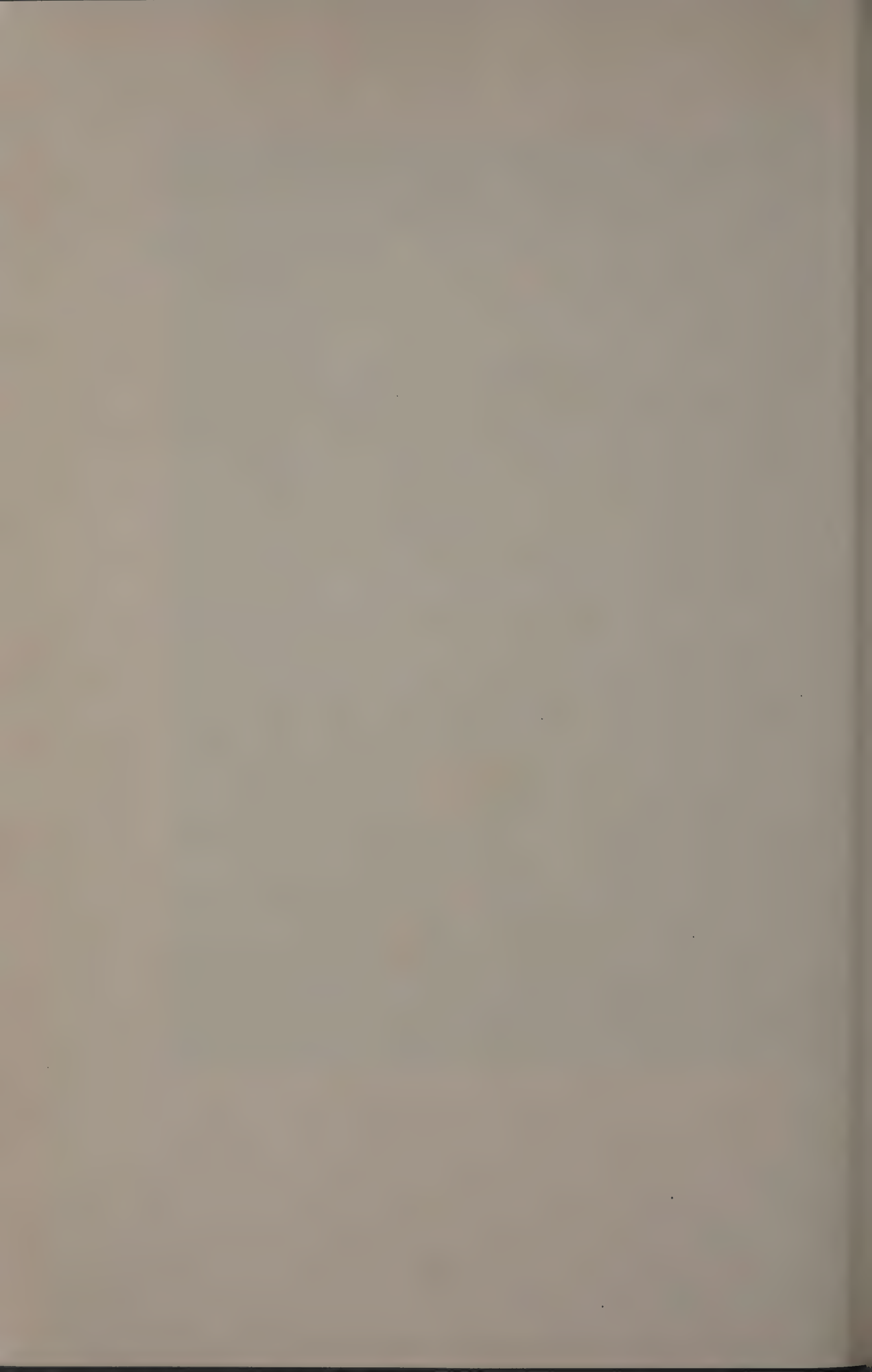
Joseph Wrigley, Sr., returned to England where he was Emigrant Agent for the Erie Railroad, with headquarters in Liverpool, England. It was during his stay in England that Joseph A. Wrigley, the subject of this biography, was born. His father returned to Philadelphia when he was a child, and there he entered the public schools, completing his later education at St. Louis, Missouri, to which city the family later returned. He completed his grammar school education in the city schools and was apprenticed to the St. Louis Type Foundry to learn the plate making trade. In 1879 he moved to Galveston, Texas, where he resided several years, after which he returned to St. Louis. In 1880 he moved to Atlanta, Georgia, and established the first Electrotpe plant in that State, residing there until 1909 when he came to Jacksonville, where he established the first Electrotpe plant in Florida, having a Photo-Engraving plant in connection with same.

Associated with him was his son, Eugene J. Wrigley. (See his biography.) The firm name was at first The Wrigley Photo-Engraving & Electrotpe Company, which was continued until 1921 when it was changed to The Wrigley Photo-Engraving Corporation. In 1925 he retired from active business, the management of the corporation being continued by his son, Eugene J. Wrigley.

In 1879 he was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Margaret A. Durack, and to the union were born four children: Eugene J.; Margaret M. (Mrs. N. T. Joost); Helen (Mrs. Paul D. McGarry); and Mary Bell Wrigley.



J. A. Wrigley.





E. J. Hughes.

EUGENE JOSEPH WRIGLEY

EUGENE JOSEPH WRIGLEY who, with his father, founded the first electrotype plant in Florida, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, June 18, 1882. His father was Joseph A. Wrigley and his mother, Margaret A. (Durrack) Wrigley. On his father's side he is of English ancestry. (See biography Joseph A. Wrigley.) His mother was born in Keokuk, Iowa. His maternal grandfather was born in France, but emigrated to America and was married in New York. His maternal grandmother was of Irish descent. The subject of this biography is therefore of French, English, and Irish lineage.

Eugene Joseph Wrigley received his early education in the schools of Atlanta, but at the age of fourteen, on account of family losses in the panic of 1893, was forced to go to work, first as an office boy with T. F. Corrigan and next with Knight & Spaulding, attorneys. In these offices he continued his education and also attended night school. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's and uncle's engraving plant, the Atlanta Wrigley Engraving Company, which is still in business. In 1904 he left Atlanta and traveled over the country, working in various engraving offices in order to become more expert in the business.

He first came to Duval County on May 18, 1909, on an excursion from Atlanta, and was so impressed with the surroundings that he never used his return ticket, keeping it for many years as a souvenir. His first work in Jacksonville was with the Florida Times-Union, with whom he remained for about three months, when he persuaded his father, Joseph A. Wrigley to move from Atlanta to Jacksonville and with him established the first electrotype plant in Florida, as the Wrigley Engraving & Electrotype Company, on September 1, 1909. The business continued under this style until 1921 when the name was changed to the Wrigley Photo-Engraving Corporation. In 1925 his father retired and he continued alone. The company does business throughout the entire United States, increasing in volume ten times over in the past eighteen years.

Mr. Wrigley is an active member of Jacksonville Lodge, No. 221, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 21, 1910, he married Miss Regina M. Maloney of Chicago, Illinois, and to the union were born eight children: Eugene J., Jr.; Regina M.; Matthew J.; Joseph A.; Margaret E.; Mary Lamb; John Paul; and Nicholas Ernest Wrigley.

CHARLES M. DURRANCE

CHARLES M. DURRANCE, not only a Floridian by birth, but the son of a Floridian, was born in Polk County, Florida, February 26, 1888. His father was Joseph G. Durrance and his mother Etta (Sauls) Durrance. Joseph G. Durrance, the father, was also born in Polk County, Florida, in 1867 and all his life has been engaged in farming and orange culture, becoming one of the most prominent orange growers in central Florida. Etta (Sauls) Durrance, the mother, was

born in Bradford County, Florida. The father of Joseph G. Durrance and the grandfather of the subject of this biography was Jesse Durrance, who came to Florida from Georgia about the time of the Seminole War and located in Polk County. It was a time when there were few people living in the section and he was in the midst of the Seminole country where he took a prominent part in the Indian Wars.

Charles M. Durrance was the oldest in a family of eleven children, and secured his early education in the public schools of Fort Meade, and then entered John B. Stetson University, at DeLand, Florida, where he took a prominent part in college affairs, being editor of the college paper. He later entered the University of Virginia, where he took a special course in Law. At the University of Virginia he continued his successful college career and was noted for his ability in debating and oratory. He was winner of an oratorical contest against eleven contestants at the University of Virginia, and represented the University in an all-Southern oratorical contest, and was also on the debating team. He was also a member of the Glee Club. After finishing his course at Virginia, he returned to Florida and located at Jacksonville, where he began the practice of his profession. In the early part of his career he was engaged in general practice, and when the war came on he spent more than two years in the service, returned to practice and devoted his attention to criminal cases exclusively, and as a result has become one of the most widely-known and successful criminal lawyers in the State, from time to time associated in many cases of state-wide prominence.

In June, 1925, Mr. Durrance became State Attorney for the district comprising Duval, Clay, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties, but the Legislature of 1927 re-districted by eliminating St. Johns County, and his district now comprises all of the three counties, Duval, Clay, and Nassau. As State Attorney he has been as successful in prosecuting as he was in defending. During his two years in office he has tried forty-seven first degree murder cases, and out of these forty-seven trials, forty-five persons have been convicted, fourteen of whom were sent to the electric chair. In fact, it is said that he has won more cases since he has been State Attorney than any of his predecessors did in the same period.

Mr. Durrance is a member of the Duval County Bar Association and the Florida State Bar Association. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, the Theta Chi college fraternity, Odd Fellows, Red Men, and the Delta Sigma Rho forensic fraternity.

LEE GUEST

LEE GUEST was born at Forney, Texas, December 31, 1885. His father is Henry M. Guest, and his mother was Minnie Ida (Snow) Guest. On both sides of his family he is descended from distinguished ancestry. His paternal grandfather, James L. Guest of Columbia, Tennessee, fought in the Florida Seminole Indian Wars and was a Major in the Confederate Army. He was also a large



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Lee G. Sweet

planter and one of the State's oldest Masons. Mr. Guest's maternal grandfather was a lawyer and his great grandfather a Presbyterian Minister.

Lee Guest was reared in Columbia and Nashville, Tennessee, and received his early education in the public and private schools of that state, afterwards attending Columbia Athenaeum and the Law School of the University of Florida.

In December, 1910, he first came to Duval County as Manager of the Advertising Department of the Florida Times-Union after being associated with the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun as Business Manager. He later gave up this work to attend the University of Florida. In 1918, he began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Telfair Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Guest, which existed until February, 1922, when he began to practice alone.

Although Mr. Guest has been very active in the practice of his profession he has found time to give attention to the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. At the outbreak of the World War he immediately took an active part in war work. He was Chairman of the Publicity Division of the Eastern Zone of Florida, comprising twenty-five counties, during the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign. His organization plans were recommended for adoption from Atlanta in the entire 6th Federal Reserve District. Following the war, he became President of the Jacksonville Community Service, which organized many neighborhood civic leagues for community and neighborhood work. During his Presidency the Community Service helped the city playground department to receive its first substantial allowance in the city's budget. He organized movements which resulted in Jacksonville getting a Municipal Golf Course and a Community Chest, paying close attention to the organization until the objects were realized. He was two years in organizing the Chest, and was Chairman of the publicity and educational division during the first three annual campaigns. For three years he was a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. One of the splendid achievements was his assistance in establishing the Municipal Golf Course, being Chairman of the Citizen's Advisory Golf Committee. For nearly three years he labored quietly but effectively on this great civic enterprise which is bringing wholesome recreation and health to so many. At his own personal expense Mr. Guest visited many of the Municipal Courses in the East and gathered data for the project at Jacksonville, and later organized Jacksonville's first Municipal Golf Association.

One of his achievements in Community Service was the Florida Historical Pageant, held in 1923. The cast consisted of three thousand persons in costume, and the community was brought together in its largest civic enterprise, closely knitting the citizenry in a common artistic project. The programme of this pageant, which covered the earliest history of this State, was distributed to the public libraries of the country. During his presidency the Community Service also organized the Community Players, now in the sixth year and known as "The Little Theater." Mr. Guest's work with the pageant resulted in widespread commendation by the Press. In its leading editorial April 12, 1923, the Florida Metropolis under the caption, "Lee Guest Is Splendid Asset to Jacksonville," it

said in part: "Who conceived the idea of this pageant? Who is responsible for its success? Who caught the vision of the possibilities in such an event and 'sold' his fellow-citizens the commendable enthusiasm that characterizes him? Lee Guest is the man, and as much as Mr. Guest dislikes the limelight—he is one of those few human beings who deep down in their hearts detest publicity—The Metropolis believes the people of Jacksonville should know to whom first honors are due. Others—scores, hundreds of them—have rendered valuable services, cooperating in every way possible and whole-heartedly doing what they were called upon to do, but it was Lee Guest who first dreamed the pageant dream and for the past few months he has been a slave to its success." The following editorial appeared in the Jacksonville Journal under the caption: "Lee Guest, a Real Citizen:" "You have already read a lot about Community Chest and you are going to read more about it. It's a great and efficient institution of charity and Jacksonville is going to benefit through its far-reaching service. Did you ever wonder who thought of bringing Community Chest to Jacksonville and labored over the myriad details? One of Jacksonville's finest and most modest citizens is responsible for the organization in this city. His name is Lee Guest." The Jacksonville Observer says: "Lee Guest, with his civic pride, his intense loyalty to Jacksonville—his affability and resourcefulness renders himself a most valuable asset to Jacksonville."

Mr. Guest headed Jacksonville's great "U. S. Constitution Day" Celebration here in 1918. A printed copy of the Constitution was placed in practically every home in the city. Jacksonville witnessed one of her largest celebrations. It was for this occasion that the light streamers and illumination were placed in Hemming Park. They remain there today.

Mr. Guest has also been closely interested in education and is now Chairman of the Duval County Board of Public Instruction. He is also a member of the Believers in Jacksonville, Chamber of Commerce, on the Board of Directors of which he served two years. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts in Jacksonville and a director in the Riverside Atlantic Bank.

On August 6, 1913, he was married in Jacksonville to Miss Katherine Hansasard, and they have one daughter, Kathlee. He is a member of the Timuquana Country Club and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Masonic Lodge; the Beta Zeta Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and in 1924 was President of the Jacksonville Kappa Alpha Alumni Association. He is a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Jacksonville, having served four years as chairman of the Board of Directors.

In Professional Associations, he is a member of the Jacksonville Bar, the Florida State Bar, and the American Bar Association, serving as the Jacksonville member in Florida on the committee on American Citizenship of the latter association. He is President of the Jacksonville Bar Association.

BENJAMIN EDWARD HARDACRE

BENJAMIN EDWARD HARDACRE was born at Springfield, Ohio, April 7, 1878. His father was Hugh Blair Hardacre, of English origin, and his mother, Eliza Janes (Leffel) Hardacre, whose ancestors were Irish. His family on both sides were early settlers of Ohio. His father, Hugh Blair Hardacre, joined the Union Army at the age of fourteen, although the requirement was sixteen years of age, and before the end of the conflict had reached official rank.

Benjamin Edward Hardacre received his early education in the public schools of Clark County, Ohio, and graduated from the High School "Olive Branch", which admitted graduates to enter universities direct. His education was broadened in the school of experience and the study of mankind. His first work was with the Scarborough Company of Boston, Massachusetts, having charge of several southern states. He traveled extensively and was very successful, continuing with them until 1910, when he came to Duval County and established the Hardacre-Elmore Company, real estate and insurance business, which style was later changed to The B. E. Hardacre Company, adding mortgage loans to his business. Mr. Hardacre's experience in salesmanship was of great value to him in his work.

He has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of Jacksonville and Duval County, and has been especially interested in civic betterment. Several young men are indebted to him for their education, as he has taken a special interest in young men and the development of character. During the World War he was active in Liberty bond and other war drives.

Mr. Hardacre is president of the Consolidated Bond & Mortgage Company; the Automobile Finance Corporation; president of the B. E. Hardacre Company, and a director of the Florida National Bank. Among social organizations he is a member of the Seminole, Florida Country, and Timuquana Country Clubs. In fraternal organizations he is a Thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Morocco Temple; a member of Temple Lodge No. 23; a member and Past Director and Past Sergeant-at-Arms of the Jacksonville Rotary Club.

On September 25, 1926, he married Miss Nathalie Terry of Jacksonville, Florida, at the Church of the Good Shepherd. They have one child, Jane Blair Hardacre.

THOMAS BURTON ADAMS

THOMAS BURTON ADAMS was born in Jasper, Florida, November 9, 1877. His father was Moulton L. Adams and his mother, Laura Jane (Allen) Adams. Moulton L. Adams' father was Joshua Adams, who came from Lowndes County, Georgia, to which county his father emigrated from North Carolina. On his mother's side, the Allens were old residents of Jefferson County, Florida. Laura Jane Allen's father, Henry Allen, was one of the old settlers who took part in the War Between the States.

Thomas B. Adams, the subject of this biography, was about one year of age when the family moved from Jasper to Jefferson County, where he received his early education in the public schools of the county. He then entered Peabody College, of Nashville, Tennessee, where he received the degree of L. I. After that he continued in the University of Nashville, where he graduated in 1902, receiving the degree of A. B. He then returned to Florida and for three years taught school in Jefferson, Taylor and Volusia Counties, and for one year was principal of the public schools of Daytona, Florida.

In 1906 he began the practice of law at Perry, Fla., and later attended the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where in 1909 he received the degree of LL. B. In 1910 he came to Jacksonville, where he became associated with the firm of Kay & Doggett as law clerk. He continued in that capacity for four years, after which time he opened an office of his own and practiced alone in 1914-15. In 1915 he formed partnership with Col. W. E. Kay and Reuben Ragland under the style of Kay, Adams & Ragland, which style continued until 1926 when Louis Frederick Kurz was admitted and it was changed to Kay, Adams, Ragland & Kurz.

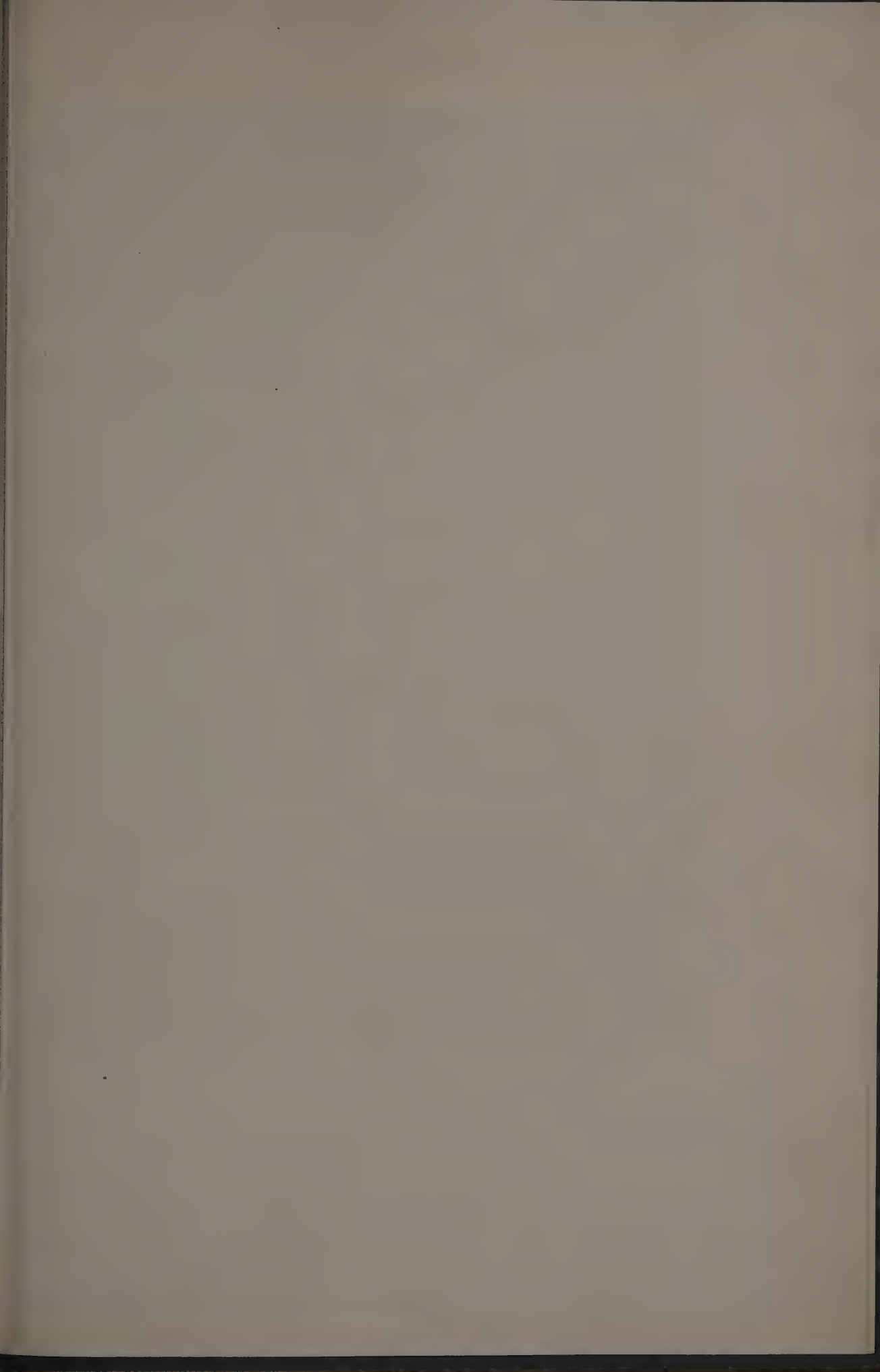
Mr. Adams has refrained from taking any active part in politics other than that which his civic interest in the good of the community would require, and has held no political office. He has always been closely attracted by the practice of his profession and has been engaged in many important cases. In the Gubernatorial race of 1916 he was the leading counsel for W. V. Knott, candidate for governor of Florida against Sidney J. Catts, in which were involved many far-reaching decisions governing primary elections. Mr. Knott won his case before the courts, but was defeated at the polls by Mr. Catts.

Mr. Adams is the author of the article entitled "Federal Practice as to Equitable Defenses in Actions at Law," which article is found in the State Bar Report of 1924 and also in the American Bar Journal of July, 1924. He is admitted to all the State and Federal Courts, including the United States Supreme Court, and he is a member of the American Bar Association, Duval Bar Association and Florida Bar Association.

During the World War he volunteered and assisted in local draft work.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club and Ye Mystic Revellers, and in fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

On October 16, 1915, he married Miss Carolyn Sykes Hamilton, of Columbus, Mississippi, who is a descendent on her paternal side from the distinguished Virginia family of Hamiltons and Baskervilles, and on her maternal side from the Whitfields and Harrisons of Mississippi. They have three children, Thomas B. Adams, Jr., Alexander Hamilton Adams and Moulton Lee Adams.





W. L. Bacon

MILTON EDWARD BACON

MILTON EDWARD BACON was born at Pacific, Missouri, thirty-six miles from St. Louis, January 12, 1884. His father was Thomas Bacon and his mother, Virginia Mary (Dawes) Bacon. Both the Bacon and Dawes families were early settlers in Missouri, the grandfather of Thomas Bacon coming from New York State and settling in Missouri in the early part of the nineteenth century. Thomas Bacon himself, was a merchant at Pacific, Franklin County, Missouri, during the Civil War when Price made his raid through Missouri. The Dawes family came from Virginia.

When Milton Edward Bacon was a small boy his family moved to Carthage, Missouri, where he received his early education. In September, 1905, just being past twenty-one, he became associated with the New York Life Insurance Company, and has continued with that organization since that time. For several years he traveled for them through their Branch Office system on special work. In 1911, he came to Florida in the interest of the Company, with headquarters in Jacksonville, and finally entered the field for the Company in this city and made it his permanent residence. Since that time he has taken an active part in the social, civic, and economic advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. He has served on the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Jacksonville Motor Club, and in 1923 was president of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club. For six years he was chairman of the Playground and Recreation Department of the city, and during his tenure of office secured passage of the Legislative Act establishing Playground work on the millage basis. While he was chairman of this Department for the City Government, the first definite arrangements were made, which later developed in the building of the present stadium for intercollegiate football. Another important page in the history of the Playground system was the opening of the first colored athletic field and playground park, now known as Wilder Park, which was done during his administration. In 1926, single-handed, he awakened interest and organized the Southeastern Baseball League and the Jacksonville Baseball Club. In the face of seeming insurmountable difficulties, and with only four weeks to work, he secured a manager and a president for the local club and built a ball park so that the season opened on schedule time.

Another progressive act, which is to Mr. Bacon's credit, was his efforts toward the organization of the Ribault Inn, an exclusive club on Fort George Island, Florida, which will materially advance the development of that historical spot.

Among business activities he was one of the organizers, and is a director in the Progressive Building and Loan Association. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole and the Timuquana Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations, a member of Barnett Lodge of the Masons.

On January 15, 1907, he was married to Miss Lena L. Adkins, of Butler, Clay County, Missouri. To the union were born three children: Milton E. Bacon, Jr., Nancy Lee, and Bay Elvira. Milton E. Bacon, Jr., is well-known as a golf player and won the Junior Championship of Florida Country Club in 1927.

RICHARD LEROY BOYD

RICHARD LEROY BOYD was born at Greenville, South Carolina, March 6th, 1881. His father was John C. Boyd and his mother was Etta (Wearn) Boyd. His father lived in Selma, Alabama, during the War Between the States, where he served in the 6th Alabama Cavalry. His grandfather was a prominent Presbyterian minister. The Wearn family were from Columbia, South Carolina, and his maternal grandfather was born in the Isle of Man, and emigrated to America prior to the War Between the States and served in the Southern Army.

Richard LeRoy Boyd received his early education in the Greenville, South Carolina, public schools and attended Furman University in that city for three years. In 1898 he left college and went with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and is still associated with them, having completed twenty-eight years of service. His first work was at Greenville, South Carolina, and afterward was manager of the following offices: Burlington, North Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina. Later he was made Maintenance Supervisor at Charlotte, North Carolina, and then Manager of the Office at Wilmington, North Carolina. From that position he was promoted to Suburban District Manager of the Atlanta Office, and in 1911 was made District Manager of the Jacksonville District, at which time he came to Duval County and has resided here since. When he came to Jacksonville there were only six thousand (6,000) telephones in use and now there are over twenty-five thousand, a four-fold increase.

Mr. Boyd's war record is deserving of special notice. In 1916 when General Ward started the Plattsburg Camps Mr. Boyd was made the Florida Representative to encourage the movement. Later he attended the first civilian training camp in the South, located at Fort Oglethorpe, and was commissioned captain in the Infantry Reserve Corps. When war was declared in 1917 Capt. Boyd was called to active duty on April 30th of that year, and assigned as instructor in the first officers training camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and upon completing that duty he was assigned to the command of Company F, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division at Camp Gordon. Later he was sent to Washington where he took a course of lectures under Dr. Walter Dill Scott in military psychology, after which he returned to Camp Gordon and was promoted to Major and Camp Personnel Officer and served in that capacity until the Division went to France early in 1918. Upon arrival in France he was made Adjutant of the 82nd Division and served in that capacity until demobilization in May, 1919. He was promoted to Lieut. Colonel while in the A. E. F. and his Division served in the British, French and American Armies and took part in the San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns as well as several others. This is the same Division in which Sgt. Alvin H. York, who was given a Congressional Medal, served. As Adjutant of the Division Colonel Boyd officiated at the presentation of this medal, reading the citation at the ceremony and handing the medal of honor to Gen. Duncan who presented it to Sgt. York.

Upon the reorganization of the Reserve Corps of the Army subsequent to the war Colonel Boyd was made Colonel of Infantry and for the past several years has been commanding officer of the 326th Infantry, a reserve regiment of the United States Army.

During the World War, Colonel Boyd received two citations, one from the Commanding General, 82nd Division, and the other from General Pershing, which latter was as follows: "To Major Richard Boyd for meritorious and conspicuous services as adjutant of the 82nd Division in France with the American Expeditionary forces in France. This is in testimony and as expression of the appreciation for these services, I award this citation."—John J. Pershing.

Mr. Boyd has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of Jacksonville and Duval County. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville Auto Club and Believers in Jacksonville and also a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Country Club.

In 1900 he was married to Miss Daisy Patterson of Burlington, North Carolina. They have one daughter, Agnes Wearn Boyd.

GEORGE ALEXANDER FOLLIN

GEORGE ALEXANDER FOLLIN was born at Charleston, South Carolina, September 21, 1884. His father was John Edwin Follin and his mother was Ida Marie Antoinette (Dowell) Follin. His father's family came from Bordeaux, France, to America in the early part of the nineteenth century. His grandfather, Gustave Follin, was Captain of the Old Lafayette Artillery after the War Between the States. John E. Follin, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and was for many years a prominent merchant in that city. His mother's family was of French and Polish ancestry, his great-grand-parents coming to this country in 1831 to escape exile from Poland by the Russian Government.

George A. Follin received his early education in Charleston High School but on account of his family's financial reverses he was compelled at the age of fifteen to stop school and go to work; however, he continued his education in the school of business, and as rapid advancement later showed, he may be pronounced a self-made man.

At the age of fifteen he saw an advertisement for a messenger boy wanted by the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, for which he immediately applied. From this position he was gradually promoted until he became traveling reporter of the Charleston territory. Later he was made chief-clerk of the Charleston office, and in 1907 at the age of twenty-three years he was transferred to the Tampa, Florida, Office of the Bradstreet Company and made Superintendent. He remained there for four years and was then transferred to the Jacksonville office where he was made Superintendent and Manager, and for sixteen years he has been in Jacksonville as the local manager of the office of one of the largest mercantile agencies in the world. His business has been to report the financial standing of individuals and commercial houses in Jacksonville and North Florida. His work has been among the commercial activities of the community and he has seen Jacksonville grow from a town to a metropolis, and during this time his business has increased ten and a half times over.

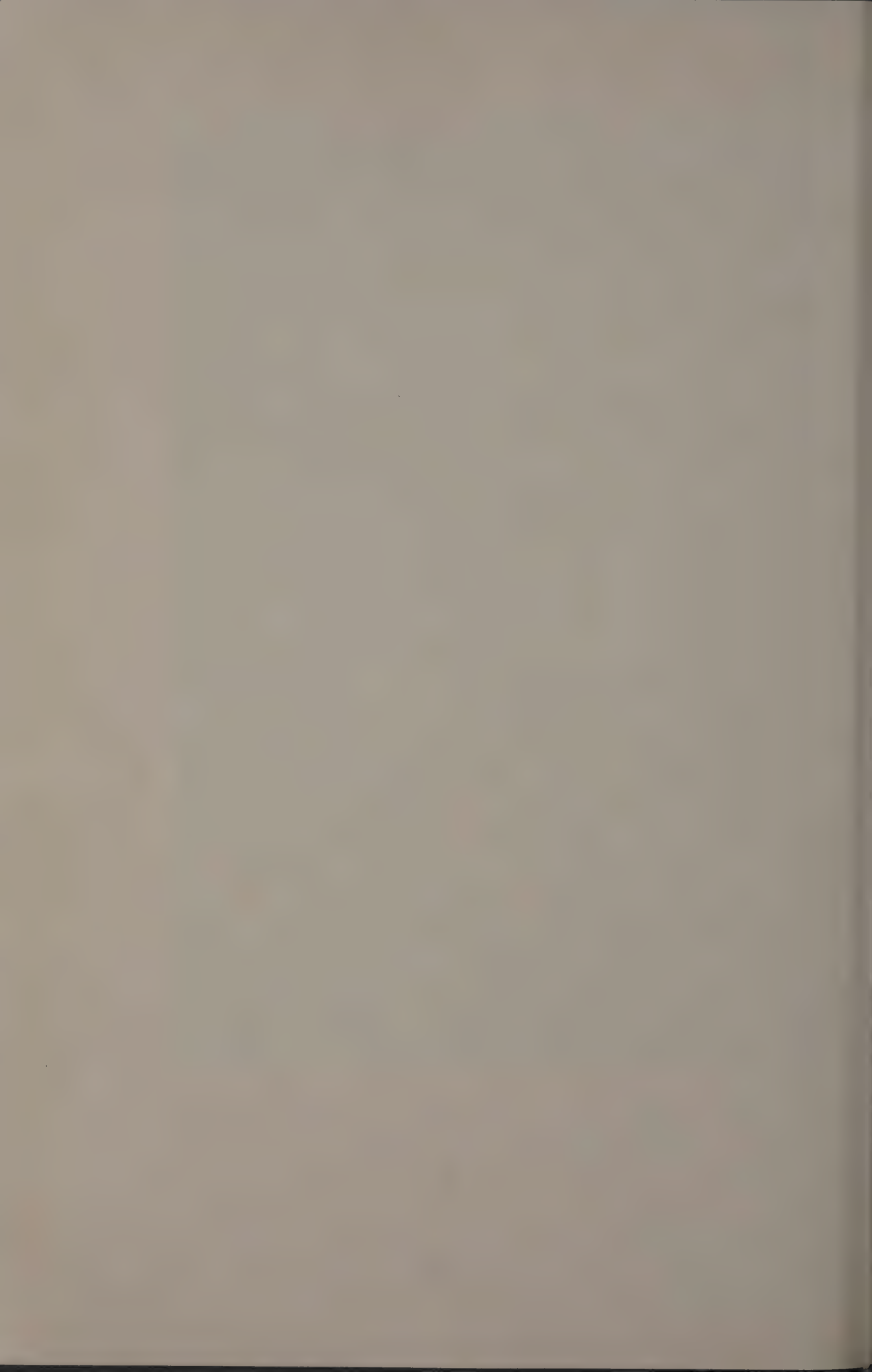
Mr. Follin has never held a political position, giving all of his time to his work. He is, however, vitally interested in the civic advancement of the City. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville Credit Men's Association and the Automobile Club.

November 9, 1909, he was married to Miss Metta Watson, of Wintson-Salem, North Carolina, daughter of Hon. Cyrus B. Watson, one of the most prominent and best beloved men of that state in his day. Mr. Watson was nominated by the Democratic party in 1903 for the office of United States Senator, but was defeated by the Fusion of the Populist and Republican Parties. He died in 1916 and the united sorrow was evidenced by the many citizens of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. Follin have two daughters, Elizabeth Marguerite and Ruth Dowell.



George A. Follen



WILKIE J. SCHELL

WILKIE J. SCHELL was born at Asheville, North Carolina, October 26, 1889. His father was Azor Schell and his mother, Mattie Elizabeth (Wilkie) Schell. Johann Azor Schell, the first on his paternal side of the family to arrive in America, came to western North Carolina in 1750, bringing with him birth certificate and marriage certificate from Wurtenburg, Germany, and these original documents are still in the family possession. He fought in the North Carolina Colonial troops during the American Revolution, and his grandson, Azor, founded the present town of Lenoir, North Carolina. The Wilkie family settled in North Carolina shortly after the Albermarle settlement, coming from Virginia shortly after their landing in America. They are of Scotch ancestry and through marriage are associated with the Whitner family, one of the oldest in North Carolina. Members of both the Schell and Wilkie families have taken part in every war in which the United States has been engaged since they settled in America and in the Civil War practically both families were wiped out on account of casualties.

Wilkie J. Schell received his early education in the public schools of North Carolina and graduated from the Greensboro High School in that state in 1906; was awarded the scholarship and entered the University of North Carolina where he matriculated with the class of 1910. He only remained in the University about two years, and before completing his sophomore term he quit college to go to work in the lumber and millwork manufacturing business at Houston, Texas, where he had obtained a position. He remained there during 1908 and part of 1909 when he returned to North Carolina and remained there during 1909 and 1910.

January 13, 1911, he arrived in Jacksonville, Florida, and immediately went into the millwork manufacturing business with the Duval Planing Mill Company with whom he continued for one year. From 1911-1918 he was with J. C. Halsema Manufacturing Company and was manager of that firm's millwork business during the years of 1916, 1917, 1918. He then became associated with John D. Sasse and organized the Schell-Sasse Manufacturing Company, becoming President in 1919, which office he still holds. This company has been eminently successful from the start and has built up a large business, which employs more than 100 men. He is a Director of the Progressive Building and Loan Association of Jacksonville.

During the World War Mr. Schell was a member of the Construction Division of the Q. M. C., detailed with engineering corps in May, 1918. He was discharged in 1919 without having seen service overseas.

Mr. Schell has never held a political position but has always taken an active interest in the civic advancement of the city. Among social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club. Since 1925 he has been President of the Florida Employers Association. Church membership is with Riverside Baptist Church.

February 5, 1919, he was married to Miss Florine Powell, daughter of John C. Powell of Jacksonville, Florida. They have four children: Florine Elizabeth Schell, Wilkie J. Schell, Jr., John Powell Schell and George Frederick Schell.

WALTER SCOTT CRISWELL

WALTER SCOTT CRISWELL, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Duval County and well known throughout the state for his interest in welfare work and his continued study for its advancement, is not a native of Duval County, but has made it his home since 1912.

Walter Scott Criswell was born in Farragut, Iowa, on April 27, 1888. His father was William Criswell, descendant of the well-known Pennsylvania family of that name, and his mother was, before her marriage, Hannah Maria Sheffer, also of the County of Vanango, Pennsylvania.

The Criswell family, originally from Ireland, has figured in the affairs of the country since Revolutionary times. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was an ensign in the American Navy during the Revolutionary War, and patented land in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1787.

Walter Scott's parents moved to Iowa from Pennsylvania, but tarried only a few years, moving from Iowa to Kansas when he was only five years old. Here he grew up, attending the country schools and spending his vacations on the farm. He was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1912 and took postgraduate work at the St. Louis School of Social Economy (graduate school of Washington University).

He worked his way through college and did such excellent work that he won a Russell Sage Fellowship for his proficiency in academic work, in sociology, economics and psychology.

Like so many young men from the Middle West, Walter Scott Criswell saw Florida as the land of opportunity, and arrived in Jacksonville in October, 1912. Having made a special study of sociology and psychology, he became a valuable agent of the Associated Charities. His ability was immediately recognized, and in 1914, he was entrusted with the Boys' Home which he developed and supervised until he assumed the office of Judge of the Juvenile Court in 1923, with the exception of the time he was in the army. He volunteered for service August 1, 1918, and went overseas November 1, of that year. He was discharged as sergeant in July, 1919.

Judge Criswell married Miss Anna Henks of St. Louis, Mo., October 7, 1913.

Probably no person who has come to Jacksonville has been more cordially received than Walter Scott Criswell, for from the day of his arrival, his value as a citizen and as a leader has been recognized. He has held and still holds many offices and serves on many boards. Whenever any matter pertaining to child welfare, problems in sociology, or in community service are under discussion, Judge Criswell's advice is sought.

He is president of the Southern Division, Boys' Club Federation, past secretary of the Florida State Conference of Social Work, past chairman of the Welfare Federation of the Community Chest, chairman of the State Welfare Department of the American Legion, and has served on the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club, as Post Commander of the Edward De Saussure Post No. 9 of the American Legion, and as Chef de Gare of the Forty and Eight.



Symwood Evans.

LYNWOOD EVANS, D. D. S.

LYNWOOD EVANS, D. D. S., was born at Tuscumbia, Alabama, October 21, 1889. His father was Robert Julius Evans and his mother, Adaline (Ingerville) Evans. On his father's side he is a combination of Welsh and French Huguenot ancestry. The Evans family can be traced to one of the Knights of the Court of King Arthur. The coat of arms is: Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads, couped sable; CREST: On a ducal coronet or a boar's head fessways, erased, sable; motto: LIBERTAS. This blazonary denotes the most ancient lineage. John Evans, the first of the family to come to America, settled in Delaware in the latter part of the 17th century. His son, Nathaniel Evans, moved to South Carolina in Marion County; his son, David, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and his brother, Nathan, fought with General Francis Marion. David's son, General William Evans, was too old to fight in the Civil War, but answered the call and fought against Sherman. The grandfather of Lynwood Evans received wounds in the War Between the States, from which he died. On his mother's side he is also of French ancestry. The Ingervilles were early settlers of Florida, where Adaline Ingerville Evans was born, and later moved to Alabama.

The Evans family moved from Alabama to Tallahassee, Florida, when the subject of this biography was a baby, and there he received his early education in the grammar and High School of Leon County, after which he attended the Florida State College from 1903 to 1905. In 1907 he entered the Southern Dental College of Atlanta, Georgia, where in 1910 he received his degree of D. D. S. He then went to Fernandina, Florida, where he remained until 1912, when he came to Jacksonville and began the practice of his profession alone at 117 West Bay Street, where he remained for two years and then moved to the Wilmarth Building at the corner of Main and Forsyth Streets, and in 1914 moved to his present location in the Professional Building.

From the beginning, Dr. Evans was very successful and is now, although a young man, recognized as one of the leading dentists not only of Jacksonville and Florida but of the Southeast. He is now, and has been since 1915, excepting two years, a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and a member of the staff of the Riverside Hospital since its organization, and is at present vice-president. He is a member of the Jacksonville Society of Dental Surgeons; Florida State Dental Association; Northeast District Dental Society; and the American Dental Association.

Dr. Evans' war record is deserving of especial mention. In 1916 he joined the American Ambulance Corps of the French service and was with them ten months. In December, 1917, he entered the United States Army as First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and later promoted to captain and transferred to Camp Dix, New Jersey. During the World War he saw twenty-three months of service with the United States Army, thirteen months of which was overseas. He was in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne engagements. He served as Oral Surgeon in Evacuation Hos-

pital No. 10, located just back of the lines and used as a clearance house for casualties, functioning only during actual combats and shortly thereafter. After the war he was promoted to the rank of Major, which commission he still holds in the Reserve Corps. He has been prominent in the American Legion and is one of the organizers of Edward C. DeSaussure Post No. 9. He is also Second Vice-President of the local chapter Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S., and is, and has been for two years, chairman of the Military Committee of the Florida State Dental Association and a member of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons.

Upon receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of his profession. He has always been active in the civic life of Jacksonville. He is a member and past First Vice-President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the organizers, and chairman of the Parks and Playgrounds Committee of that organization, thereby assisting in the beautification of Jacksonville. He has also been a member of the Board of Governors since its organization. He is a member of the American Automobile Association; the Isaac Walton League; the Advisory Board of the Boys' Home since 1920; a member and Past President of the Ortega Civic League; Duval Anglers and Hunters Club; Ye Mystic Revellers; Jester 1926-1927, Captain 1927, and chairman of the Board of Directors in 1928. He is interested in educational work, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Students Aid Association, which is for the purpose of assisting worthy boys financially in order that they may attend college. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club; Seminole Club; the Ribault Club; Florida Yacht Club, and the Ft. George Club, which was formerly the Army and Navy Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity, and Omicron Kappa Upsilon (Honorary Key Dental Fraternity) (1926).

Dr. Evans lives on the St. Johns River in Ortega, a suburb of Jacksonville, Florida. He is an ardent sportsman, a golfer, hunter, and a baseball and football enthusiast.

On May 11, 1921, he was married to Miss Sarah Margaret Balfe, daughter of John H. and Joanna Merrill Balfe. They have one daughter, Margaret Evans, called Peggy. Both Mrs. Evans and her mother were born in Jacksonville.



Arthur H. Hines

ARCHIE OLIVER JENKINS

ARCHIE OLIVER JENKINS was born in Live Oak, Florida, February 24, 1886.

His father was J. P. Jenkins, and his mother was before her marriage, Miss Lula Voyles. His maternal grandfather Perry Voyles, fought in three wars—the Mexican, the Florida Indian Wars, and the Civil War. He lived, however, to be a hundred years old. His wife lived to be ninety-five and when the seventy-fifth anniversary of her marriage was celebrated in Live Oak in 1906, fourteen children and about 150 grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present.

Archie Oliver Jenkins had little opportunity for a school education. When he could be spared from the Suwanee County farm, he attended the country schools, but his total attendance did not exceed six months. At the age of twelve he left the farm and went to Tampa where he was employed in a machine shop for two years. He returned to Suwanee County and worked with a lumber company for a time. He enlisted in the United States Army at the age of seventeen. After completing his term of enlistment, he came to Jacksonville and was employed by the traction company.

In 1912, with \$240 in cash, and an abundance of ambition and energy as additional capital, he began an installment jewelry business, which grew rapidly, and now is rated as one of the largest of its kind in the entire South. In 1926, fourteen years after it was started, it did over a million and a half dollar business. Branch houses are operated under his management at Miami, Tampa, Orlando, St. Augustine, West Palm Beach, Lakeland and St. Petersburg.

The subject of this sketch is a member of various organizations and is interested in civic development and community progress. Among the organizations in which he holds membership are the Retail Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Hyde Park Country Club, the Retail Jewelers' Association, the Jacksonville Credit Men's Association, the Jacksonville Motor Club, the Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the L. O. O. M. 455, and the Local Elks' Lodge.

He married Miss Josephine Ward at Live Oak in 1904, and they have three children, Augmund Oliver, Henry Victor, and Joseph Jennings Jenkins.

PAUL CARMON MARION

PAUL CARMON MARION was born in Jasper, Florida, November 29, 1887. His father is Nathaniel Wolfe Marion and his mother was Alice Leons (Frink) Marion. His grandfather, Dr. Nathaniel Peter Marion, came from Abbeyville, South Carolina to Florida in 1843 and settled in Hamilton County, Florida. His son, Nathaniel W. Marion, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Hamilton County, Florida, December 9, 1852. He was too young to take part in the Civil War and his father, Dr. Marion, was too old, but the latter was a member in the Reserves and took part in the Battle of Olustee and was active in rais-

ing supplies for the soldiers in the Confederate Army. The ancestry of the Marions runs back to the French Huguenots, and includes General Francis Marion, one of the greatest generals in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The Frinks, his mother's family, were of English descent.

Paul Carmon Marion received his early education in the public schools of Jasper, Florida, after which he attended Leon County High School at Tallahassee. On completing his course there he entered the John B. Stetson University at De Land, graduating from the Law Department of that Institution in 1911 with the degree of LL. B.

Following his admission to practice law in the state of Florida he worked on land titles in Marion County for several months, and in 1912 came to Jacksonville and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Since that date he has closely followed the practice of law and has built up a splendid clientele. He is a resident of South Jacksonville and has always taken an active part in local affairs in that city. In 1919 he was elected a member of the City Council of South Jacksonville and since taking his seat in that body has been elected President and year by year he has been continually honored with the same position which he now holds. He was also a member of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee for several years, where he did splendid service for the cause of his party.

At the outbreak of the World War he was not active on account of disability, but this in no way deterred him from giving his services to the cause of his country, and during the conflict he served as Chief Clerk of the Local Board Number 4 of Duval County, not giving up the work until after the signing of the Armistice.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and is an active member of the South Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, of which order he has held the office of Past Chancellor and has been representative to the Grand Lodge.

May 20, 1914, he was married to Miss Jessie Margaret Skinner of South Jacksonville, and they have one child: Francis Nathaniel Marion.



Wm McEvoy

WILLIAM MALCOLM McCrORY

WILLIAM MALCOLM MCCRORY, son of Issac Cheney McCrory and Caroline (Goodrum) McCrory, is a native Georgian, having been born in Atlanta, September 24, 1891. Through his father, I. C. McCrory, he is descended from those sturdy Scotch-Irish pioneers who helped to make the history of South Carolina, while his mother's people were of both English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The McCrorys were of the famous Clan Ranald McDonald and are entitled to arms, crests, slogans and plaids of Clan Donald, North and South; Allan Ranald McCrory and his cousin, John, of Moidart, having been famed chieftains of this clan. The progenitor of the family of W. M. McCrory was William, who came along with many other Scotch-Irish, after the troublous days of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and settled in old Fairfield District, South Carolina. Younger members of the family later came to Talbot County, Georgia, where the father of W. M. McCrory was born. Mr. McCrory's maternal forbears were English and Scotch-Irish, settling first in Virginia, later in South Carolina and Georgia. Alexander Love, a great-ancestor, built the second house in old Yorkville, South Carolina, and was a member of the Provincial Congress meeting in Charleston at the time North and South Carolina were divided. From long lines of descent through the Rowlands, Lewis's and Taliaferros of Virginia, W. M. McCrory boasts a background of sturdy pioneers and revolutionary stock. John Lewis of Albermarle County being an ancestor, as well as Thomas Rowland, who declined the pension of the United States Government with the statement that he fought not for gain but for the service of his country. As their names imply they were mostly Scotch Covenanters.

William Malcolm McCrory received his early education at the Georgia Military Academy, later entering the class of 1912 of the University of Georgia.

In 1910 he left college and entered the insurance business in Macon, Georgia, later being transferred in the same line to Birmingham, Alabama. He arrived in Jacksonville, Florida, February 1, 1912, where he continued in the insurance business and has devoted himself to this line since that time. For four years he was Captain in the Florida National Guard.

Mr. McCrory has been active in the progress of Jacksonville and has taken a keen interest in its civic advancement. Among civic organizations he is a member of the Junior and Senior Chamber of Commerce, and the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, of which he is an honorary member. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Yacht Club and Country Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason, Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine; also of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity.

April 25, 1916, he was married in Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss Hilda Wells Russell. They have two children: William Malcolm, Jr., and Marion Russell McCrory.

LOUIE W. STRUM

LOUIE W. STRUM, Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, was born in Valdosta, Georgia, January 16, 1890. His father was Louis Henry Strum and his mother, Dora Lee (Ramsey) Strum. The Strum family were early settlers of Virginia. Louis Henry Strum was born in Mecklenburg County in that State in 1857 and moved into Georgia as a young man. In 1904 he moved with his family to St. Petersburg, Florida. On his mother's side, the Ramseys are an old Georgia family of Brooks County. Judge Louie W. Strum was the only child of his parents and received his early education in the public schools of Valdosta and later in St. Petersburg, Florida. He graduated at the St. Petersburg Military High School in 1906, attaining there the rank of Captain of Cadets. He afterwards entered John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1912. Immediately after graduation he was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1912, at which time he came to Duval County and began practicing in Jacksonville, where he continued until he became Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida on March 2, 1925. From 1924 to 1925 he was City Attorney of Jacksonville.

Since 1906 he has been interested in the Navy, joining and serving until 1910. At the outbreak of the World War Judge Strum volunteered his services and was commissioned Lieutenant Commander April 6, 1917. (See historical index.) With the rank of Lieutenant Commander he commanded the Duval naval force, to which reference is made in the History of Duval County. He was for a time Acting Governor of the Samoan Islands and received commendation from the Secretary of the Navy. On July 2, 1919, he received his honorable discharge and returned to Jacksonville, resuming his practice of law. He has been an enthusiastic member of the American Legion and is a past Post Commander.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club; Seminole Club; Timuquana Country Club; Tallahassee Country Club; Military Service Club of Florida. Fraternal affiliations: is a member of the Temple Lodge of Masons Jacksonville Chapter of Royal Arch; Damascus Commandery No. 5, Knight Templars; Florida Consistory No. 2 Scottish Rite and Morocco Temple of the Shrine, of which he was elected Potentate in January, 1928. He is a member, and during 1928, the President of the Kiwanis Club of Tallahassee. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat. On June 6, 1917, he married Miss Ophelia Wilson Gray, of St. Petersburg, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles M. Gray. They have three children: Louie W. Strum, Jr., Charles Gray Strum, and Ophelia Gray Strum.

STANTON WALKER

STANTON WALKER was born in Marion County, Florida, January 6, 1890. His father was Dr. Franklin P. Walker and his mother was Mary Bolling (Hickson) Walker. The Walkers are of English lineage. Nathan Walker, the first to come to America, settled in the Barnwell Section of South Carolina on land granted to him by King George II of England. His great-great-grandson was Dr. Franklin P. Walker, the father of the subject of this biography. Dr. Franklin P. Walker moved from South Carolina to Florida in 1889.

The Hickson family was also of English descent. The mother of Mary Bolling Hickson was Martha Bolling, whose great-great-great-grandfather, Robert Bolling, came to Virginia in 1676 and married Jane Rolfe, the daughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas. William Hickson, the maternal grandfather of Stanton Walker, was Mayor of Aiken, South Carolina, during the War Between the States, and he brought his family and slaves to Marion County, Florida, as refugees, where he left them and returned to South Carolina, volunteering in the Confederate Army.

Stanton Walker received his earliest education in the schools of Marion County. At the age of eight, his family moved to Jacksonville, where he entered the public schools of Duval County, and continued his course in Duval High School for two years, when he entered the Danville Military Institute, remaining there one year, 1905-6. From 1906-8 he was at Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, where he took a prominent part in athletics, being a member of the Clemson football team. In 1909 he took a special course in Greek at the University of Virginia, after which he took the examination and was awarded the Rhodes scholarship, but did not accept the appointment. In the fall of 1910 he entered the University of Florida and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. In June of that year he began the practice of his profession in Jacksonville. He was admitted to partnership with Judge W. H. Ellis and continued this association with him until Judge Ellis was elected to the Supreme Court Bench. Since that time Mr. Walker has continued to practice alone in the State and Federal Courts.

Upon the declaration of war in 1917, Mr. Walker volunteered his services and was assigned to Fort Oglethorpe Officers' Training Camp, where he remained until September of that year, and was assigned to the 80th Field Artillery, 7th Division of the regular army, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He was then stationed at Waco, Texas, and later at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and went overseas, joining the American Expeditionary Forces in France in August, 1918. He took part in the Argonne Drive. After the signing of the Armistice he took a course in Sarbonne University in Paris, where he was awarded a diploma. He received his honorable discharge in September, 1919, with the commission of Captain, and now has the rank of Major in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Since 1924 Mr. Walker has taken an active interest in political affairs. In 1924 he managed the Florida Campaign of William Gibbs McAdoo for the Demo-

cratic nomination for President of the United States, and is now Vice-President of the Jacksonville Bar Association.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Believers in Jacksonville, the Seminole Club, Florida Yacht and Florida Country Clubs and the Kappa Alpha College Fraternity.

On January 11, 1917, he married Miss Julia Finley Patton, daughter of Colonel John W. Patton of Gainesville, Florida, who was originally from Virginia and at one time member of the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute and afterwards of the old Florida Seminary, now the University of Florida. Her grandfather was Judge Samuel Y. Finley of the Florida Circuit Court. Her great-grandfather was General Jesse J. Finley, a distinguished Confederate General, afterwards a member of the United States Congress from Florida. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born two children, Stanton, Jr., on November 5, 1920, and Julia Anne, born November 3, 1922.

DR. JULIA LARMOYEUX KLINE

DR. JULIA LARMOYEUX KLINE was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her father was Louis Larmoyeux and her mother Julia (Forbes) Larmoyeux. On her father's side she is of French extraction and on her mother's side, English and Irish. When she was six months of age her father moved to San Antonio, Pasco County, Florida.

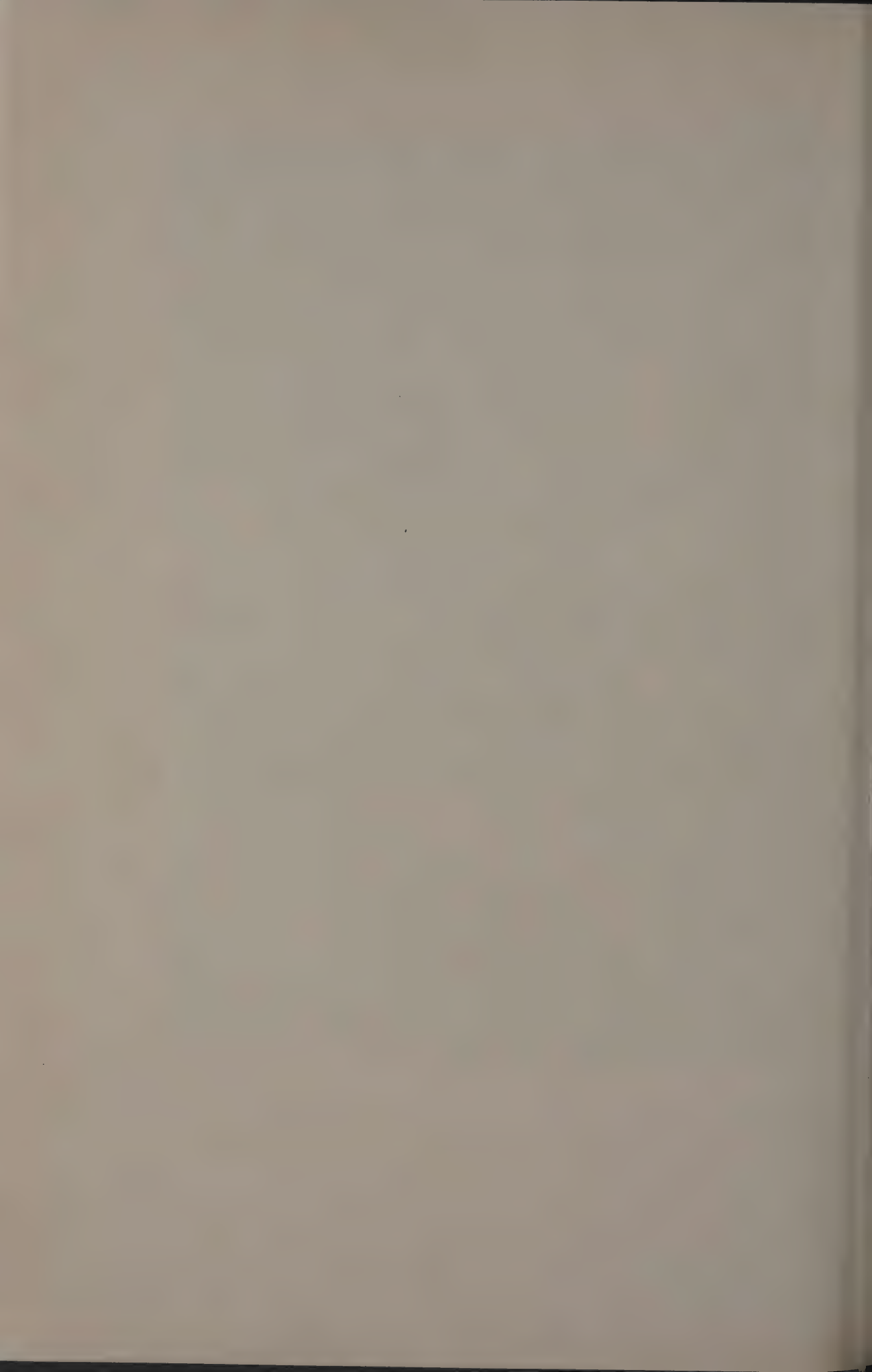
Dr. Kline received her early education in the schools of Pasco County, Florida, and later attended the American School of Osteopathy, where she graduated in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. She came to Jacksonville in January, 1913, and began the practice of her profession, which she has continued since that time.

While Dr. Kline has paid close attention to the practice of her profession, she has also taken an active interest in civic affairs, during the World War being one of the two women who were members of the Community Labor Board of Duval County. She is also active in club work, being a member of the Woman's Club, Springfield Woman's Club, and the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Among her professional organizations she is a member of the Duval County Osteopathic Association, Florida Osteopathic Association of Physicians and Surgeons, of which she is Past President and Past Vice-President; Osteopathic Woman's National Association, and founder of the Osteopathic Woman's National Association Loan Scholarship Fund and at present National Chairman of the Fund, and also member and Past Vice-President of the American Osteopathic Association.

January 10, 1920, she was married in Jacksonville, Florida, to Dr. Courtis A. Kline.



Julia Larmoyent Kluit



PIERRE J. D. LARMOYEUX

PIERRE J. D. LARMOYEUX was born at Ravenna, Ohio, on May 23, 1879. His father was Louis L. Larmoyeux and his mother, Julia P. (Forbes) Larmoyeux. Louis L. Larmoyeux, his father, was born in Belgium, of French extraction, and came to America in 1862, first landing in New York City, where he remained seven years until 1869, when he moved to Ohio. In 1883 he came to Florida, locating in Hernandez County, now Pasco County. He was an original investor in the Diston Land Company, and became interested in draining the Everglades by way of the West Coast. The Forbes were of Scotch-Irish extraction, Julia P. Forbes being born in Ireland, and came to New York, where she met Louis L. Larmoyeux and they were married.

Pierre J. D. Larmoyeux was only four years old when his father came to Florida. He received his early education in the schools of Pasco County, where he remained until the year 1891, when he moved to Hartford City, Indiana, and continued to attend school there.

His father, Louis L. Larmoyeux, was an expert glass engineer and the subject of this biography followed the same trade until 1902, when he entered the real estate business. In the year 1905, when natural gas was failing, he organized a Chamber of Commerce and through the efforts of this organization retained the American Window Glass Plant No. 3, the Sneath Glass Company, the Harper City Paper Company and the Wayne Paper Company, with several other industries, preventing them from moving to the coal fields. In line with this work, he became associated with the District Emigration Department of the Frisco Railroad, and his work with this corporation again brought him to Florida. He arrived in Jacksonville in 1910, continuing in the real estate field for several years, and during the year 1917 served as secretary of the Jacksonville Real Estate Board. In 1918 he became associated with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation as Assistant Comptroller and Personnel Officer, covering the district from Charleston, South Carolina, to New Orleans, Louisiana. He retired from this work in 1922 and again entered the real estate business. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Ernest L. Hill Realty Company, and has had wide experience in the real estate field in Jacksonville, Duval County, and Florida.

He is a member of the Jacksonville Realty Board, the Chamber of Commerce, and Believers in Jacksonville.

On July 20, 1910, he was married to Miss Edwina McMullen, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but then living in San Antonio, now called Lake Jovita, Florida. To the union were born six children: Pierre A., Mary Edwina, Louis J., Julia, Mercedes, and Catherine.

JOHN A. HALL.

JOHN A. HALL was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 8, 1867. His father was John A. Hall and his mother Jennie (Wintersmith) Hall. The Halls are of Scotch descent and the Wintersmiths of English descent, both families having settled in Virginia in Colonial days, later migrating to Kentucky.

John A. Hall received his early education in the public schools, including the High School of Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated. He afterwards entered the Universal Business College of New York City. In 1892 he came to Savannah, Georgia, and became associated with the Central of Georgia Railroad, continuing with them until 1906, when he became associated with Charles Nevill & Company, Certified Public Accountants. While with this firm he took the examination of the State Board of Accountancy and obtained the degree of Certified Public Accountant. In April, 1913, he came to Jacksonville to open an office for Nevill & Company and the following year opened an office of his own in Jacksonville and continued until 1919, when he took into partnership Robert Pentland, Jr., under the style of Hall and Pentland. Their business rapidly increased, they gradually opened branches and now have offices in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Daytona Beach, Sanford and Lakeland.

During the World War Mr. Hall was active in the Liberty Bond campaign. He has also taken an active interest in the progress and development of Jacksonville and Duval County and in its civic and social life.

He is a member of the Seminole, Florida Country, Hyde Park and the San Jose Country Clubs. In fraternal affiliations he is a Scottish Rite Mason.

On April 18, 1906, he married Miss Ethel E. Lenoir, of Savannah, Georgia. They have no children.

JAMES LITTLE MEDLIN

JAMES LITTLE MEDLIN was born in Clio, South Carolina, January 17, 1863. His father was William R. Medlin, a native of that section, and his ancestors were early settlers of South Carolina. His mother was Catherine (McLaurin) Medlin, also a native of South Carolina and of Scotch ancestry.

James L. Medlin received his early education in Clio, South Carolina, and afterwards attended the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College in Louisville, Kentucky. Until 1898 he remained on the family farm and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, R. D. Medlin.

In 1899 Mr. Medlin came to Levy County, Florida, and established a naval stores and lumber business at Meredith, extending his operations to Gainesville in 1903 and taking up his residence there in 1906. He moved his headquarters and residence to Jacksonville in 1913, continuing the interests he still holds in the Gainesville Planing and Coffin Company, and of which he is the principal owner. This company also owns and operates the gas plant in that City.

Mr. Medlin has always taken an active interest in the business and civic advancement of the county. He is president of the Medlin Buick Company which was organized in 1922, and a director of the Atlantic National Bank since 1924. Among social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club.

He was married October 10, 1894, in Clio, South Carolina, to Miss Macie Calhoun, a native of that place and of Scotch descent. She was educated at the Greensboro Female College at Greensboro, North Carolina, where she graduated in 1891. They have two children, J. Leon Medlin, general manager of the Medlin Buick Company, and Otelia (Mrs. W. H. Rogers of Jacksonville), who graduated at Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.



J. S. Medlin

HARPER LANE PROCTOR, Ph. G., M. D.

HARPER LANE PROCTOR, Ph. G., M. D., was born in Harville, Bullock County, Georgia, June 27, 1886. His father was William B. Proctor and his mother, Georgia S. (Lodge) Proctor. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Confederate Army of the Civil War, and both lived in Georgia. The former, J. W. Proctor, was Adjutant in the Confederate Army and died at the age of seventy-eight years. The latter, Charles L. Lodge, was originally from Delaware, but settled in Georgia before the Civil War and engaged in that conflict on the Confederate side. William B. Proctor, the father, is still living in Louisiana at the age of sixty-four, but his mother, Georgia S. (Lodge) Proctor, died at Yelger, Louisiana, at the age of fifty-four.

Harper L. Proctor received his early education in the public schools of Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. During the two years of 1898 and 1899 he lived in Escambia County, Florida, and from 1899-1906 he lived in Mississippi, and from 1906 to 1908 was a resident of Mobile, Alabama.

He attended the Meridian Male College at Meridian, Mississippi, 1904 and 1905, and in 1906 Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he received his Ph. G. degree. He then attended the Chicago College of Medicine & Surgery at Chicago, Illinois, where he received his M. D. degree in 1910.

Following his graduation, attracted by the advantages of Florida, he came to Duval County in June, 1913, and located in Jacksonville, where he has lived continuously until the present time, with the exception of the two years when he was engaged in his country's service during the World War. Since residing in Jacksonville he has practiced medicine and surgery and has built up a splendid practice.

In 1917 when war was declared, Dr. Proctor promptly volunteered his services and was assigned to the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He was made First Lieutenant of Medical Corps and attached to the Army Air Service. He was later promoted to Captain of Medical Corps while overseas. After the Armistice he was made Major of Medical Reserve Corps, which office he holds at the present time. He was also made Local Examiner of the United States Army Recruiting Station, Jacksonville, Florida, and the Florida District.

In civic organizations Dr. Proctor is a member of the Hyde Park Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations a Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Dokeys and W. O. W.

November, 1913, he was married to Miss Sara Maude Gross, of Jacksonville, whose father, J. W. Gross, of Sylvania, Georgia, was of Scotch descent and served in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. He died in Jacksonville about 1921 at seventy-four years of age.

Mrs. Proctor died June 8, 1916, at St. Vincents Hospital in Jacksonville, being survived by her husband and one daughter, Lois Elizabeth Proctor.

Albert H. Lodge, the maternal uncle of Dr. Proctor, holds the world record for the highest speed made by a locomotive engine. Mr. Lodge was a locomotive engineer from 1872 until the time of his death, for the Plant System, now the

Atlantic Coast Line. He made the record run for the Plant System in March, 1901, helping to win for the road the United States Mail Contract between Washington and Jacksonville. This run was between Fleming and Jacksonville, a distance of five miles, which he made in two minutes and thirty seconds at the rate of 120 miles per hour. The engine was "Old No. 111," afterwards No. 210, which in 1921 was on local service between Albany, Georgia, and Brunswick, Georgia. The New York World Almanac for 1926 continues to give this run, made by Albert H. Lodge, as the world's record of the fastest time ever made by train, and was the oldest engineer in point of service on these roads. (See Historical Section, page 202.)

JOHN BENJAMIN BLACK, M. D.

JOHN BENJAMIN BLACK, M. D., was born in Williston, South Carolina, October 24, 1887. His father was Jacob W. Black and his mother, Georgiana Black.

Dr. Black received his early education in the schools of South Carolina, after which he attended the South Carolina Coeducational Institute, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1907. He then entered the South Carolina Medical University, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1912. After graduation and a course in hospital training he began the practice of medicine, coming to Jacksonville, Florida, in 1914, where he began the active practice of surgery. He quickly built up a good practice, and was at one time A. A. Surgeon of the United States Health Service. This position, however, he resigned at the outbreak of the World War to accept a position in the United States Army in 1918. He was first commissioned lieutenant and about six weeks later was assigned to the 2nd Marine Replacement Battalion at Balleau Woods, France. From there he was transferred to the 1st Corps Replacement Battalion, 161st Field Hospital, where he served in the St. Mehiel Section, also the Argonne Drive. He received Official Medal for three battles, the Battle of Balleau Woods, St. Mehiel, and the Argonne. After the Armistice he was assigned to emergency work during the Influenza epidemic with the 309th Infantry, 78th Division, in France. He was relieved permanently from the 161st Field Hospital, and from temporary duty during the Influenza epidemic, and assigned to Headquarters as Assistant Surgeon to the First Army Corps. On the return of the troops to the United States he served as Acting Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps.

Returning to Jacksonville, he quickly took his place in his profession in Duval County, where he still enjoys a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Duval County Medical Society, the Southern Medical, and the American Medical Society, also a member of the staff of St. Lukes Hospital, St. Vincents Hospital, and the County Hospital. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville Motor Club, and active in the American Legion. In fraternal organizations he is a Mason, Shriner, a member of the Elks, and of the Pi Mu Medical fraternity.

On May 18, 1918, he was married at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Miss Jessie Veal of Jacksonville.



George Black M.D.





W. C. Blum

GEORGE CHARLES BLUME

GEORGE CHARLES BLUME, starting as a clerk in the Thirteenth Whiddon Grocery Store in Jacksonville in March of 1914, in 1927 had become the president and general manager of a string of 63 Whiddon's Cash Stores in Duval and other Florida counties, the largest chain of stores in Florida.

Mr. Blume, through hard work and innate ability, quickly climbed to the top in his chosen business just as had his father before him. Gerhard Henry Blume arrived in this country at the age of 18 years and worked for 25 cents a week and his board for two years. He then became manager of a general merchandise store at a salary of \$5 a week and his board. Out of this meagre pay, however, he managed to save enough money to enter the bakery business, from which he retired in 1900 worth nearly a million dollars. The elder Blume then went into the real estate business and banking and was city treasurer and advisor to the Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y. After starting life in a small way and making and saving money, he died in June of 1923, one of the largest property owners in New Rochelle.

The son, George Charles Blume, was born of Gerhard Henry and Elizabeth Blume on December 19, 1890, at New Rochelle. He received his education at the public grammar and high school of his native city. In March, 1914, he came to Duval County and obtained a position as clerk in the only Whiddon store then in existence. After only three months as a clerk, he was made manager of the retail grocery store and of five meat markets.

Mr. Blume became head of the price and order department of the company only seven months later and after two years in that position was made custodian of the warehouse and secretary of the company, holding the office for three years. He then was made Vice-President and Auditor, serving in those offices until February of 1924 when he became President and owner of the entire chain of stores. Upon obtaining control of the company, Mr. Blume invested \$75,000 in it and began at once upon a period of expansion which has resulted in the formation of the largest chain of cash and carry grocery stores in the state and one of the largest in the South.

Mr. Blume was well fitted for his large executive position by a legal background obtained before coming to Florida. He studied law in New York City and learned the fundamentals of the grocery business from his father who had made such a notable success before him.

Service and courtesy were the mottoes of the Whiddon stores from the start and low prices were made possible by the cash and carry policy, which was readily accepted by the public because abolishment of delivery and of keeping charge accounts resulted in reduced costs of commodities.

Another important factor in the upbuilding of the business has been Mr. Blume's attitude toward his employees. Mr. Blume has stressed strongly the human element in his work in the organization and his fair dealing with his men

has encouraged them to think of the welfare of the business as a whole and to do a little more than their pay required. Helping out employees during sickness and other troubles, annual picnics of the organization, and other evidences of the interest of the company in the men has instilled their interest in the company and has created a loyalty which has meant much to the success of the stores.

In his civic life, Mr. Blume has served on the Board of Governors of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Jacksonville Motor Club and of the Lions Club. He is an Elk and a Mason, being a member of Jacksonville Lodge No. 221, B. P. O. E., Florida Consistory, No. 2, Barnett Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M., and Morocco Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Blume was married, April 6, 1927, to Ethel Healy Nelson at Jacksonville.

TURNER ZEIGLER CASON, M.D.

TURNER ZEIGLER CASON, M.D., was born at Gainesville, Florida, October 11, 1886. His father was Bennett T. Cason and his mother, Charity (Zeigler) Cason. On both sides he is descended from families prominent in the history of Georgia. The Casons were of French Huguenot descent and related to the famous Bullock family of Georgia. His father was born in Screven County, Georgia, where his father was a large plantation owner. Bennett T. Cason came to Florida in 1880. One of his maternal ancestors came before Oglethorpe settled Savannah, Georgia, and settled with Ebeneza colony. His mother's family lived in Ebeneza Colony, Georgia. Two of his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, one of whom was wounded. Both of his grandfathers fought in the Civil War, his grandfather Cason having been killed in that conflict.

Turner Zeigler Cason received his early education in the East Florida Seminary in the years 1903 to 1905, which institution afterwards became the University of Florida, where he graduated with the class of 1908 with the degree of B. S. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1913 with the degree of M.D. The year after his graduation he came to Jacksonville on January 31, 1914. His first work was as Interne at St. Luke's Hospital from that date until September 1, 1914. He then joined the Medical Staff of the Duval County Hospital on January 19, 1915, and has continued his association with that institution up to the present time. He also became Associate in Medicine in September, 1914, at St. Luke's Hospital, which he continued in until he entered the army in May, 1917. At the outbreak of the World War he volunteered his services and became First Lieutenant in the Medical Department and was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was assigned to General Hospital No. 14, and during the war was engaged in organizing convalescent centers in the larger camps.

After the war he returned to Jacksonville and in September, 1920, became associated with the Medical Service of the Riverside Hospital and is now head of that department.

Dr. Cason has been prominent in his profession and has always taken an active interest in civic affairs of the community. He is Examining Physician for the Boy Scouts, and has taken an active interest in the Community Chest and Chamber of Commerce drives. He is a member of the "Believers in Jacksonville", president of the Welfare Division of the Community Chest, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville Motor Club, and the American Legion, as well as President of the Duval County Council of Welfare Workers. He is also Fellow of American College of Physicians, Southern Medical Association, American Medical Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Tuberculosis Association. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Masons and the Shrine, the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and the Chi Zeta Chi Medical fraternity.

On July 15, 1916, he was married in Richmond, Virginia, to Miss Clara Salmer, and they have two children, Clare S. Cason and James Freeman Cason.

EDWARD TRACY HOLLINGSWORTH, JR.

EDWARD TRACY HOLLINGSWORTH, JR., was born at Gadsden, Alabama, November 29, 1886. His father was E. T. Hollingsworth and his mother, Julia (Parrot) Hollingsworth. The first of the Hollingsworth family came from England in 1770 and settled in South Carolina. The first of the Parrot family came over with the French Huguenots and was a descendent of Baron Fair, who was one of Napoleon's generals. Both maternal and paternal grandparents were Majors in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. W. P. Hollingsworth, grandparent on his father's side, was a planter in Alabama, while, on his mother's side, his grandparent, Josiah Parrot, practised law for a number of years in Georgia. The history of the Hollingsworth family since 1516, has been very interestingly written and published by L. A. Hollingsworth of Louisville, Kentucky.

Edward Tracy Hollingsworth received his early education in the schools of Alabama and in 1903, entered the University at Auburn, Ala., where he remained for three years. After finishing school he decided to take up newspaper work and for a time was associated with the Oklahoma City Times, he afterward was with the Mexican Herald, published at Mexico City and later with the New Orleans Item of New Orleans, Louisiana. He came to Duval County, arriving in the city of Jacksonville in January, 1914, where he was associated with the Florida Metropolis until 1917. During the World War, Mr. Hollingsworth was Executive Aid to the Manager of the United States Shipping Board and from 1919 until 1921, he was Treasurer to the Jacksonville Shipping Corporation, at which time he became owner and editor of the South Jacksonville Journal. He has been Secretary to Mayor John T. Alsop since the beginning of the Mayor's administration and has assisted him in the building of a bigger and better city. He was the organizer and first President of the Chamber of Commerce of South Jacksonville.

In civic advancement he has always taken an active interest, being a charter member and Secretary of the Kiwanis Club. In fraternal organizations he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Moose and is also a member of the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity.

On May 22, 1915, he was married to Miss Hallie Louise Guthrie, in Jacksonville, and to the union were born three children: Harry, Charles and Betty-Tracy Hollingsworth.

CECIL HOUSTON LICHLITER

CECIL HOUSTON LICHLITER was born in Woodstock, Virginia, March 24, 1893. His father was Daniel Lichliter and his mother, Virginia (Miller) Lichliter. Both the paternal and maternal branches of the family settled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia about 1750, and both sides took part in the French and Indian War, the Revolution, and the War of 1812. Members of the Miller family served under the command of Daniel Morgan in the regiment of riflemen which marched from northern Virginia to Boston to join General George Washington in the early days of the Revolution, and Philip Miller, another maternal ancestor, held the rank of Major in the War of 1812.

Cecil Houston Lichliter received his early education in the schools of Woodstock, Virginia, graduating from Massanutten Academy of that town in 1910, after which he attended Washington and Lee University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1913. Afterwards he attended the University of Florida, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1920. After his graduation from Washington and Lee University he became a high school teacher in the public schools of Wise County, Virginia, during the years of 1913 and 1914, and on September 26, 1914, he came to Duval County, accepting a position as teacher in the Boys' University School of Jacksonville, where he continued during the years of 1914-15 and 1915-16. In September of the last named year he entered the Law School of the University of Florida, but his course there was interrupted by the outbreak of the World War. However, after the signing of the Armistice he returned to that institution and completed his course.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War he volunteered for military service in the First Separate Battalion of the First Florida Infantry, National Guard of Florida, in which he served as a private and non-commissioned officer. Early in the year 1918 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, 124th Infantry, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. He was later promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry. In 1918 he embarked overseas and served in France until October, 1919.

After graduating from the University of Florida in June, 1920, at which time he received the Trustees Medal for Oratory, he returned to Jacksonville and began the practice of law, and in July, 1925, became a member of the firm of Fleming, Hamilton, Diver, Lichliter & Fleming. He holds membership in the Jacksonville Bar Association, Florida State Bar, and American Bar Association.

Mr. Lichliter has closely followed his profession but has always taken an active interest in the progress of Jacksonville and Duval County. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole, Friars, Florida Yacht, and the Florida Country Club. He is also a member of the Edward DeSaussure Post of the American Legion. In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, being a member of W. B. Barnett Lodge No. 187, a member of Alpha Tau Omega, college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and the Honorary Academic fraternity of Phi Kappa.

FREDERICK MILLS VALZ

FREDERICK MILLS VALZ was born in Staunton, Virginia, July 29, 1889. His father was A. M. Valz and his mother Julia I. (Mills) Valz. The Valz family were originally from Switzerland and came to Virginia just after the War Between the States. The Mills, his mother's family, are of English descent, having settled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia before the Revolution. Frederick M. Valz received his early education in the schools of Staunton, Virginia, including the Staunton High School, and afterwards entered Woodbury Forest, a preparatory school at Orange, Va. He then matriculated in Washington-Lee University at Lexington, Va., and graduated there in 1911 with a degree of LL. B. In 1910 he passed the bar examination in North Carolina where he practiced in the western part of the state from 1912 to 1914. In 1911 he took a post-graduate course at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In 1914 he came to Florida and was admitted to the bar in that year at which time he began the practice of his profession in Jacksonville. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the City Democratic Executive Committee by Mayor John W. Martin. In 1919 he ran for councilman from the Sixth Ward and was elected. In 1921 he was re-elected to the City Council and was made president and served for one year. In 1923 he was elected City Commissioner for four years. In 1925 he was made Chairman of the City Commission and in 1927 was re-elected a member of that body. In 1926 he was elected to represent Duval County in the Lower House of the Florida Legislature.

As seen from this record, Mr. Valz has taken an active interest and has been a power in the political life of Jacksonville. He has also built up a successful practice and has practiced alone since his admission to the bar.

In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club; the Hyde Park Country Club and the XIX Luncheon Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason with the Scottish Rite; a Shriner; a member of the Elks; Order of Moose; a Knight of Pythias and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

On February 10, 1916, he married Miss Elinore Salfelder of Bridgeport, Connecticut. To the union were born two children, Marion and Frederick M., Jr.

AUSTIN MILLER

AUSTIN MILLER is a native Floridian. He came to Jacksonville from Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, January 1, 1914, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. He is the son of Phillip Miller and Caroline Austin Miller and was born December 7, 1888. He received his early education in the grammar schools of Gainesville and the old East Florida Seminary. He afterwards attended the University of the South at Suwanee, Tennessee, and took his legal work at the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1910. The next year he took a post-graduate course in law at Columbia University, New York City. He is a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association, Florida State Bar Association and American Bar Association, being a past president of the Jacksonville Bar Association. He has always been active in civic enterprises pertaining to the upbuilding of the community, and has thrice been appointed City Attorney of Jacksonville, which office he now holds. He is a member of the bar of the states of Virginia and Indiana as well as Florida. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, Sons of American Revolution, Seminole Club and Florida Yacht Club. He is both a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville and Jacksonville Automobile Club.

Austin Miller is a descendant of a long line of Colonial ancestors, among them being Filip Mueller, a member of the de Graffenried Colony of Swiss and Palatines who founded New Bern, North Carolina, in 1710; Richard Austin, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1638; Mathew Fuller, a lieutenant under Captain Miles Standish, whose father, Edward Fuller, was a passenger on the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Miller had many ancestors in the Revolutionary armies, among them being Captain Phillip Miller, Captain Nathaniel Austin and Sergeant Levi Austin, his son, Captain James Gates, John Post, Commissary of Issues for New York Brigade; Captain John Brokaw and his son, Sergeant Bourgan Brokaw, Captain Jesse Billings, Sergeant Jacobs Adams, John Page, Edward Swann and others.

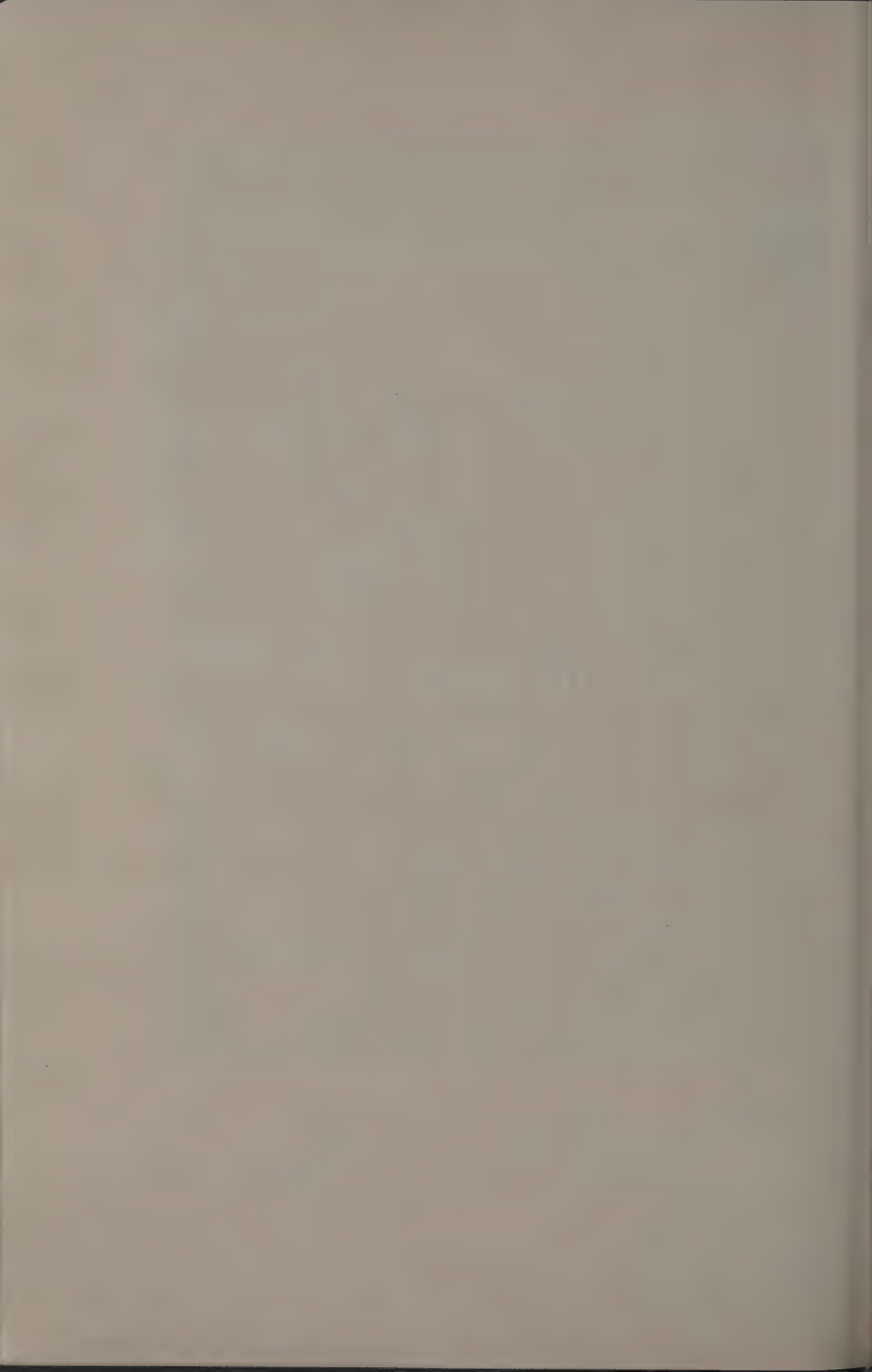
He married Miss Olive Weston, a Georgian, on April 8, 1915.

EMMETT EDWARD ROBINSON

EMMETT EDWARD ROBINSON was born in Macon, Georgia, October 24, 1884. His father was Maurice E. Robinson and his mother, Rosalie (Blackshear) Robinson. On his father's side he is of both English and German ancestry. His father was born in Georgia, and his grandfather, Edward Robinson, served in the Southern Army of the War Between the States and died from wounds received in that conflict. Maurice E. Robinson's father came to America about 1847. On his mother's side Emmett Edward Robinson is descended from an old Georgia family, who first settled in Laurens and Twiggs County, having migrated



Arthur Miller



from Newbern, North Carolina, in the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother's father was Dr. James Emmett Blackshear of Macon, and his mother's mother was Fannie Blackshear, a distant relative of her husband. Dr. Blackshear's mother was Caroline (Floyd) Blackshear, whose mother was a member of the Hazard family who had formerly settled in Georgetown, South Carolina. Her grandfather, Captain Charles Floyd, served under General Francis Marion during the Revolutionary War and his son, General John Floyd, in the War of 1812. Another ancestor was General David Blackshear, prominent in the War of 1812 and in the Indian War of Florida and Georgia. The town of Blackshear, Georgia, was named for him. The Robinsons were residents of Savannah, Georgia, but just prior to the birth of Emmett Edward Robinson his mother visited his father's home in Macon, where the subject of this biography was born. His early life was spent in Savannah, where he received his early education in the public schools.

At the age of thirteen Emmett Edward Robinson went to work in a drug store over the protests of his family who wanted him to go to school. Later he conducted a Kodak & Art store until he was eighteen years of age. In 1902 he moved to Ocala, Florida, where his family had previously moved, and there he worked as a clerk in a hardware store for five months. At that time Mr. Richard S. Hall, a large Turpentine Operator of that day, became interested in Mr. Robinson and gave him a position with his interests. Mr. Robinson moved to Stemper, Florida, near Tampa, where for fourteen months he worked in a turpentine place belonging to Mr. Hall. Later he moved back to Ocala and became Mr. Hall's secretary in his general office, then financial manager, and which later led to his being taken into partnership.

Mr. Robinson remained in Ocala until 1914, when he came to Duval County and with Mr. Hall became interested in the Aragon and Duval Hotels in Jacksonville. Associated with them was William Foor, of Indianapolis, and in this combination was the beginning of one of the largest hotel organizations in the country. In 1916 the syndicate acquired control of the Ansley Hotel, of Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1917 the Cleveland Hotel, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1919 the O'Henry, of Greensboro., North Carolina. The Ansley Hotel was sold and the Sheraton Hotel of High Point, North Carolina, was added. In the fall of 1919 Mr. Hall died and the business was continued as The Foor & Robinson Hotels, Mr. Robinson acquiring Mr. Hall's interest in the hotels. In 1921 Mr. C. G. Wright and Mr. A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, North Carolina, became interested, and the Francis Marion, of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Hotel Charlotte, of Charlotte, North Carolina, were added. In 1923 the George Vanderbilt, of Asheville, North Carolina, and the John Sevier, of Johnson City, Tennessee, were added to the organization. In February, 1925, all the hotels of this system were organized into one corporation under the name of the Southeastern Hotels Company, a Florida Corporation with its home office in Jacksonville, and with Mr. Robinson as its president.

In 1925 Mr. Robinson was honored by being made a member of the personal staff of Hon. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He is a Captain in the Officers Reserve Corps and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

Colonel Robinson has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of Duval County. He is a member of the Lions Club, Florida Country Club, Biltmore Forest Country Club, at Asheville, North Carolina, the Sedgfield Country Club, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and several other social organizations.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, a member of all Scottish Rites as well as of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

December 21, 1911, he was married to Lucille McKowen, of Baton Rouge, La., and from this union three children were born, Lucille Elizabeth, Emmett Edward, Jr., and Richard Hall Robinson.

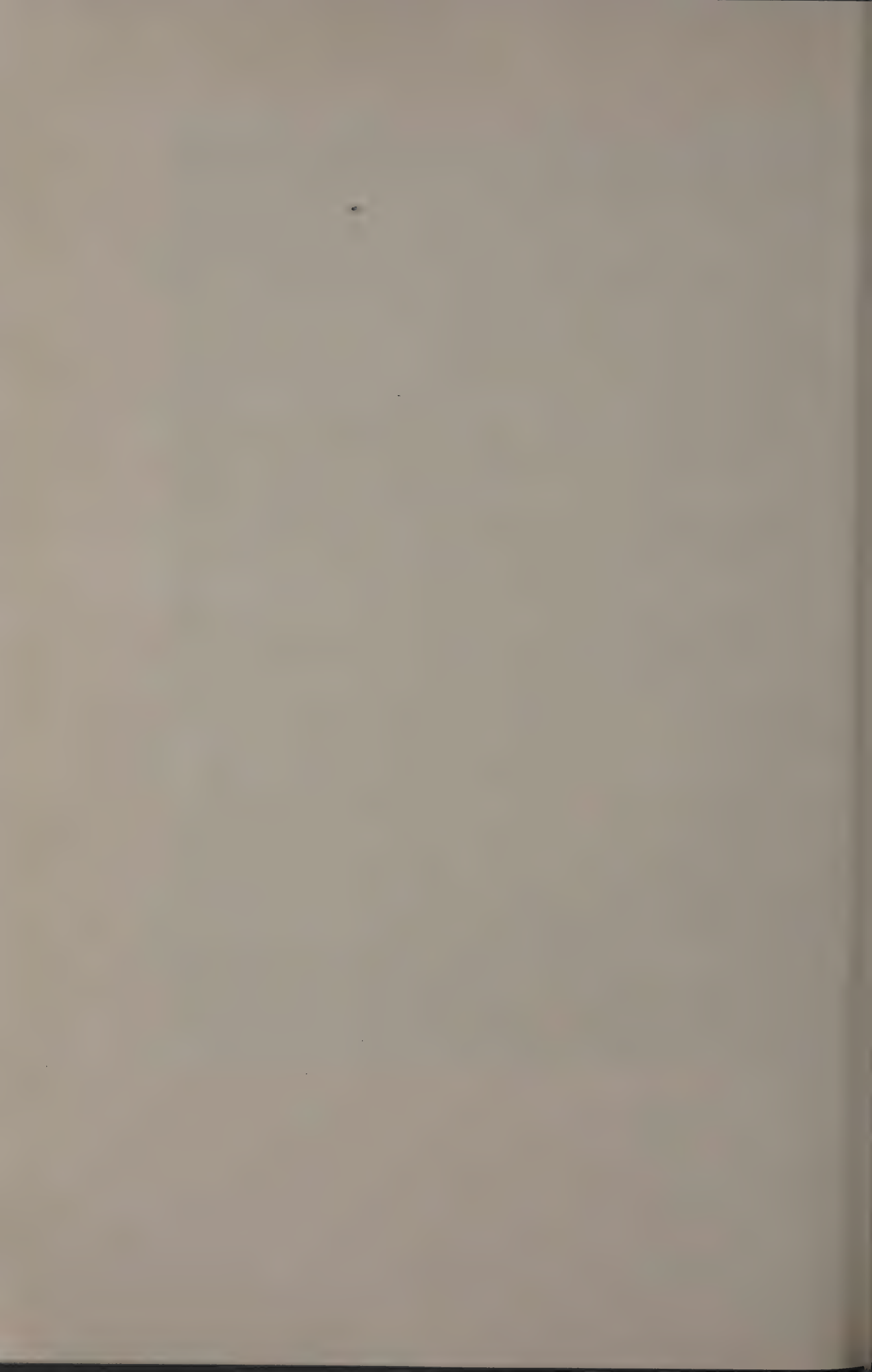
GRACE WILBUR (MRS. GEORGE W.) TROUT

GRACE WILBUR (Mrs. George W.) Trout was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, and is the daughter of Thomas Wilbur and Anne (Belden) Wilbur. She is descended on her father's side from English, French, and through her mother from Scotch and Holland Dutch ancestry. The Wilburs originally spelled their name "Wildbore"—were hunters of the wild boar, and the family coat of arms was three boar heads with the motto, "I bide my time." The first of the family to come to America was Samuel Wildbore, who came to Massachusetts prior to 1633. He was a prominent man of affairs and when he arrived in this country was given the keys of the town of Boston. On account of his sympathy and friendship for Roger Williams, he was banished from the colony and helped to found Rhode Island. He was later recalled to Boston and afterwards established the first iron furnace in New England at Taunton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Trout is a descendant of Colonel Benjamin Church who rendered distinguished service for the Crown during the Indian War in 1675, called King Phillip's War. The descendants of Wildbore (or Wilbur) during the next two hundred years spread throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey.

Prior to the War Between the States, Thomas Wilbur, father of the subject of this biography, moved to Kentucky. Before doing so, however, he married Anne Belden, whose family were early settlers in New York and who lived at Hornellsville (now Hornell). After spending several years in Kentucky, Thomas Wilbur moved west and settled in Maquoketa, Iowa, where Grace Wilbur Trout was born and received her earliest education in the academy of her native town, and under private tutors, specializing in literature and dramatic art. She was fortunate in having the training of her father and mother, both of whom were highly educated. Her father having been admitted to the New York Bar, and was a practicing attorney, and her mother had been a student at Alfred Seminary (now Alfred University) of New York State. In January, 1886, she married George W.



Grace Wilbur Trout



Trout and in 1892 they moved to Chicago, where Mr. Trout was engaged in the wholesale hardware business. Later the family moved to Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here, Mrs. Trout began the wonderful work which has made her name of national prominence in the Woman Suffrage Movement. At that time the question of votes for women was an issue that necessitated a continual fight for its adherents. For years Mrs. Trout continued the battle with an unfaltering faith and the encouragement of the members of her family who believed in her mission. Her first activities in Club Work was as president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Ashland Club of Chicago. In 1908 she was elected president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Oak Park Club, which office she held for two years. In 1910 she was elected President of the Chicago Political Equality League, and in 1912, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, which was founded in 1869, the same year that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed, and with which it was always affiliated. In 1913, her efforts for equal suffrage were crowned with success by the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill by the Illinois Legislature. This aroused enthusiasm throughout the nation, for Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi to give presidential and municipal suffrage to its women. This victory was really the opening wedge for the final success of the national Woman Suffrage movement which led to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States in 1919.

Following the passage of the Illinois Act, Mrs. Trout came to Duval County in 1914, her husband having purchased an estate on the south bank of the St. Johns River, opposite Jacksonville. The estate had been named Marabanong long before, by an English woman from New Zealand who visited this country. The name meaning in the native dialect of that island—Paradise. Mrs. Trout was not allowed, however, to remain in Florida long, but was called back to Illinois to defend the cause for which she had worked so ardently.

The opponents of the Woman Suffrage Movement not only attempted the repeal of the act in the Legislature, but claimed it was not constitutional, and carried the fight to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the law was twice upheld. It was fought continuously until the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in 1919.

Evidence of the splendid work of Mrs. Trout is shown in the statement of the Philadelphia Ledger, quoting the Mayor of Chicago on the Suffrage situation in Illinois. It says, "It is the Mayor's opinion that the women of the state of Illinois secured favorable action upon their Suffrage Bill because of the masterly and dignified manner in which the women lobbied for their Bill at Springfield, under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, and he recommends that the women of the nation who desire suffrage confer with Mrs. Trout as to the best methods of conducting their campaign." The women of the nation evidently took the Chicago Mayor at his word, and Mrs. Trout became active in the National Campaign and was one of four representatives of the Association who spoke before the National Republican Executive Committee, asking that a suffrage plank be put in the Republican platform. The plank was put in, in spite of the opposition of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Woman's Suffrage Amendment was passed by Congress in 1919 and was finally ratified by the State Legislatures and became the law of the land in 1920. During this period, Mrs. Trout spent much of her time in Washington working for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. During the summers she spoke for suffrage, mostly under the Redpath Bureau, addressing Chautauqua audiences in eighteen states. She was sent by the Bureau at different times to fill the dates that had previously been arranged for the Honorable Champ Clark, then Speaker of the House, Senator Robert LaFollette, and William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State. Official duties at Washington prevented the filling of these dates by the men themselves.

Mrs. Trout was the only woman appointed by the Mayor of Chicago, who served with twenty-nine prominent men as a member of the Permanent Charter Commission for the city. She has always refused to hold any political office, although urged to run in Illinois both for Congress and the United States Senate. Upon the outbreak of the World War, Mrs. Trout readily volunteered her services to the cause and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

In 1921, Mrs. Trout returned to her Florida home to make it her permanent abode. Since that time she has taken a keen interest in the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. She transferred her membership from the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Jacksonville Chapter. She is also a member of the Jacksonville Woman's Club, the Friday Musicale, the Fine Arts Society, the Little Theater, and the Garden Club of Jacksonville, of which she served for two years as its second president. Under her administration, nine new Circles were added to the Federated Circles of the Garden Club. Much interest was aroused in having a City Plan for Jacksonville, and the organization was strengthened by having established a Men's Advisory Committee. She has retained her interest in Illinois affairs by keeping her membership in the Chicago Woman's Club, and the Illinois Woman's Press Association. She is an honorary member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, having been made so in 1914, in appreciation of her work as chairman of the committee that secured the endorsement of equal suffrage by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, holding its Biennial in Chicago at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Trout have had four children, Thomas Wilbur Trout and Philip Wilbur Trout, both of whom are married and living in Jacksonville, and Ralph Belden Trout and John Vernon Trout, both deceased, also George Wilbur Sackett, nephew and adopted son, who graduated from West Point in 1917, and made the supreme sacrifice in the Argonne sector in France during the World War.

Mr. and Mrs. Trout have five living grandchildren, Antoinette, Wilburta, and Thomas Wilbur, Jr., children of Thomas Wilbur and his wife, Antoinette Cooper Trout, also Grace Wilbur II and Phyllis Carline, daughters of Philip Wilbur and his wife, Lee Mahin Trout.

Mrs. Trout is author of several pamphlets on woman suffrage, and of a novel, "A Mormon Wife," published in 1896, and which received wide press comments throughout the country.



W. J. J. Hiller

REVEREND WILLIAM HASKELL HILLER

REVEREND WILLIAM HASKELL HILLER was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, October 22, 1868. His father was Joseph Isiah Hiller, and his mother, Katherine Susan (Caughman) Hiller. Both the Hiller and Caughman families are of German extraction, and settled in Central South Carolina in the early part of 1700. Joseph Isiah Hiller removed to Southwestern Georgia when the subject of this biography was a child, and there the latter was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the schools of Georgia. He later worked his way through Newberry College at Newberry, South Carolina, graduating from there in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He finished a three-year course in the Theological Seminary of the Southern Lutheran Church at Newberry, South Carolina, and preached his first sermon the first Sunday in May, 1898. Immediately after leaving college he entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church, and his first charge was St. Marks Church of that denomination at Bottsford, Georgia, where he remained three years. He was then called to Prosperity, South Carolina, where he remained two years; the following four years were spent at Concord, North Carolina, in charge of the Lutheran Church there, when he was called to Lexington, South Carolina, where he remained two years. The next four years he spent in charge of the church at Columbia, South Carolina, until 1914, when in September of that year he was called as pastor of Trinity Mission, Park Street, Riverside, Jacksonville. He was only there a few months, however, and on November 1, 1915, was called to the pastorate of St. Johns Lutheran Church at the corner of Ashley and Laura Streets, Jacksonville. On February 8, 1918, he baptized Verez Edward Baya, in the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baya, at St. Augustine, Florida, and in the fall held the first Lutheran service ever held in St. Augustine, in the home of Miss Clara Hinman, out of which came the Lutheran Memorial Church of that city.

In April, 1920, Reverend William Haskell Hiller was commissioned by the authorities of the United Lutheran Church of America, to lecture in the middle west upon the subject of the Church raising \$1,800,000 for the war sufferers in Europe. In February, 1921, he was commissioned by Dr. F. H. Knuble of New York City, president of the United Lutheran Church of America, to deliver in person a message to President-Elect Warren G. Harding, a guest of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Florida.

Since Reverend William Haskell Hiller has been a resident of Jacksonville he has been prominent in civic as well as in religious movements. The St. Johns Church has consistently grown under his pastorate. In 1925, under his leadership, the church property was sold, with only three negative votes of the congregation, and the proceeds of the sale and the membership of the church were divided into two parts, forming two churches, the new St. Johns at the corner of Tenth and Hogan Streets, and Trinity Church at the corner of MacDuff and Lydia. In 1926, the ceremony for the installation of the officers of the new Trinity Congregation

was held in the old building at Ashley and Laura Streets, and 105 members of the St. Johns congregation were transferred to form the charter members of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Riverside.

In 1911, he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts from Newberry College, and is now taking the course required in Columbia University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Probably the most outstanding development in the life of Reverend William Haskell Hiller, affecting the history of Duval County, is the plan he is now materializing for the erection of a suitable memorial building in the City of Jacksonville, to commemorate the massacre of the Lutherans under Jean Ribault and Rene de Laudonnière at Fort Caroline, now St. Johns Bluff, on the St. Johns River, in August, 1565. The plan is of national scope, and not only will commemorate the first attempt at colonization in the present limits of the United States by the followers of Martin Luther and termed Lutherans by Menendez, the Spaniard, but it contemplates a Pan-Religious memorial building in Jacksonville, which all sects and denominations may enjoy.

On February 25, 1903, he was married to Miss Addie Esther Patterson at Concord, North Carolina, and to the union were born two children, Mary (Mrs. Stirling Ferguson Menzies) of Hickory, North Carolina, and William H. Hiller, Jr., now in the Junior Class of Lenoir-Rhyne College at Hickory, North Carolina.

ANDRE' RICE KING

ANDRE' RICE KING was born at St. Cloud, Florida, February 27, 1892. His father was William Andrew King and his mother, Sallie Theodosia (Rice) King. Both his father and mother were descendants of early settlers in Anderson County, South Carolina, settling there on land granted direct to Robert King, native of Ireland, in 1770. His ancestors on his mother's side emigrated from Ireland and settled in South Carolina at about the same time. The early King settlers negotiated treaties with the Indians residing in that territory, and participated with the Colonists in the Revolutionary War. André Rice King's grandparents participated with the Confederate forces in the Civil War. His grandparents and great-grandparents were instrumental in organizing the Saluda Baptist Association, which, to this date, is a strong factor in the religious life in the Carolinas.

André Rice King moved to Tampa, Florida, with his parents when he was quite young and received his early education in the public schools of Hillsboro County, Florida. In 1912, he attended Business College at Atlanta, Georgia, and after completing his course there in 1914, he accepted a position with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company. In August, 1915, he was transferred by promotion to Jacksonville, assuming the position of Travelling Passenger Agent of the road which he held until April, 1917. Shortly after the United States entered the World War, he went into training at the Second Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, August 15, 1917, receiving the commission of Second Lieuten-

ant in November of that year. On October 18, 1918, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on the following November 1, was promoted to Captain. He was assigned to the 60th U. S. Infantry, 5th Division, and served in many and important capacities, Platoon Commander Battalion Intelligence Officer, Assistant Regimental Intelligence Officer, Regimental Intelligence and Operations Officer, and Regimental Adjutant, which position he served from May 1, 1919, until October 9, 1919, during which time he assisted in completing demobilizing draft troops of his regiment and in reorganizing with Regular Army Troops.

Mr. King has a most active and interesting war record. He participated with this same regiment throughout the war, being engaged in the battles of the Anould, St. Dié sectors in the French Province of Alsace; the St. Mihiel Offensive, which was the first major engagement of the American Army, A. E. F., and with the same troops in both phases of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, being engaged in battle, in the last named, continuously from October 6 to November 11. On November 5, 1919, he was cited in orders for gallantry in action incidental to the crossing of the Meuse River at Dun Sur Meuse.

At the close of the war he returned to Jacksonville and, on February 9, 1920, was promoted to the position of Florida Passenger Agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, and on August 15, 1927, he was again promoted to Passenger Traffic Representative, which position he still holds. During his residence in Jacksonville, he has taken an active interest in civic advancement throughout the county. In 1922, he assisted in completing the reorganization of the Jacksonville Traffic Club and for one year served as Secretary of the Club, and at the present time, is a member of the Board of Directors, also of the Boys' Home Association. He was one of the organizers of the American Legion in Duval County and in the State of Florida, served for two years as Adjutant, Edward C. DeSaussure Post No. 9, Jacksonville; for two years as State Executive Committeeman; and for one year as Post Commander, Edward C. DeSaussure Post of Jacksonville. He was a charter member of La Societie des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, Grand chef de Gare during the year 1926, and in the year 1927-8, he is State Commander of the American Legion, Department of Florida. In fraternal organizations, he has been a member since 1922, of Ionic Lodge, 101, F. & A. M.

On May 19, 1923, he was married to Miss Virginia Nellis Taylor at Fort Meade, Florida, and to the union were born two children: Rice Taylor King and Barbara Nellis King.

JOHN FRANCIS AHERN

JOHN FRANCIS AHERN was born in Cresco, Iowa, on April 25, 1878. His mother, Catherine Purcell Ahern, and his father, Jeremiah V. Ahern, were both natives of Iowa and their fathers among the first settlers of that state.

Mr. Ahern was educated in the schools of Cresco, also attending the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College, the Chicago Mechanical College for two years, and took a three-year course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in Lewis Institute, Chicago.

He entered the employ of the Sculley Steel and Iron Company, Chicago in 1900 and was in the machinery department until 1904 when he became a travelling salesman for the Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company. The following year, 1905, Mr. Ahern became connected with Fairbanks, Morse and Company at Chicago, and ten years later on March 19, 1915, came to Jacksonville to take charge of the sub-branch office of the company, then only a sales office under the Atlanta branch.

Mr. Ahern was responsible for the selection of Jacksonville as Southeastern District Headquarters of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, and the general offices of his district were moved from Atlanta to Jacksonville. At the present time Georgia, South Carolina, Western North Carolina, and Southeastern Alabama are handled, in addition to Florida, from the Jacksonville headquarters. During 1926 twenty-two salesmen and twenty-four foremen covered this territory working out of Jacksonville.

While a mechanical engineer by profession Mr. Ahern has devoted his entire time and practice to fitting the mechanical equipment manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Company into the requirements, not only of Jacksonville and Duval County but every county in Florida as well. He supervised the installation of the pumping plant in the Florida State Fish Hatchery at Welaka, Florida. Also Relift Sewage Pumping Stations at Jacksonville Beach, Miami, St. Petersburg, Davis Islands, Palmetto, Lakeland, Sarasota, Tarpon Springs, Arcadia, Florida, and Charleston, S. C. Also many dredges for filling, digging rock, and ditches throughout Florida have been equipped with machinery under his supervision.

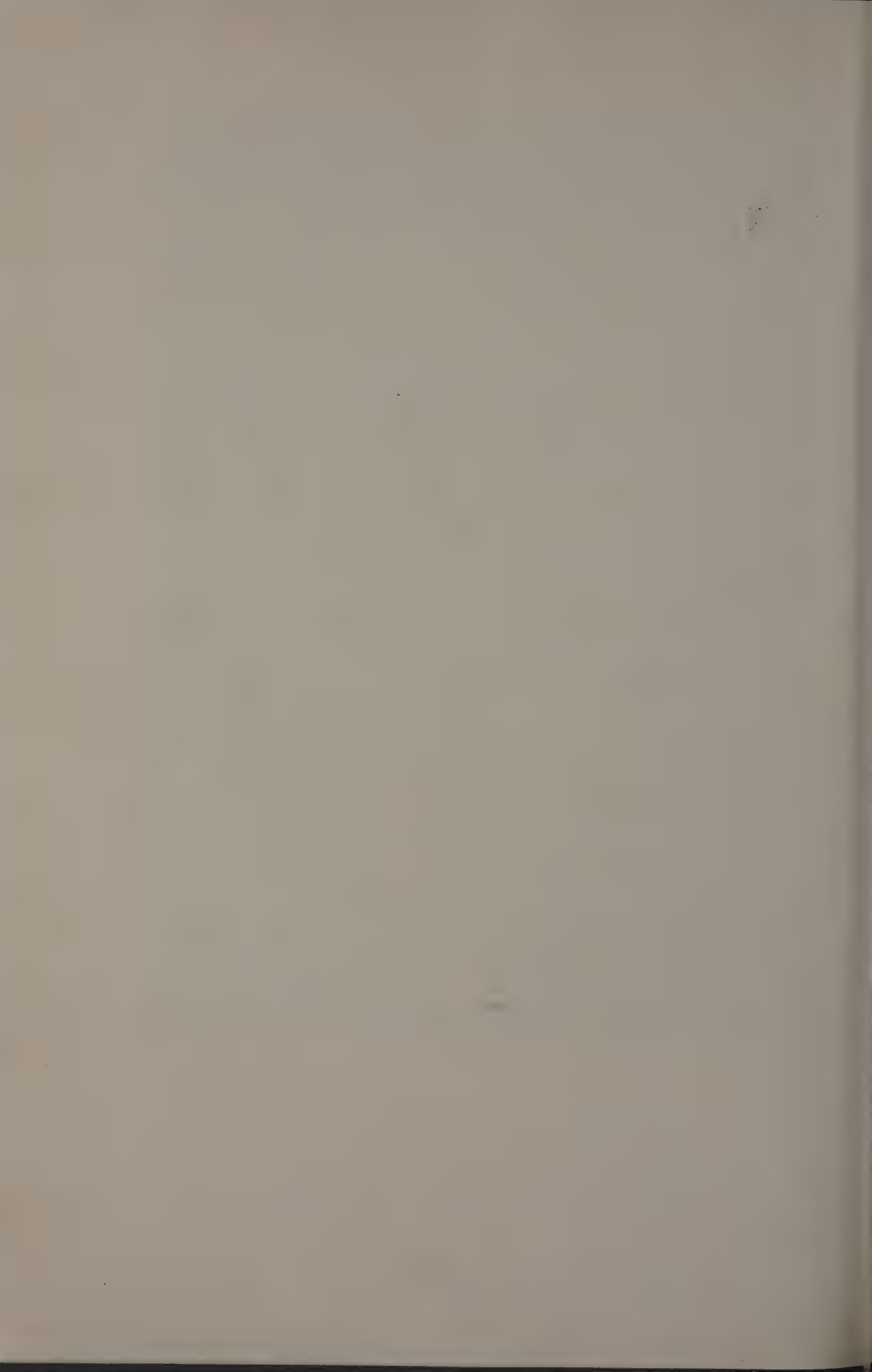
Many municipal power plants and water works have been installed or rehabilitated under Mr. Ahern's personal direction. Also ten large drainage and irrigation pumping stations, several of which are the largest in the southeast, have been and are being constructed at Lake Okeechobee. A large fleet of tugs, fish and freight boats equipped with crude oil engines operate out of Jacksonville Harbor, and at one time there were 35 boats so equipped under the supervision of Mr. Ahern working out of this harbor.

Mr. Ahern is a member of the Florida Engineering Society, the American Water Works Association, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He finds outlet for social and civic activities through membership in the Seminole Club, Florida Country Club, Kiwanis Club, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and Believers in Jacksonville.

Mr. Ahern was married May 2, 1910, to Eloise Burnett Hallenbeck in Chicago. They have two children, Gladys Geraldine and Grace Edith Ahern.



John J. Ahern







Frank W. Gors

FRANK W. NORRIS

FRANK W. NORRIS, Vice-President of the Barnett National Bank, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 25, 1894. His father was S. B. Norris and his mother, Minnie (Upchurch) Norris. On both sides of the family he is of Scotch extraction, both Norris and Upchurch families being early settlers from Scotland in the Cape Fear Section of North Carolina, and both families prominent in the history of that State.

S. B. Norris was for many years a successful merchant of Raleigh, North Carolina, later retiring from business, and is now a resident of Jacksonville.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Raleigh, after which he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He graduated there in 1916 with two degrees, A. B. and LL. B. Mr. Norris received his law degree with the full intention of practicing that profession, but being attracted by the opportunities in Florida came to Jacksonville to visit his uncle. He entered the employ of the Atlantic National Bank as a clerk continuing this position for one year, after which time he went with the Bradstreet Agency for the purpose of becoming thoroughly acquainted with credit relationships. For two years he continued with the Bradstreet Agency at their Jacksonville office, gaining much valuable information regarding credits, which has been of great advantage to him since. In 1918 he returned to the employ of the Atlantic National Bank and was in the credit department, and following this he accepted a position in the credit department of the Barnett National Bank and has been with that corporation continuously since that date.

Mr. Norris' advancement with the Barnett National Bank has been persistent and rapid. He has served as Assistant Cashier, Assistant Vice-President and is now Vice-President, being one of the youngest officials among the larger banks in the South Eastern States.

Since his arrival in Duval County he has taken an active part in everything that tends to its advancement. He was one of the directors of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, President of the Jacksonville Association of Credit Men, has been Treasurer of the St. Lukes Hospital for four years, and is Treasurer of the Community Chest. He is one of the Trustees of the Ribault Inn Club, which is building an elaborate club at Fort George Island in the eastern part of the county.

Even though he has lived in this county for a number of years he has never taken an active part in political affairs, but in social activities he is a member of the Seminole Club, Florida Country Club, and Florida Yacht Club.

In fraternal relations he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity. He is a Master Mason and a Fourteenth Degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On June 21, 1921, he was married to Miss Pearl Hawkins, of Jacksonville, Florida.

TAYLOR J. HARRIS

TAYLOR J. HARRIS, Mayor of South Jacksonville, Florida, was born at Indianapolis, Iowa, August 29, 1878. His father was William B. Harris and his mother Uretta (Bridges) Harris. On his father's side he is of English ancestry and on his mother's side Scotch-English.

William B. Harris, the father, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1838, and moved to Iowa when a child of seven years and remained there until his death in 1896. During the War Between the States he served in the 33rd Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Uretta Bridges Harris, the mother, was born at Indianapolis, Iowa, and died in 1912.

Taylor J. Harris received his early education in the local schools of his native town and later in the high school of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he graduated in 1894. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Iowa and at the age of twenty, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, April 26, 1898, he enlisted and was made sergeant of Company B, Iowa Infantry, volunteers. He served until November 30, 1898, when the regiment was disbanded. He then became a locomotive engineer and followed that work for twenty-five years.

Attracted by the opportunities in Florida he came to Duval County in 1916 and December 20th of that year located at South Jacksonville, Florida, where he became associated with the Florida East Coast Railway as engineer, and still retains rights on the seniority list of engineers. He later became interested in real estate, becoming President of the Bryant-Harris, Inc., a real estate firm. He also became interested in the banking business and was one of the organizers and directors of the Florida Southside Bank of South Jacksonville, of which he is still a director.

Mr. Harris has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of South Jacksonville since his first locating there. He was one of the organizers of the South Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and is still on the South Jacksonville Board of Governors of that organization. He is Mayor of South Jacksonville and also its Municipal Judge. Under a Legislative Act passed by the General Assembly of Florida during the session of 1925, the mayor of South Jacksonville, which is legally a borough of Jacksonville, becomes mayor of the City of Jacksonville in the absence of both the mayor of Jacksonville and the President of the City Council of Jacksonville. This act was in contemplation of South Jacksonville being annexed to Jacksonville, subject to a vote by the people of South Jacksonville before January 1, 1928. The people, however, voted against annexation and it still remains a borough with separate government.

In fraternal organizations Mr. Harris is a Master Mason, Past Master of the Duval Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M.

On March 17, 1917, he was married to Miss Ethel Falano of South Jacksonville, and they have one child, Billie Harris, age nine years.



George W. Simons, Jr.

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR., former chief sanitary engineer for the Florida State Board of Health and now chief engineer and vice-president of Venetia, is known throughout Florida as one of its leading engineers.

Born in Portland, Oregon, February 23, 1891, Mr. Simons is the son of a pioneer in construction work. His father, whose parents came to this country from Ireland, was a railroad constructor in the late eighties in the Oregon country and also installed the first waterworks in Dawson City, Alaska, in the nineties.

Mr. Simons' mother's family was originally from Ohio. On both his paternal and maternal side his ancestors settled in Northern Illinois and were pioneers in the upbuilding of that section.

After graduating from Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1912, Mr. Simons attended Harvard University in the summer of 1914 and received his S. B. in 1915 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In June of 1916, Mr. Simons came to Duval County where he was associated in his professional capacity with the State Board of Health. After spending nine years in the state work, during which time he was instrumental in accomplishing many advances in public health and sanitation, especially with regard to anti-mosquito measures, Mr. Simons resigned as chief sanitary engineer in April, 1925, to become connected with the development of Venetia. He is vice-president of the Consolidated Development and Engineering Corporation, Jacksonville, and chief engineer in charge of the dredging, filling and other construction work on the project.

Due to his work of designing Venetia and because of his prominence in his profession, Mr. Simons was appointed a member of and Secretary of the Jacksonville City Plan Commission. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Jacksonville Public Library, having been appointed in 1925.

In civic work, Mr. Simons has always taken a leading part. He is a member of the Jacksonville Civitan Club and is now honored with the office of Vice-President of Civitans International. He is also a member of the Florida Country Club, the Florida Yacht Club, the Jacksonville Engineers' Club and the XIX Club, being a past president of the last named organization.

Mr. Simons is a member of the college fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, and is a Mason.

His connections with national organizations connected with the engineering profession are: Member American Society of Civil Engineers, member Waterworks Association, member New England Waterworks Association, member American Society of Municipal Improvements, member Boston Society of Civil Engineers, fellow American Public Health Association, past president Florida Anti-Mosquito Association, President (1927-28) Florida Engineering Society and editor Florida Engineer and Contractor.

In October, 1917, Mr. Simons married Marion Grace Guest at Rochelle, Ill., and they have two children, Crissy Jane and George Guest.

MRS. IDA LEWIS FLOYD WHITE

MRS. IDA LEWIS FLOYD WHITE, Florida State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born at Roanoke, Virginia, on October 16, 1893. Her father was John Buchanan Floyd, and her mother, Mary Owens Lewis Floyd. She descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors on both sides of the family, all being prominent in the history of Virginia and the American colonies. On her mother's side was "Pioneer" John Lewis, founder of the City of Staunton, Virginia, and who was the father of four Revolutionary heroes; of these probably the most prominent was General Andrew Lewis, who was a close friend and aide of General George Washington. On her paternal side she is a great niece of John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia, and John B. Floyd, his uncle, who was Secretary of War.

Among the later generations, both paternal and maternal grandfathers were officers in the Confederate Army.

When the subject of this biography was quite young, her family moved to Marion County, Florida, where she remained until she was ten years of age, when she moved to St. Augustine. There she lived from 1903 until 1916, when she was married to Mr. Brooke G. White, Jr., and moved to Jacksonville, where she has since resided.

Mrs. White has always been a consistent and active worker in public affairs since she has lived in Jacksonville. She has held six State offices in the Florida Daughters of American Revolution, and at present is serving her second term as State Regent, being the youngest State Regent in the National Society. She is a member of the National Officers' Club.

Not only in affairs of the Daughters of American Revolution has she taken an active part; she is also an ardent worker in the Red Cross, in the Y. W. C. A., the St. Johns Church, the Gorden Club, and the Better Films Committee, of which she is National Vice-Chairman, a member of National Women's Council U. S. Flag Association, and a member of National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

BURDETT L. ARMS, M. D.

BURDETT L. ARMS, M. D., was born at Springfield, Vermont, September 27, 1869. His father was Henry Martin Arms and his mother, Sarah (Closson) Arms. The Arms originally came from one of the Channel Islands off the coast of Great Britain, settling in New England in Colonial days, first at Deerfield, Massachusetts, where Selah Root Arms was born in 1789. He became a prominent minister of the Congregationalist Church and removed to Windham, Vermont, where Henry Martin Arms, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in 1840, and later moved to Springfield in that State. The Clossons are of Scotch descent and were early settlers of New England. Ichabod Closson moved to Springfield in 1794. His son, Henry, born in 1799, was a distinguished jurist and

prominent in the early history of Vermont. Henry W. Closson, a descendant, and brother of Sarah (Closson) Arms, was a graduate of West Point and served with distinction in the United States Army. Fort Henry W. Closson in the Phillippine Islands was named for him.

Burdett L. Arms received his early education in the schools of Springfield, Vermont, after which he worked on the farm, later becoming shipping clerk on the steamship docks in Boston. He had always had a desire, however, to study medicine, and during this time was consistently improving his education by reading and studying. At the age of thirty he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1905. He then entered the Boston City Hospital, working in the Pathological Department for six months. In 1906 he became associated with the laboratory of the Boston Board of Health, and remained with them until 1913. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, and was associated with the Board of Health and Medical School of that state for one year. In 1914 he was called to the Department of Preventive Medicine at the University of Texas, where he remained from 1914 to 1916. He was then appointed State Bacteriologist of Alabama, with headquarters at Montgomery, and remained there one year. In 1917 he came to Duval County to accept the position of Chief of the Bureau of Laboratories of the State Board of Health, with headquarters in Jacksonville. He remained in charge of this bureau until 1925 when he became Acting State Health Officer, and later State Health Officer.

He has been eminently successful in the work of preserving the health of the State, his purpose being not to cure, but to prevent disease. He has consistently preached immunization and is carrying on the work initiated by the late Dr. J. Y. Porter, who, according to Dr. Arms' own statement, probably did more for the development of Florida than any single man who has lived in it, for he has made it possible for people to enjoy the highest degree of health.

Dr. Arms is prominently connected with the health and medical societies, being a member of the Duval County Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Society of Pathologists, and a member of the National Commission on Milk Standards.

On August 10, 1916, he was married at Hortonville, Wisconsin, to Miss Jessie P. Rich, who was born in Oshkosh of that state, a daughter of Walter C. Rich. Mrs. Arms was a member of the Extension Department of the University of Texas when Dr. Arms met her. She has always been active in social work, and with the Doctor, takes an active interest in the civic and social advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Arms was born one daughter, Mary.

MOSES FOLSOM

MOSES FOLSOM was born at Youngstown, Ohio, August 4, 1847. His father was Elijah Elisha Folsom and his mother Charity (Murray) Folsom. John Folsom, the founder of the family in America, came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1665, and later removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, from whence

descendants removed to the Western Reserve Section of Ohio. Nathaniel Folsom, an uncle, was a member of the first Continental Congress from New Hampshire, and another uncle was the founder of the nationally known "Toledo (Ohio) Blade."

Moses Folsom received his early education in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, after which he entered the office of the Mahoning Register, a newspaper of his native town, as an apprentice, receiving \$1.50 a week. In the year 1863, he made an attempt to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected owing to his supposed disability.

In 1869, he moved to Chariton, Iowa, accepting a position in the Patriot Printing Office there. He remained a resident of the "Hawkeye" State for a number of years, devoting his time to newspaper work. He was editor of the Chariton Patriot, the Centerville Citizen, and the Le Mars Sentinel, and also president of the Iowa Editorial Association. He was sent to Mississippi by the Burlington Hawkeye, a famous paper of the day, to visit the noted Ku Klux districts of that state, writing a series of letters for the correspondence page issued by the American Press Association in regard to the Klan. He afterwards was appointed superintendent of the Iowa State Institution for the deaf at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he introduced printing as a trade and established the Deaf Hawkeye, a paper which is still printed by the students of the Institution.

In 1890 he engaged in railroad work with the Hill System of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul, Minnesota, being assigned the position of General Advertising Agent of the road, which he served for ten years, during which time he was editor of The Great Northern Bulletin and the American Home and Garden, the two papers issued by the railroad company. He also conducted an extensive advertising campaign to promote settlement on the line west to the Pacific Coast, and was later promoted to General Traveling Passenger and Land Agent, resigning at the end of two years to again enter newspaper work. He became Sunday Editor of the St. Paul Daily Globe, which was then the leading Democratic newspaper of the Northwest, and was later Associate Editor of The Farmer of St. Paul, after which he did general railway publicity work, writing county booklets for the "Soo" Railroad, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Illinois Central Railroads. In 1906, he went to Washington, D. C., and became editor of the Southern Field, published by the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway, visiting many states in publicity and promotion work.

Three years later he came to Florida, having accepted an offer from the National Tribune, then engaged in colonizing the State, and was in turn editor of the St. Cloud Tribune and the Lynn Haven Tribune. Since coming to Florida in 1909, he has been a zealous worker in promoting its interests, and served for two years as secretary of the Board of Trade at Palatka (now the Chamber of Commerce), one year in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee in publicity work, and in 1917 he made Jacksonville his permanent home when he became secretary of the State Marketing Bureau with headquarters there, and his stories of Florida are known to many from reading "Flashes of Florida Facts" in the Times-Union of Jacksonville today.

Besides his general newspaper work, Mr. Folsom is the author of a number of interesting books: "Treasures of Science, History and Literature", published in 1876; "Iowa, the Heart of the Continent"; "A Thousand Facts About Minnesota"; "History of the Dakotas"; "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier"; "Great Northern Atlas"; "Valley, Plain and Peak"; "Canada, Our Great Northern Neighbor," etc.

In 1870, he was married in Chariton, Iowa, to Miss Mary Susan Waynick, who died in Jacksonville, Florida, in the year 1922, one son, Robert, and the husband, surviving.

JOHN THOMAS BLALOCK

JOHN THOMAS BLALOCK was born at Cherry Lake, Florida, January 10, 1873. His father was Thomas J. Blalock and his mother Mary (Frink) Blalock. On his father's side he is descended from an old English family, who settled in North Carolina in the Colonial days. His father was paymaster on the Confederate side during the entire Civil War. His maternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers in Madison County, Florida.

J. T. Blalock received his early education in the local schools at Cherry Lake and afterwards attended Florida Normal College, at White Springs, Florida, where he took a commercial course and received the degree of B. S., and after completing his education for several years resided in Valdosta, Georgia, where he was active in affairs and served in the City Council for a one two-year term.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Blalock was too old for the draft, but in his efforts to serve his country, volunteered his services and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Commissary Department, he did not receive his commission, however, until just after the Armistice was signed.

In June, 1919, he came to Jacksonville as Vice-President and Manager of the Securities Sales Company of Florida, later succeeded by the Security Bond & Mortgage Company, of which Mr. Blalock is now President. Although he has been a resident of this city for only about eight years, he has always taken an active interest in civic advancement. He is an active and enthusiastic member of the Civitan Club, of which he was made Vice-President the second year after its organization.

Among fraternal organizations he is an Odd Fellow.

On February 21, 1894, he was married at White Springs, Florida, to Miss Nellie G. Robarts, now deceased.

In September, 1903, he was married a second time to Miss Mary Lewis of Gainesville, Georgia. They have five children, four boys and one girl: John W., Thomas L., Mary L., Samuel Gordon, and Tully Talbot.

SCOTT M. LOFTIN

SCOTT M. LOFTIN was born at Montgomery, Alabama, September 14, 1878. His father was William Marion Loftin and his mother, Loreto (Thomason) Loftin. On both sides he descended from an old Alabama family, early settlers in that state, of which both his father and mother were natives. William Marion Loftin was reared and educated in Montgomery, where he was in the newspaper business. In 1887 he moved to Pensacola and founded the *Pensacola Journal* and was its editor and publisher until his death in 1899.

Scott M. Loftin received his early education in the schools of Montgomery, Alabama, and Pensacola, and his legal education at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. After leaving college he obtained his license to practice law in Florida at the age of nineteen and opened an office at Pensacola where he was associated with B. C. Tunison until 1910. He then continued to practice alone. In 1902 he was elected to represent Escambia County in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and was the youngest member of that body in the session of 1903. In February, 1904, he was appointed County Solicitor for Escambia County by Governor W. S. Jennings to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected successively, filling the office for thirteen years.

Mr. Loftin built up a successful practice, and in November, 1917, was appointed assistant general solicitor for the Florida East Coast Railway and other Flagler interests, and a year later was promoted to general solicitor. On July 11, 1921, he was elected general counsel to succeed W. A. Blount, who had died that year. In March, 1922, he was elected a director of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, also of the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, and in March, 1924, vice-president and general counsel of the Florida East Coast Railway Company.

As general counsel for the Flagler interests, Mr. Loftin is not only the head of the legal department of the Railroad and Hotel Company, but also of the Model Land Company, Florida East Coast Car Ferry Company, the Record Company of St. Augustine, Florida, and the Flagler Trust. He is also a director of the Florida Times-Union and the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville. He came to Duval County in 1917 upon his appointment as assistant general solicitor to the Railroad, and since that time has been closely identified with the progress of the County and Jacksonville, where he is located. In civic organizations, he is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and in 1924 was elected district governor of Kiwanis International for the state of Florida. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Knights of Pythias, and at one time was Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Florida, a member of the Temple Lodge of Masons, of the Scottish Rite, and of Morocco Temple of the Shrine, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. Among social clubs, he is a member of the University, Seminole, and Timaquana Country Club. He is the senior member of the law firm of Loftin, Stokes & Calkins, with offices at Jacksonville and Miami. He is past president of the Jacksonville Bar Association, a member of the Executive Council of the Florida State Bar Association, former vice-president of the American Bar Association, and at the present time is a member of the General Council of that Association. He is a member of the Duval County Welfare Board, having been appointed by Governor John W. Martin. Mr. Loftin has never married.



Scott M. Loftin

GEORGE HULL BALDWIN

GEORGE HULL BALDWIN was born at Savannah, Ga., April 23, 1883. His father was George Johnson Baldwin and his mother, Lucy Harvie (Hull) Baldwin. Both the Baldwin and Hull families were early settlers in Georgia. Henry Baldwin, the first of that name, came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1640. Daniel Hoard Baldwin, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, lived in Savannah and was captain of the Quartermaster Corps of the Confederate Army. George Johnson Baldwin, the father, was a prominent resident of Savannah and was prominently connected with several large Eastern corporations, being Senior Vice-President of the American International Corporation of New York, and president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which owned Hog Island Yard, Philadelphia, during the World War. He was also prominently connected with large corporations in Savannah, as well as philanthropic organizations of that city.

Asbury Hull, the maternal great grandfather, was a resident of Athens, Ga., and was Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of Georgia, and for forty years was Treasurer of the University of that State. George Gilmer Hull, the maternal grandfather, was also a resident of Athens, Ga., and was prominent in railway transportation, being General Superintendent of the Georgia Railway during the War Between the States. Among other ancestors who have been prominent in American history, was Elisha Porter, who was a General in the Continental Army, and fought at the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and others.

George Hull Baldwin, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the elementary schools of his native state, at Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and at Yale University, from which he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Ph. B. He accepted a position with Stone & Webster in Boston as soon as he had finished school, and held this position for three years, resigning to go into the brick business in his native city, Savannah. He left a successful business there in 1916 to go to the Mexican border as Captain, and at the outbreak of the World War, continued to serve in the army as Captain, with the 118th Field Artillery, until December, 1918.

In April, 1919, he came to Jacksonville as Vice-President and General Manager of the Commodores Point Terminal Company. His ability and leadership were recognized immediately by Jacksonville business men, and positions of honor, club memberships, and offices in the various organizations with which he is affiliated, have been showered upon him. He was Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce for two years, and was then elected as President of that body for two years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since 1922, is chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and was President of the Rotary Club in 1925-26. He is a member of the Delta Psi College Fraternity, holds membership in the Seminole Club, the Florida Country Club, the Timuquana Club, the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, and the Biltmore Forest Country Club of Biltmore, North Carolina.

While Mr. Baldwin is a resident of Jacksonville, he is interested in all that concerns the welfare of the state. He was Vice-President of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce for three years, and a member of the Board of Directors for five years. He is a director of the Florida National Bank, a director of the Believers in Jacksonville, a director of the Jacksonville Traction Company, and a director of the Savannah Electric and Power Company. Community welfare has a large place in Mr. Baldwin's schedule of activities. He headed the Community Chest Drive in 1925, and is President of the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten of Savannah. In 1927, with Frank D. Bisbee, he organized the Bisbee-Baldwin Corporation.

He is married and has two children, George Hull Baldwin, Jr., and Henrietta Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin, before her marriage, was Miss Henrietta King Bryan of Charleston, South Carolina.

ROLAND DENNIS BALDWIN

ROLAND DENNIS BALDWIN was born at Yonkers, New York, May 29, 1896. His father was William Delevan Baldwin and his mother Helen (Sullivan) Baldwin. The Baldwins were early settlers of New York State, five generations having been born there. They settled around Hoosick Falls, New York, where Aaron Baldwin was born. He was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biography. His son was Sullivan Baldwin, who was born in Pittstown, New York, two miles from Hoosick Falls, and died in 1834. He married Lydia Hurd, a descendant of Benjamin Hurd who was the paternal grandfather of Colonel Seth Warner of Vermont, the head of the "Green Mountain Boys," and for whom a monument now stands in Bennington, Vermont. They had one son, Lovewell Hurd Baldwin, who was born in Hoosick Falls in 1829 and died in Auburn in 1864. He was the grandfather of Roland Dennis Baldwin. Helen Sullivan Baldwin, the mother of Roland Dennis Baldwin, was descended from a distinguished Protestant family of North of Ireland. They were early settlers in New Jersey, and Mrs. Baldwin's grandfather was Colonel Crow, prominent in the Revolutionary War. On her grandmother's side she was descended from the Runyon family, prominent in the civic life of New Jersey.

Roland Dennis Baldwin received his early education in the Bovell Schools, a private institution, of New York City, and afterwards attended Manor School, at Stamford, Conn., Lawrenceville School of New Jersey and Beckley School of New York City where he graduated.

He first came to Jacksonville on a visit in 1911 and again to spend Christmas in 1916 and again in 1919. At that time he engaged in the wholesale lumber business until 1922, when he accepted a position with the Barnett National Bank. His first work was as clerk, from which he was rapidly advanced to assistant cashier.

Mr. Baldwin's World War record is deserving of special notice. At the outbreak of the war in April, 1917, he volunteered his services and was assigned to the Second Division, 79th Company, 6th Regiment, Marines. He immediately

went overseas and engaged in battles on the Marne and was wounded at Belleau Woods. He received his honorable discharge in 1919, and is now a member of the American Legion.

He takes an active interest in civic affairs, and is a member and treasurer of the Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of Travelers Aid Society, and a member of the Civitan Club.

In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, Florida Yacht Club, Florida Country Club, Timuquana Country Club and the Ribault Club.

In fraternal organizations he is a Mason in all the branches and a member of Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On April 4, 1925, he was married to Miss Pearl Sheldon Smith of Valdosta, Georgia. They have one child, William Delavan Baldwin II, named for his grandfather.

VICTOR BLUE, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.

VICTOR BLUE, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N., was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, December 6, 1865, and died January 22, 1928. His father was John Gilchrist Blue and his mother, Anne M. (Evans) Blue. On both sides he is descended from ancestry prominent in the history of the United States. The original of his paternal ancestors to come to America was Malcolm Blue from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1748, who was a member of the colony of Neil McNeil and settled in the Cape Fear Valley of North Carolina. His great grandfather, John Blue, was a patriot in the Revolution, who died of disease in 1784, and his grandfather, Colonel John Blue, served in the War of 1812. John Gilchrist Blue, the father of Admiral Blue, was a member of the Secession Legislature of North Carolina, and afterwards captain of a company in the Seventh North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., and later in 1876 and 1877 was a Colonel on the staff of Governor Wade Hampton of South Carolina. In 1870 he moved to Marion in that state and engaged in the practice of law, being prominent in politics during Reconstruction days. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the South Carolina Legislature in 1876, known as "The Wallace House."

On his mother's side, Admiral Blue is descended from early French Huguenot settlers through Daniel Huger, Elias Horry, and Daniel Horry of Charleston, Buckingham Keen, Charles Fladger, General Thomas Goodbold, and also General William Evans of Marion, South Carolina.

Admiral Victor Blue received his early education in the schools of South Carolina, and afterwards attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated in 1887. From that date until 1919 he continued in the service until he retired as the result of disease contracted in line of duty as Captain of the battleship Texas, operating with the British Fleet in the North Sea during the World War. During his active service he took part in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Uprising in China. From 1913 to 1916 and also from 1918 to 1919 he was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of

the Navy Department at Washington. Among decorations conferred upon him are included the "Distinguished Service Medal" in the World War; decoration of the King of the Belgians as "Commander of the Military Order of Leopold;" promotion for extraordinary heroism in the Spanish-American War, and awarded "Specially Meritorious Service Medal."

In December, 1919, he came to Duval County and took up his residence on Fort George Island, engaging in the real estate business with the view of giving publicity to the locality and bringing it into the prominence which he thought it deserved in the future development of Duval. He organized and developed the Fort George Club on the Island and succeeded in interesting many Northern people of social prominence and wealth in the locality.

Among the clubs and civic organizations of which he is a member are the Army and Navy Club of Washington, New York Yacht Club, the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, the Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, the Inter-Allied Club of Paris, the Fort George and Ribault Clubs of Fort George Island. Among membership in fraternal organizations, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of War of 1812, and Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

In 1899, he was married to Ellen Foote Stuart of Morristown, New Jersey, daughter of John Stuart, who maintained a winter home on Fort George Island from 1876 to 1901, the date of his death. Admiral and Mrs. Blue have two children, Ensign John Stuart Blue of the United States Navy and Victor Blue, Jr.

Mrs. Blue is a great granddaughter of Robert Stuart, who in the early part of the nineteenth century engaged in the fur trade with John Jacob Astor, and was also a member of the party that founded Astoria, Oregon. Later, he made his home in Detroit, Michigan, and engaged in the fur trade. His son, David, a lawyer of Detroit, became a Brigadier General in the War Between the States and operated with General Sherman. Commander Philip H. Cooper (afterwards Rear Admiral) married one of the daughters of David Stuart and afterwards contracted tuberculosis and came with his wife to Fort George Island, where he built a home in 1876. Others of the Stuart family followed, including John Stuart, the father of Mrs. Blue. This in turn led to Rear Admiral Victor Blue's coming to Fort George Island in 1919 after his retirement from active service. Commander Cooper regained his health on Fort George Island and afterwards became a distinguished Admiral in the Navy.

CHARLES HOMER ROYALTY

CHARLES HOMER ROYALTY was born at Remington, Indiana, the son of Jonathan and Jane (Ward) Royalty. His ancestors on his father's side were early settlers of Virginia, in the Culpepper County section. They later moved to Kentucky where they were pioneers, settling at Harrodsburg in Mercer County, the first settlement and the first capital of that state. There are many descendants at the present time in this section of Kentucky.

Jane (Ward) Royalty was born in Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, the

family being an old Quaker family from England who settled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Charles Homer Royalty received his early education in the common schools of his native town, but his learning was largely obtained in night schools, at home, and the study of mankind. In 1894 he chose the profession of life insurance and began in that business at Bloomington, Illinois. Later he was transferred to Owensboro, Kentucky. He was then made manager of his company's branch office at Evansville, Indiana, then promoted to Dallas, Texas, later to Muncie, Indiana, and at Chattanooga, Tennessee. On July 1, 1918, he became manager of the State of Florida for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which position he still holds.

Since he has been in Duval County, Mr. Royalty has been associated from time to time with many forward movements and has worked in many of the civic campaigns such as the Community Chest, Y. M. C. A. drives, Chamber of Commerce campaigns, etc. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan. He has never held a political position, but has taken an interest in good government. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club, and a life member of the Old Colony Club. He is also a member of the Jacksonville Rotary Club, and a Master Mason of Jacksonville Lodge; a Thirty-Second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Florida Consistory No. 2; and a life member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine.

On December 2, 1897, he married Miss Clara Louise Miller, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and they have one child; Ruth Louise (Mrs. Percy F. Bond), now living in Jacksonville, Fla.

JAMES LANDIS IRWIN

JAMES LANDIS IRWIN, president of the Berger Manufacturing Company and active in civic and welfare work in Duval County since 1919, was born in Bellevue, Pa., on July 4, 1872, the son of James and Currence V. (Cameron) Irwin. His father came to the United States from Coburg, Ontario. His mother was a Pennsylvanian.

After attending the public schools of West Bellevue, Pa., Mr. Irwin entered Park Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterward completed his education at Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan. He first took up work as a traveling salesman, covering the entire country and later became vice president of the Eller Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio. During the World War, he was interested in the production of war supplies by the Canton Sheet Steel Company. Following the war, on May 27, 1919, Mr. Irwin came to Jacksonville as president of the Florida Metal Products Company. This firm was later changed to the Berger Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Irwin as manager.

However, Mr. Irwin has not spent his entire time in Jacksonville in the operation of his own business. He has taken an active and leading part in community affairs, especially with regard to life saving and Red Cross activities in which his

early athletic career qualified him to serve. He is the president of the Red Cross Life Saving Corps and vice president of the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Red Cross; a director of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Boys' Home, Community Chest, etc.; past president of the Alumni Association of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, and was the organizer and first president of the Jacksonville Manufacturers Association.

In February, 1928, he was elected chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He takes an ardent interest in baseball and other forms of athletics, second only to his interest in welfare work.

On April 12th, 1918, Mr. Irwin married Anna Fischer at Canton, Ohio, and they have one child, Horace C. Irwin.

Mr. Irwin is also a member of the Seminole Club of Jacksonville.

ROBERT MINOR BAKER, M.D.

ROBERT MINOR BAKER, M.D., was born at Comorn, King George County, Virginia, July 31, 1893. His father was John Robert Baker and his mother, Nannie (Minor) Baker. The Bakers came to Virginia prior to the American Revolution and members of the family served in the Continental Army. The Minors came even earlier, following the first settlers in 1607 under Captain John Smith.

Dr. Robert Minor Baker received his early education from his mother, and by her was prepared for High School. He then entered Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford, Virginia, and after completing his course there attended Randolph-Macon College at Ashland in that State. He then entered the Medical College at Richmond, Virginia, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1918. Immediately after graduation he volunteered his services in the World War and was assigned to Camp Humphries in Virginia. He was later transferred to Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Iowa. In October, 1919, he received his honorable discharge. Immediately thereafter he came to Jacksonville as Interne in St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained until August 15, 1920, when he entered general practice.

Dr. Baker is a member of the Duval County Medical Society; the Florida State Medical Society; and the Southern Medical Association. In social organizations he is a member of the Masonic Club, of which he is vice-president. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of Ionic Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present Worshipful Master. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-Second degree.

On October 18, 1923, he was married to Ruby (Gornto) Jones, who was born in Perry, Florida, and whose father is D. M. Gornto, a descendant of an old Florida family. She is prominent in the social and religious work of Jacksonville, being a member of the Friday Musicale Club; the Garden Club; and organist of St. Johns Episcopal Church.

EDMUND HERSHEY TEETER, M.D.

EDMUND HERSHEY TEETER, M.D., was born at Mt. Morris, Illinois, November 20, 1881. His father was John Dalas Teeter and his mother, Susie (Hershey) Teeter. His paternal great-great-grandfather came from Germany, settling in Pennsylvania near Lancaster. John D. Teeter, the father, moved to Illinois when a boy and later moved to California where he was engaged in farming and was married there to Susie Long Hershey. In 1881 John D. Teeter moved back to Mt. Morris, Illinois, and in 1883 moved to Keuka, Florida; in 1887 they moved to a farm near Hawthorne, Florida. During his lifetime he devoted most of his time to teaching school.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Florida, after which he attended the East Florida Seminary, Florida State Normal School, the Blue Ridge College in Maryland, and in 1906 entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1910 with the degree of M.D. He afterwards took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1919 he came to Jacksonville as a surgeon and has been doing surgery in St. Luke's and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The following record is given of his activities: 1910-1911, he was Interne in the Hebrew Hospital; 1911-1912, general practice in Thurmont, Md.; 1912-1913, general practice in Hagerstown, Md.; 1913-1914, Surgical Interne in St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; 1914-1918, Surgical Interne and Resident Surgeon in Church, Home, and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.; and from 1918-1919, Resident Surgeon in the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

At the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Teeter was commissioned Captain, and went to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and later to Camp Crain, Allentown, Pa.

Dr. Teeter is a member of the "40 and 8 Society", and the L. O. O. M. He is also a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce; Exchange Club, of which he was at one time vice-president and served as a member of the Board of Directors; member of the Masonic Club, XIX Club, Duval County Medical Society, Florida State Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, Commander of American Legion, Edward C. DeSaussure Post; member of the Jacksonville Motor Club, Duval Gun Club, American Medical Association, and the Izaak Walton League of America.

In fraternal organizations, he is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Phi Delta Epsilon college fraternity.

On June 18, 1919, he was married at Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Bertha Virginia Houck, and they have one child, Edmund Hershey Teeter, Jr.

EDWARD STROBEL HEMPHILL

EDWARD STROBEL HEMPHILL was born in Chester, South Carolina, August 30, 1892, his father, David Hemphill, and his mother, Ina (Strobel) Hemphill. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal grandparents being James Hemphill and Rachael (Brawley) Hemphill. The family first came to

Pennsylvania, and later migrated to South Carolina. His maternal grandparents were Maynard Davis Strobel and Caroline (Bullock) Strobel of Charleston, South Carolina.

Edward Strobel Hemphill received his early education in the schools of Chester, South Carolina, later attending Phillip Exeter Academy and graduating there in 1910, after which he attended the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1914, and the degree of LL. B. in 1916. In 1917 Mr. Hemphill attended the first officer's training camp at Plattsburg, New York, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was assigned to the 167th (4th Alabama) Infantry, 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and embarked with that organization on November 6, 1917, for overseas. As a member of that regiment, Mr. Hemphill served in a trench sector and took part in four major engagements, namely the Champagne-Marne defensive, the Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

After being demobilized he came to Duval County in the fall of 1919, passed the bar examination, and opened an office in Jacksonville and began the practice of his profession in both State and Federal Courts. In 1925 he was elected a member of the city council and still holds that office.

He is a member of the Edward DeSaussure Post No. 9 of the American Legion; of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; of the Presbyterian Church; of the Seminole Club; the Florida Yacht Club; Ribault Club; Ortega Riding Club; Phi Sigma Kappa College fraternity, and the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Scholarship fraternity.

CHARLES WILLIAM DISHINGER

CHARLES WILLIAM DISHINGER, photographer, and active in community work in Jacksonville, was born November 8, 1889, in Mound City, Ill., the son of Charles E. Dishinger and Lily L. Simpson Dishinger.

Mr. Dishinger is the descendent of one of the oldest families in Illinois, his grandparents, who lived in the old country having emigrated to the New World and taken a pioneering part in the early settlement and development of that Middle Western State when it was the frontier of civilization in America. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent and his father was of German lineage.

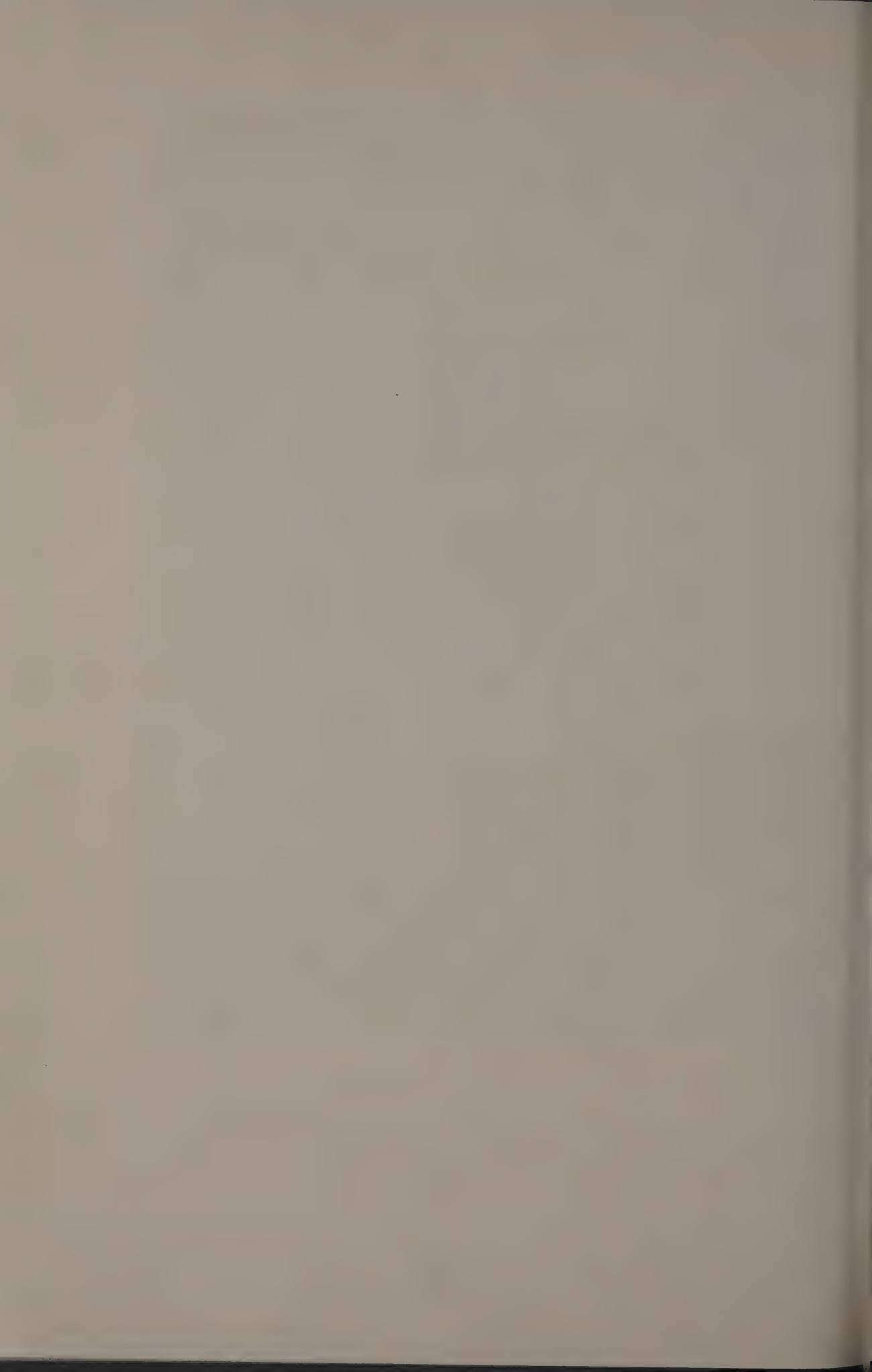
After graduating at high school in Mound City, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood, Mr. Dishinger took a business course there and then studied at the Illinois College of Photography, where he was graduated in 1908.

The next three years of his life he spent as an instructor in the art of photography, later gaining practical experience in his chosen profession in Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia.

It was in 1920 that Mr. Dishinger came to Jacksonville, where he purchased a half interest in the Woodward Studio, who are the official photographers of this publication. After devoting five years to the business of his studio, during which time he succeeded in building up its customers by the high character of its work, Mr. Dishinger acquired sole ownership in 1925.



C. W. Liskinger



Mr. Dishinger has taken a broad view of his profession in its relation to general business and community affairs and was active in forming the Southeastern Photographers' Association, which is comprised of photographers of six Southeastern States. He was the second President of the Association, serving for the term of 1923-24. He is also a member of the National Photographers' Association and is state chairman of fund of \$2,000,000 which the association is raising to advertise photography. Besides, Mr. Dishinger found time from his business to engage actively in Community Chest and similar civic campaigns. He was selected in 1927 as one of one hundred and forty outstanding photographers in the United States to appear in a publication called "Who's Who in Portrait Photography," which publication is treasured by photographic societies throughout the world as a memorial to the leaders of the profession.

He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Advertising Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Believers in Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Motor Club and the Riverside Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Dishinger married Miss Mary Cybele Dowty in 1914 in Mobile, Ala., and has one child. Charles William Dishinger, Jr.

GUY ALGOOD KENIMER

GUY ALGOOD KENIMER, manager of the Florida Theater of the Publix Chain, was born in Cleveland, Georgia, July 30, 1895. His father is Oscar Elonzo Kenimer, and his mother was before her marriage, Miss Jessie Glen.

Both grandfathers fought on the Confederate side in the War Between the States, and the paternal grandfather, who is still living and active in business, was a captain. Mr. Kenimer's father is a member of the M. C. Kiser and Company firm of Atlanta, and the subject of this sketch is a stock holder. His father is also President of the Kenimer Irwin Company of Birmingham and is interested in farms around Madison, Ga.

The subject of this sketch received his early training at the Nacoochee school at Nacoochee; the Birmingham High School; and later had three years in the architectural department of Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta.

His first position was with Hentz and Reid, architects; his next in the engineering department of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Just prior to the World War he was in charge of the service department of the Ford Motor Company in Atlanta, but resigned to enter the army. He enlisted with the 17th Infantry, and was sent to the officers' training camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was commissioned second lieutenant with the 54th Infantry. He received his commission as first lieutenant before sailing with the 54th Infantry, a part of the Sixth Division in 1918.

After his return from the war in 1919, he found a position with the Southern Enterprises in Atlanta, and came to Jacksonville in 1920 to operate the Imperial and Rialto Theaters. After a short time, he was assigned to the Arcade Theater,

and held the position of manager there until the Florida opened in the Spring of 1927.

He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Capital City Club and the Athletic Club of Atlanta, and a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

He married Miss Hallie Crawford of Atlanta in 1920, and has two daughters, Hallie Crawford and Elizabeth.

PAUL MARVIN POPE

PAUL MARVIN POPE, Treasurer of the Bankers' National Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Florida, was born in Macon (Bibb County), Georgia, on the 28th day of January, 1881. His father was Henry A. Pope and his mother Lucy (Howes) Pope.

Mr. Pope's paternal ancestors originally lived in England where they were neighbors and close friends of the Washington family for generations and with whom they finally migrated to Virginia. The grandmother of George Washington was Annie Pope of this line. Various members of the family served in the Revolutionary Army and some years subsequent to the end of the war some of them migrated through North Carolina, thence to Georgia, settling near Savannah.

Mr. Pope's maternal ancestors also came from England where the records show the family to have lived at least prior to 1066, the first member coming to this country in 1639 and settling near Yarmouth, Mass. Branches of the family ultimately moved to Connecticut and New York, but the one in which the direct line is traced came to Georgia many years before the Civil War. Members of the Howes family also served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Pope's father was a member of the Confederate Army for the duration of the Civil War.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the private school of his uncle and guardian, Major J. R. Anthony, with whom he lived in Georgia and Florida until of age. He attended the Stetson University at DeLand from 1899 to 1902, and in 1902 entered the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the Academic Department in 1906 with the degree of A. B. He attended Law School in the same University from 1906 to 1908, completing his course at the University of Michigan. In 1908 Mr. Pope went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he was admitted to practice before the bar of the state in November of that year. He was a member of the Park Commission of Oklahoma City from 1909 to 1911, and was appointed municipal judge in 1914. He was a member of the Oklahoma City Draft Board No. 2 during the World War and was Chairman of the Board during 1918. He also did special government work during this period. During the time he resided in Oklahoma City, Mr. Pope was President of the Rotary Club from 1912 to 1913; District Governor for Rotary International during 1913 and 1914, and Potentate of India Temple Shrine A. A. O. N. M. S., 1922 to 1923. He is a member of the College fraternity Beta Theta Pi, the legal Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, a Thirty-Second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Pope came to Duval County September 30, 1925, as Vice-President of the Peoples Bank of Jacksonville, and upon the organization of the Bankers' National Life Insurance Company in October, 1925, became its Treasurer. On January 11, 1928, he resigned the office of Vice-President of the bank. While he has only been a resident of Duval County a short time, he has been prominently associated with its advancement. His education, broad experience and training fitted him to take a prominent position at once.

In 1911 Mr. Pope was married to Miss Cornelia Cranz of Akron, Ohio, and they have two children, Lucy Cornelia Pope and Paul Marvin Pope, Jr.

JOSEPH F. MARRON

JOSEPH F. MARRON was born in Helena, Montana, February 27, 1888. His father was James E. Marron and his mother, Anna (Sullivan) Marron. On both sides he is of Irish ancestry. When two years of age his family moved to Denver, Colorado, and at eight years of age he was an orphan, at which time he went to live on a farm in central Kansas which was his home until he was twenty-four years old.

He received his early education in the public schools of Denver and Kansas, then entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan in that state. He then took a special course in Social Economy at Washington University, and at both institutions was engaged in library work. After receiving his diploma at Washington University he went with the Missouri Library Commission at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained until 1913 when he accepted a position with the State library in Austin, Texas, where he remained four years. From 1917 to December, 1919, he was in charge of the Army Library at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. In January, 1920, he came to Duval County to accept a position with the Jacksonville Public Library as Librarian, which position he still holds.

Mr. Marron has always been active in civic affairs; is a member and secretary of the Rotary Club; a member of the Little Theater; of the Executive Committee of the Tuberculosis Association; and a member of various other organizations.

On June 9, 1914, he married Miss Muriel Lindley of Jefferson City, Missouri, and to the union were born four children: Elizabeth Ann, Mary Francis, James Lindley, and Joseph Jeffrey.

JOHN LOVE WILKES

JOHN LOVE WILKES was born in Maury County, Tennessee, October 3, 1880. His father was William Lafayette Wilkes and his mother, Annie (Wade) Wilkes. Both the Wilkes and Wade families were old settlers of Tennessee, emigrating there from Virginia just after the Revolutionary War, when Tennessee was called the State of Franklin.

John Love Wilkes received his early education in the county schools of Maury County, but was compelled to forego school attendance at the age of twelve on account of having to go to work. However, his education did not cease with

schools, for by close observation and constant study and reading he has obtained a knowledge of men and measures, which has made him competent to fill the important positions of trust which he has held.

He began as a water boy on a railroad section at the age of twelve. Later he became Station Porter, and afterwards, upon learning telegraphy, became an operator, which was followed by promotion to Station Agent, then to Train Dispatcher, Trainmaster and Superintendent. He finally arose to the position of President and General Manager of the Jacksonville Terminal Company, which handles the Passenger and Freight Interchange business of all the railroads entering into Jacksonville, Duval County. His railroad work was broken by his resignation from the service in 1917, to enter private business, but as a patriotic measure upon the outbreak of the War, he returned to help fill the vacancies made by the transfer of railroad officials to military duty. He worked for the Federal Railroad Administration at Atlanta and Philadelphia, and at the first of the year, 1919, was assigned to take charge of all railroad facilities in the District of Columbia under Federal Administration. At the end of the Federal Control, March 1, 1920, he came to Jacksonville as General Manager of the Jacksonville Terminal Company, and on February 4, 1921, was elected President of that corporation.

Since coming to Duval County he has taken an active interest in civic and economic affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a District Trustee of the Kiwanis Club. He has served on the Board of the Children's Home Society, the Boy's Home, and of St. Luke's Hospital, and is now Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Florida. In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, also of the Scottish and York Rite, and a member of the Shrine. He has been President of the Jacksonville Masonic Club, and Vice-President of the National League of Masonic Clubs.

MAJOR FITZHUGH BERRY ALLDERDICE

MAJOR FITZHUGH BERRY ALLDERDICE was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, September 18, 1881. His father was Winslow Allderdice and his mother Adelaide Savage (Berry) Allderdice. He is descended from a line of distinguished ancestors who have held important positions in the history of the country. His father was a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy, who graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1879 and served for fifteen years, when he retired and settled in New London, Conn., where he looked after his father's estate. His paternal great-great-grandfather, FitzHugh was a member of the staff of General George Washington in the Revolutionary War, and with a man named Rochester first settled the town of Rochester, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a large land and slave owner in Washington County, Md.

Major FitzHugh Berry Allderdice received his early education at St. James College, Md., afterwards attending the Virginia Military Institute, where he graduated in 1901 with the degree of C. E. He afterwards attended the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and was made Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry,

his commission being signed by President Roosevelt. During his seventeen years in the Army he served in Cuba, the Philippines, Russia, and the Panama Canal Zone. He received the Philippine Campaign Badge in 1903, Cuban Classification in 1909, and the Mexican Punitive Expedition Medal in 1916. At the outbreak of the World War he was sent overseas where he served for one and a half years with the rank of Major in the regular army, and was awarded the World War Medal with three stars and palm, and the Russian Croix de Guerre. After the World War he resigned from the regular army with the rank of Major.

In 1920 he came to Jacksonville to live and entered the real estate business two years later and has built a considerable number of houses. He has always contributed to civic enterprises in Duval County. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, New York, and Manila. In fraternal orders he is a Mason. On November 12, 1915, he married in Jacksonville Miss Lillian Fletcher Martin, sister of John F. Martin, Jr., First Secretary of the American Embassy in Spain, who was a professor of Spanish at Princeton at twenty-three years of age. Her uncle, Henry P. Fletcher, is now Ambassador to Italy and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. To the union of Major and Mrs. Allderdice were born two children, Thomas Gilmore Allderdice, age eleven, and Lillian Adelaide, age nine.

THADDEUS GASTON BUCKNER

THADDEUS GASTON BUCKNER was born in Grahamville, S. C., in 1888. His father, Gaston Morgan Buckner, was an attorney and his mother's maiden name was Eva Heape.

Both grandfathers were in the Southern Army during the War Between the States. One was a captain and the other a lieutenant. The paternal grandfather, who was a plantation owner and had held numerous offices of trust in the days before the war, was killed.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Ridgeland, S. C., but left school at an early age to make his way in the world. The first position was that of clerk in a grocery store at Port Royal, S. C., and the next that of assistant bookkeeper for the Dodge Lumber Company of Savannah, Georgia. The Parker Railway News Company offered him a better salary and he accepted it, but in 1911 went to Miami to accept a position with the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. In 1922 he came to Jacksonville and has established his home here and built a reputation as a successful business man and as a citizen. He is President of the Jacksonville Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and is prominent among the younger business men of the city.

He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Believers in Jacksonville, the Coca-Cola Bottlers Association, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

He married Miss Mattie L. Lanier, of Cordele, Georgia, October 2, 1910. They have two children: Thaddeus Gaston, Jr., and Sarah Elizabeth.

CHARLES BENJAMIN GRINER

CHARLES BENJAMIN GRINER was born at Summerville, Georgia, May 31, 1892. His father was George Wesley Griner and his mother Frances Eleanor (Harper) Griner. Both the Griner and Harper families were old Georgia settlers.

Charles Benjamin Griner received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, to which place his family moved when he was quite young. After graduating from the grammar school he completed his course at the high school with honors and entered the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Georgia. After completing his course there he entered Emory University, from which he graduated in the class of 1914. After completing his education he entered the hotel business, first as a clerk, but he was so rapidly promoted in this line of work that at the age of thirty he became manager of one of the leading hotels in the South. This was the time he first came to Jacksonville, which was on August 17, 1922, when he arrived to assume the management of the Hotel Seminole. Since that time Mr. Griner has taken an active interest in the advancement of Jacksonville and Duval County. While he was manager of the Hotel Seminole he was secretary and treasurer of the Ucita Investment Company. He resigned the position as manager of the Hotel Seminole in 1925, and became the head of an organization of a chain of hotels located at various points in Florida, one of which is the Hotel Jackson in Jacksonville.

He is a member and past president of the Jacksonville Hotel and Restaurant Association, of the Jacksonville Life-Saving Corps, Jacksonville Chapter of the American Red Cross, formerly vice-president of the Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce, the South Atlantic Coastal Hotel Association, and the Canada to Florida Tours Association. He was also at one time a member of the Board of Governors of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and the Jacksonville Motor Club. He was also a member of the American Hotel Association, the Florida State Hotel Association, the Greeters of America, and the New York Stewards' Association.

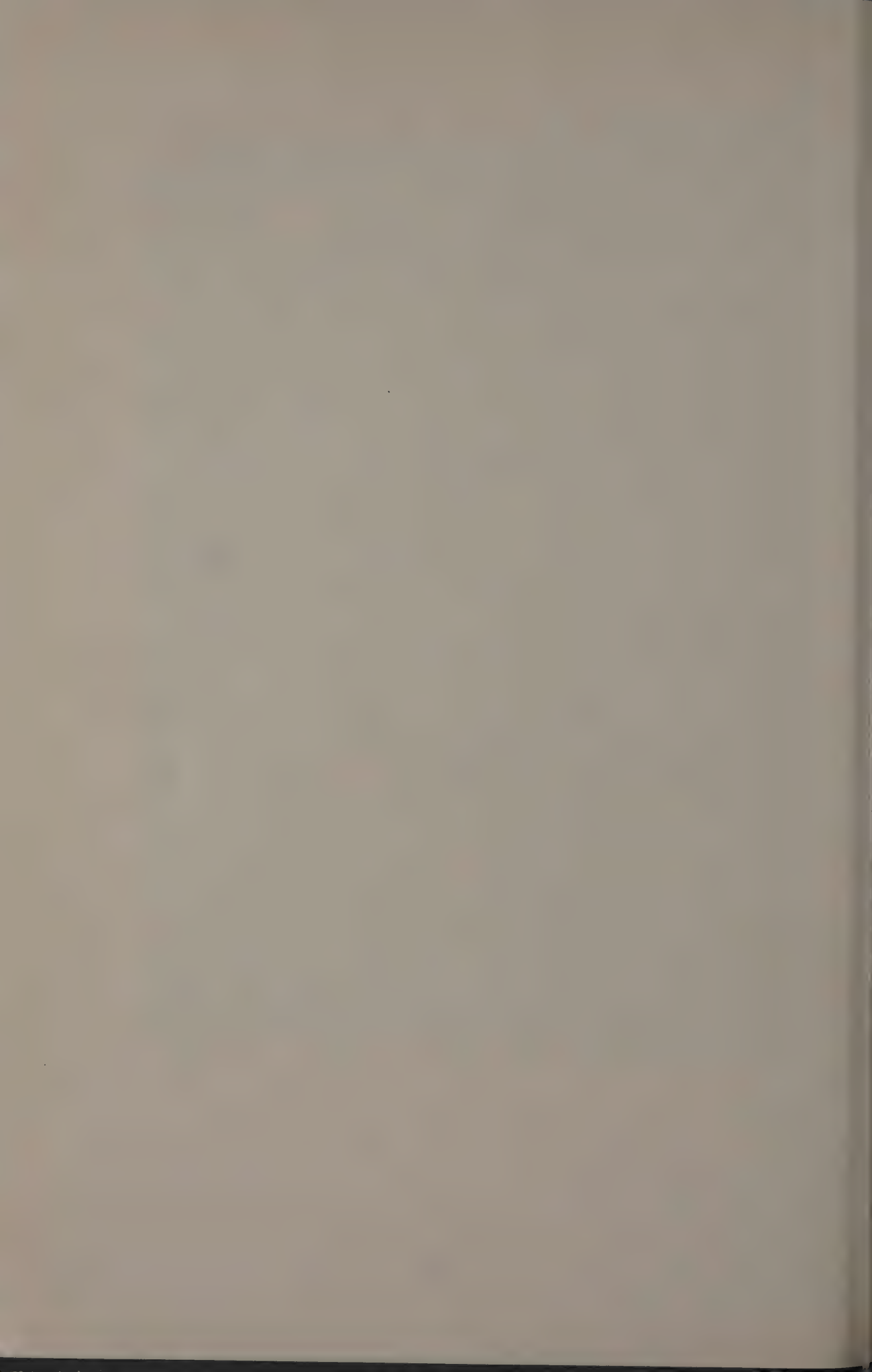
One of the most outstanding achievements of Mr. Griner is the fact that in 1927 he took the management of the Jacksonville Baseball Team and won the pennant in the Southeastern League, which was followed by winning the championship of Class B Baseball of the entire South, his team defeating the Greenville, South Carolina, Baseball Team, the champions of the South Atlantic League.

Mr. Griner is a member of the personal staff of Governor John W. Martin, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In social organizations he is a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Country Club. In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Elks, the Moose, and the Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity.

On November 19, 1927, he was married to Miss Winifred Hawley Johnson of Jacksonville.



Chas. B. Ginner



JOHN PIERCE INGLE

JOHN PIERCE INGLE was born in Salisbury, Maryland, on October 27, 1882. His father was DeWitt Clinton Ingle and his mother was May (Brockett) Ingle. On both sides of his family he is descended from old settlers of Virginia who were prominent in the history of that State. His Grandfather, J. P. Ingle, joined the Confederate cause in the Civil War and distinguished himself in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was with General Taylor's Brigade in the famous Seven Days Battle around Richmond, in which battle he was mortally wounded.

The subject of this biography received his education in the grammar and high schools of Atlanta, Ga., to which city his family had previously moved. Afterwards he attended the Georgia School of Technology, where he graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. After leaving college he became associated with the engineering firm of Stone & Webster, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. Later he was made Assistant Superintendent of the Columbus Gas Company, of Columbus, Ga. From this position he was promoted and was placed in charge of the Gas Department of the Baton Rouge Electric Company, Baton Rouge, La., with the title of Superintendent. Later he was made Manager of the Keokuk Electric Company of Keokuk, Iowa, and afterwards was Manager of the Haverill Gas Light Company of Haverill, Massachusetts.

In July, 1922, he came to Duval County, and was made Manager for the Receiver of the Jacksonville Traction Company. He continued in this capacity until the death of Mr. E. J. Triay, when he was made receiver. During the five years in which he has had the management of the business of the Jacksonville Traction Company, it has increased in volume approximately fifty per cent.

Mr. Ingle has taken deep interest in all matters that redound to the progress of the community. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has for some time served as Chairman of the Tourist and Convention Division of that organization. He is an enthusiastic Rotarian, and is active in the Boy Scouts Movement, and in Religion he is an Episcopalian. Among fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason, and in Social Clubs, he is a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Country Club. He is also a member of the American Electric Railway Association, National Electric Light Association and the New England Guild of Gas Managers.

On June 23, 1908, he was married at Columbus, Ga., to Miss Gertrude Schomburg, and they have four children, Gertrude, John P., Jr., Carl S. and May B.

ROBERT HORACE McCASLIN

ROBERT HORACE McCASLIN, Presbyterian Minister, was born June 3, 1884, at Sweetwater, Monroe County, Tennessee, son of Joseph Henry and Margaret Ella (Magill) McCaslin, both natives of Monroe County, residing at Sweetwater and later at Sanford, Florida, a hardware merchant for thirty years, member of the

Democratic Executive Committee of Monroe County for many years, a trustee of Tennessee Military Institute, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church; grandson of William and Lydia (Messimer) McCaslin, of Monroe County, and of James Franklin and Margaret (Johnston) Magill, of Madisonville, Tennessee. The name, McCaslin, was originally MacAusland, and descended from that Baron Ausland of Ulcer, who went to Ireland during the reign of James VI. In 1641 two brothers came to America, one settling in South Carolina and the other in Virginia, where the latter served with the patriots of that state in the War of the Revolution. His son, John, moved to North Carolina and there reared a large family. His second son, William, was born in Buncomb County, North Carolina, removed to Tennessee, Monroe County, from which he entered the Confederate Army, and served as Captain of Company D, 62nd Tennessee Infantry regiment.

The founder of the maternal line was William Magill, of Scotland, born 1670, whose son, William, came to America and settled in Augusta County, Virginia, and was a part of the Scotch-Irish immigration that came to this country in 1725-40. After the Revolutionary War, with his son, James, settled in Greene County, Tennessee, the latter having served in the Revolutionary War as a member of the 12th Virginia Regiment. His son, James Franklin, was born in 1825, and died in 1901, a prominent citizen, a planter, and a devout Presbyterian, having been a ruling elder for many years.

Dr. McCaslin received his early education in his native home, among his teachers being Dr. Lynn Bachman, a Presbyterian minister, and for half a century a teacher, a distinguished orator, and Confederate soldier. In 1900 he graduated from Sweetwater Military College with the B. S. degree, and two years later took the A. B. degree from Mary College. In 1906 he completed his course at the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Richmond College in 1912. He was ordained as a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in 1906, his first pastoral charge being the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Tennessee, where he served until 1908, at which time he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Kentucky. In 1913 he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained until 1922, when he accepted a call to the Riverside Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, Florida, where he still remains. Dr. McCaslin takes a profound interest in the civic and educational affairs of his adopted city and state. He was appointed a member of the Educational Commission by Governor Thomas E. Kilby to revise and recommend an educational standard for Alabama, and in 1920 he was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Education; president of the Montgomery Rotary Club 1918; director Alabama Children's Home Society; director of Montgomery Chamber of Commerce for nine years; director and vice president of the Y. M. C. A.; director of Associated Charities; vice chairman of war camp community service during the period of the war; connected with the food administration, state council of defense, and Y. M. C. A. during the war. His church in Jacksonville is the largest Presbyterian church in Florida, the membership in December, 1927, being 1,800.

He is associate editor *Southern Lumber Journal*, a contributor to many other trade journals and papers. He is director of St. Luke's Hospital; Davidson College, Stillman Institute; formerly director of Columbia Theological Seminary; Southwestern Presbyterian University; Alabama Presbyterian College. He is a member of the General Assembly's Work Committee of the Presbyterian Church which directs all the educational and benevolent agencies of the denomination; the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the following societies: Religious Educational Association; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance (delegate to council in Pittsburg, and Cardiff, Wales); National Geographic Society; Navy League of the U. S.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, Knight of Pythias, W. O. W., Knights of Khorassan, Grotto. In social clubs in Jacksonville he is a member of the Timuquana Country Club, the Florida Country Club.

Married, June 7, 1906, in Richmond, Va., to Grace Nelson Pollard, daughter of Dr. John and Virginia (Bagby) Pollard, a distinguished Baptist minister and educator; granddaughter of Col. John Pollard, a distinguished attorney of King and Queen County, Virginia, whose mother was Katherine Robinson, a member of the family that produced Christopher Robinson, president of the King's Council, and John Robinson, speaker of the House of Burgesses. Children: (1) Susie Virginia; (2) Robert H., who died in 1918. Residence, 2149 Herschel Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

JAMES BULLOCK CHEATHAM

JAMES BULLOCK CHEATHAM was born at Franklinton, North Carolina, November 4, 1880. His father was Isham Johnson Cheatham and his mother, Mary Elizabeth (Hunt) Cheatham. The Cheathams are an old North Carolina family prominent in the history of that State. Isham Johnson Cheatham, the father was born January 22, 1830. In 1862 he volunteered as a private in Company "A," 44th Regiment, North Carolina troops and was soon promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. He was engaged in battles at Southanna Bridge, Minerun, Bristoe Station, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and in all battles around Richmond after the Confederate forces were beleagured by the Union Army under Grant. After the surrender at Appomattox he returned to Townesville, North Carolina.

James Bullock Cheatham received his early education in the graded schools of Franklinton, after which he attended the Southern Business College at Atlanta, Georgia. Completing his course there he entered the railroad business and for thirteen years was with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad with his headquarters at Atlanta. Upon leaving the service of the Seaboard he entered that of the Western Union Telegraph Company and was for ten years superintendent of their offices in Nashville, Tennessee, having charge of offices in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. November 13, 1923, he was transferred to Jacksonville and made Dis-

trict Company Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, being in charge of all the offices in the State of Florida.

Mr. Cheatham has never held a political position, attending strictly to the affairs of the corporation which he is associated. He was above the age limit at the outbreak of the World War and for that reason did not take part therein. Although he has lived in Jacksonville but a few years he has allied himself with the progress of the city and taken an active interest in all civic advancements. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and in social organizations a member of the Seminole Club and Florida Country Club. He is a Master Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner.

December 29, 1909, he was married at Franklinton, North Carolina, to Miss Nena Parker Ballard (deceased). He has two children: Ballard Cheatham and Mary Elizabeth Cheatham.

MARSHALL TURNER RESPESS

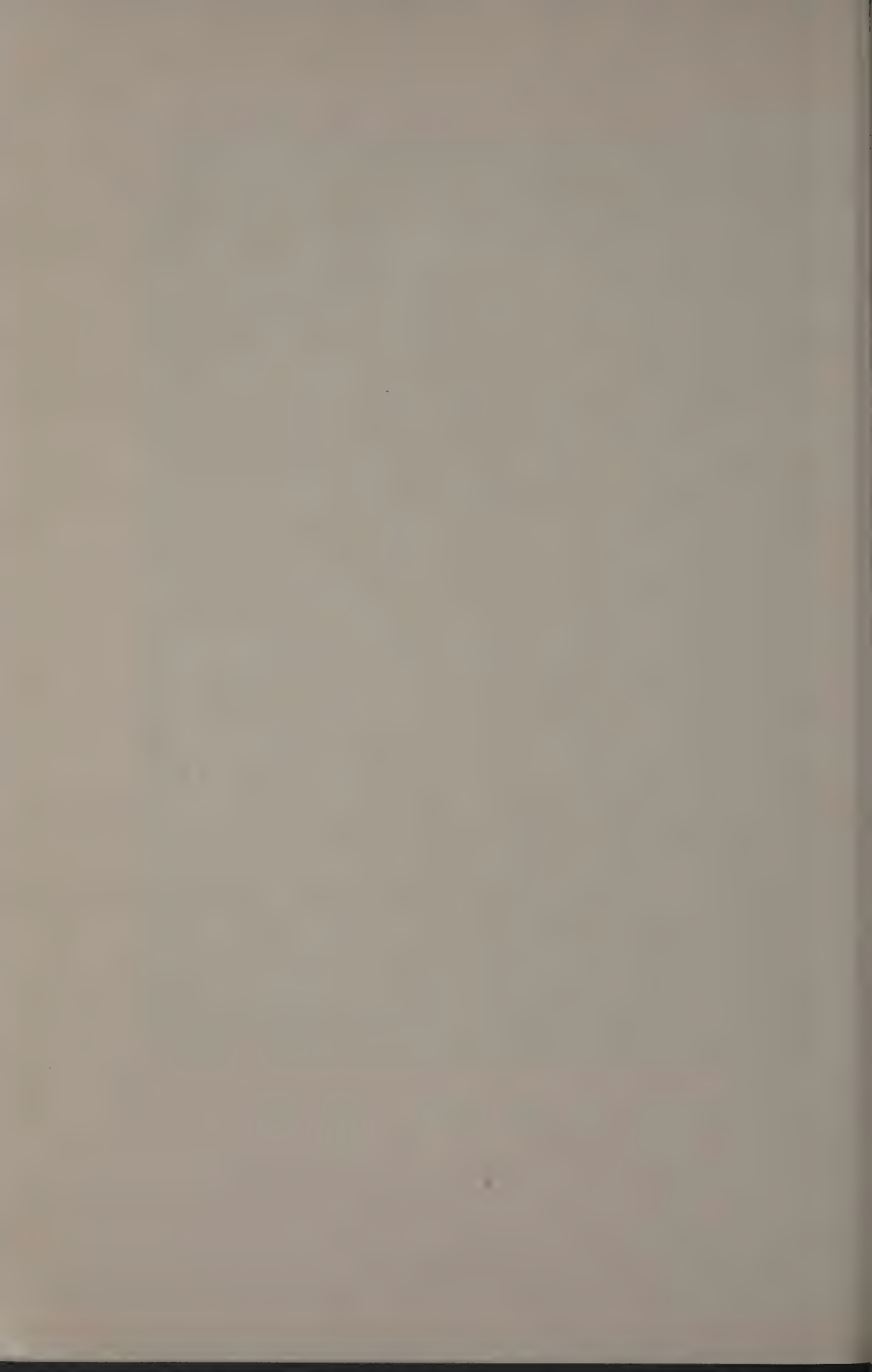
MARSHALL TURNER RESPESS was born at Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, November 2, 1877. His father was William Richard Respass, and his mother, Hattie Virginia (Marshall) Respass. The Respass family were originally from North Carolina, where Richard Respass, the great-grandfather of William Richard, lived and served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. In 1792 he moved to Putnam County, Georgia, with his son, Thomas, who was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. He married Caroline Sanford, a direct descendant of Jeremiah Sanford of Loudon County, Virginia, and a friend of George Washington.

William Richard Respass was born in Baldwin County in 1847, and died in Atlanta in 1918. He was one of four children, two boys and two girls. Both boys served in the Civil War, William Richard Respass being wounded in that conflict. The Marshalls, his mother's family, were from Virginia, his maternal great-grandfather moving to Georgia, and his grandfather was born in Putnam County, where Hattie Virginia Marshall was also born in 1850. There were three daughters and five sons, all of the sons serving in the Confederate Army. Of the present generation, there are seven sons and one daughter, all living except one son.

Marshall Turner Respass received his early education in the schools of Eatonton, Georgia, finishing his education in Atlanta. He chose the engraving business as his profession, and after leaving school went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to follow that line. He was there seven years and then went to Savannah, Georgia, becoming connected with the Dixie Engraving Company as manager and part-owner. In 1922 he came from Savannah to Jacksonville and organized the Respass-Johnson Engraving Company, which still continues in business as one of the largest engraving companies in the southeastern section of the country. In 1926 he was elected President of the Southeastern Engraving Association, covering the states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, and was re-elected, still holding this office. Since 1905, Mr. Respass has either been manager or owner of



Marshall T. Resper.



an engraving plant, and has done much to develop the industry in the South. He made the first half-tone engraving to be run in the daily paper in the state of Tennessee, and possibly in any of the Southern States. He is a member of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, of which organization he was also a member while living in Savannah.

On February 15, 1900, he was married to Miss Hattie Dodson, daughter of Major E. M. Dodson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and they have one child, Anne Respass, whose maternal grandfather was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and a distinguished jurist of Tennessee.

PAUL HENRY HARRISON

PAUL HENRY HARRISON, regional manager for the Sun Oil Company, with headquarters in Jacksonville, came to Duval County with the company March 1, 1923, after spending sixteen years as an officer in the United States Coast Guard and in the United States Navy.

Mr. Harrison was born November 15, 1882, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is the son of Richard Clan Harrison, a direct descendant of the original Harrison family of Jamestown, Va., famous in colonial times, and Elizabeth Jane McBride Harrison, whose family came to this country from the Northern part of Ireland to the Virginia colony.

After attending the public schools of Roanoke, Va., and graduating from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1904, Mr. Harrison attended the United States Coast Guard Academy and entered that branch of government service, rising to the rank of lieutenant commander and serving in the navy during the World War as commanding officer of the United States Naval Training Station, Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J.

The following medals and decorations have been received by Mr. Harrison: United States Congressional medal for life saving in 1909; Military Order of Foreign Wars in 1918 and World War medal and citation in 1918.

Mr. Harrison entered private life in 1921, when he became connected with the Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia, coming to Jacksonville in 1923 as vice-president of the Peninsular State Oil Company and later becoming regional manager for the Sun Oil Company.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the University Club of Washington, D. C., the Florida Country Club and the Seminole Club. He is a member of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, and president of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Temple Lodge, No. 83, F. and A. M.

In 1910 he was married at Sudlesville, Md., to Mary Elva Harrington, of Queen Anne County. They have two children, Paul Henry Harrison, Jr., and Harriet Harrison.

LEN G. BROUGHTON

LEN G. BROUGHTON was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 5, 1865. His father was Gaston Broughton and his mother, Louisa Hawkins (Franks) Broughton. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, and on his mother's, German descent, both families being old settlers of North Carolina, and prominent in Wake County in that state through many generations.

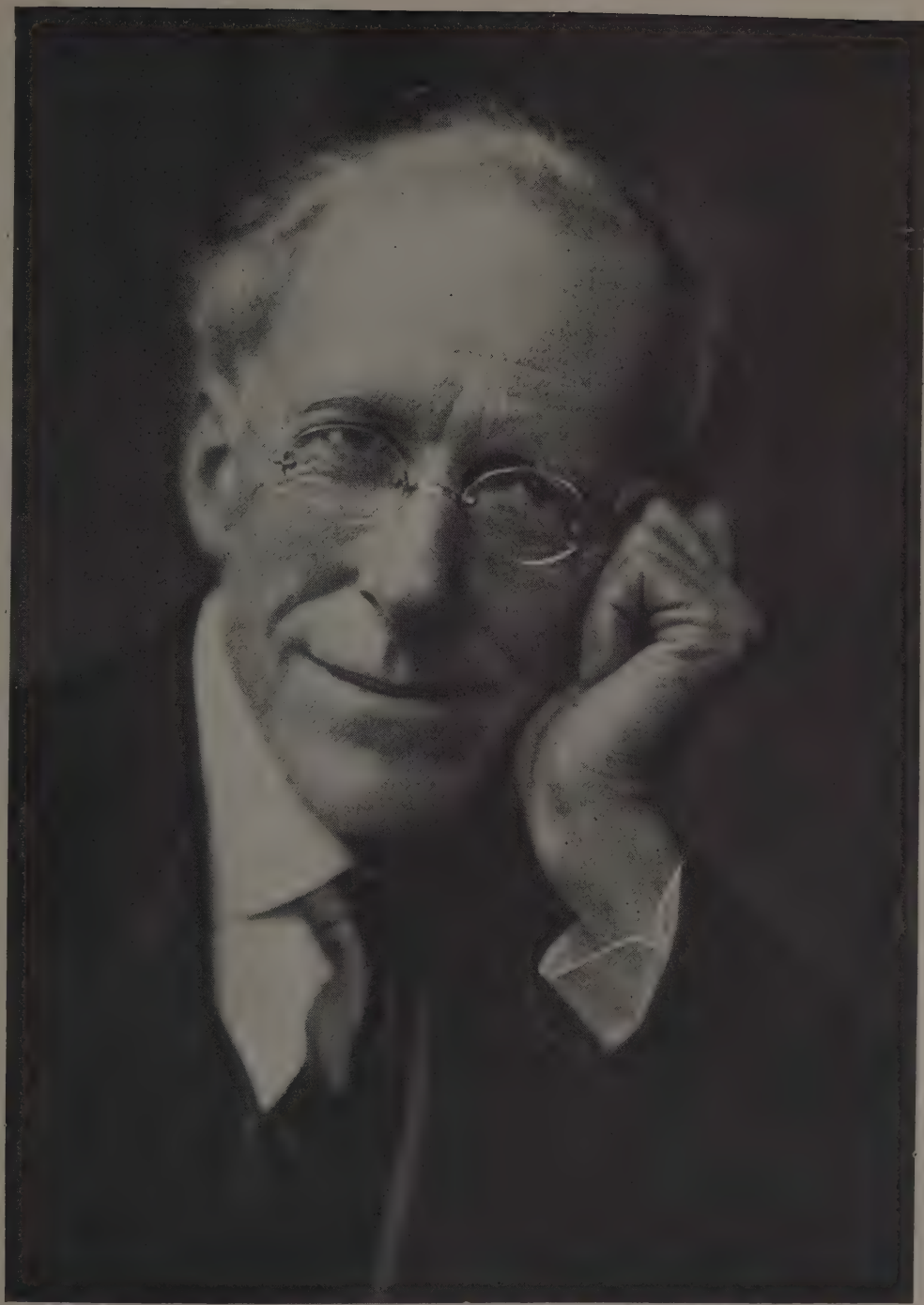
Len G. Broughton received his early education in the public schools of Raleigh, graduating from the high school in that city. He afterwards attended Wake Forest College of North Carolina, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. He then entered the University of Louisville, where in 1885 he obtained the degree of M. D. He then became Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of Louisville and practiced medicine for a time. In 1891 he entered the Baptist Ministry and was awarded the honorary degree of D. D. by Wake Forest College.

He was pastor of the Baptist church at Winston-Salem, N. C., and Roanoke, Va. He was afterwards called to Atlanta, Ga., where he built the great Tabernacle Church, and hospital attached to the church. This is one of the outstanding achievements of Dr. Broughton's life. The Tabernacle, hospital, and training school were established by him with a system of district nursing among the poor. He was then called to the Christ Church of London, England, where he remained three years. In October, 1923, he came to Jacksonville, Florida, to accept the pastorate of the first Baptist Church. In connection with the church, he built an Educational building, 120x120 feet, six stories in height, one of the greatest of its kind in the country. In this there are carried on various forms of educational activities, especially arranged for night classes and those who work during the day. He is now planning a regular Tutorial College, largely for night work.

Dr. Broughton is not only internationally known as an executive and an organizer of practical church work, but also as a brilliant pulpit orator and expounder of the doctrine of Christ. He was married on the 13th of October, 1887, to Miss Roxanna Barnes of Wilson, N. C., and they have one child, Len G. Broughton, Jr.

CHARLES JETER JACKSON

CHARLES JETER JACKSON was born at Winterville, North Carolina, July 18, 1884. His father was William J. Jackson and his mother Susan (Ellis) Jackson. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction and his ancestors were early settlers of Eastern North Carolina. William J. Jackson, the father of Charles Jeter Jackson, served in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States and was only nineteen years and four months of age at its close. Following the war he did a considerable amount of building and manufacturing and was one of the pioneer tobacco farmers of Eastern Carolina. On his mother's side are to be found a line of the early school teachers of Eastern Carolina. Her father and one of her brothers served in the Confederate Army.



Leu P. Broughton

Charles Jeter Jackson received his early education in the public schools of North Carolina, and afterwards graduated at Winterville High School in 1905. He then entered Wake Forest College, where in 1909 he graduated with the degree of B. A.

He selected the Young Men's Christian Association Secretaryship as his life's profession and has attended eighteen Association Summer Schools in connection with his work at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Silver Bay, New York and Blue Ridge, North Carolina. His first field after graduation was at the University of Tennessee, where he served the student association as secretary until 1910. From 1910-1920 he was State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Tennessee, and from 1921-1922 he was State Secretary of the Alabama Associations. In January, 1923, he accepted the position of General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Jacksonville, Florida, where he has continued since that time. During his five years in office the Jacksonville Y. M. C. A. membership has more than trebled, and the activities and income of the Association have increased in the same proportion. The most outstanding accomplishment of the Jacksonville Association under Mr. Jackson's direction during this period has been the development of Camp Immokalee, the boys' camp, established on Lake Brooklyn near Keystone Heights, Florida. In the sixteen camp buildings there is space for one hundred boys. The camp is well equipped with athletic field, boats, canoes and a lake of sparkling water in which to swim.

Mr. Jackson was Chairman of the committee which raised the sum of \$250,000.00 for the erection of the Sunday School building of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville.

He has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the civic advancement of Jacksonville, especially of a religious and welfare nature. He is a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; Florida Y. M. C. A. State Committee; Y. M. C. A. National Council with headquarters in New York, of which he is Recording Secretary; Board of Directors of the Southern Y. M. C. A. College of Nashville, Tennessee; Vice-President Southern General Secretaries Association; Board of Directors of the Blue Ridge Association and Summer School; Duval County Welfare Federation; Board of Directors of the Florida Chatauqua, and Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville.

During the World War Mr. Jackson directed the three finance campaigns in Tennessee for the welfare agencies which were at work with the soldiers in America and Europe. A total of \$2,600,000.00 was subscribed in these campaigns; Tennessee leading every state in the South Eastern region in the amount subscribed in each of the campaigns.

January 12, 1915, he was married at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to Miss Lucy Darragh Freeman, who died June 26, 1926. He has one daughter, Lucy Freeman Jackson, born October 10, 1916.

HOMER EDWIN STILL

HOMER EDWIN STILL was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 12, 1885. His father was James E. and his mother, Mary (Jones) Still. James E. Still, the father, was a large planter of wheat and other grain, but was keenly interested in civic affairs of his home town and state. The Stills are of English descent. The first to come to America settled in Norfolk, Va. John A. Still, the lineal ancestor, served in the Mexican War and retired from that contest with the rank of Colonel.

Homer Edwin Still received his early education in the public schools of Kentucky, afterwards attending the Western Kentucky State Normal School and the Bowling Green Business University. Completing his education, he entered a retail shoe and hardware business in Bowling Green, besides devoting a considerable part of his time to farming. In May, 1923, attracted by opportunities in Florida, he came to Jacksonville and organized the Nu Grape Company of Florida, and is sole owner of that enterprise. He has built the business to be the second largest of its kind in the state. Although he has only lived in Duval County for a few years he has taken an active interest in its affairs since his residence here, and has given much time and money in welfare work. He is known in Community Chest drives, the Y. W. C. A., and the Boy Scouts. During the World War he was Chairman of the Bowling Green district in Liberty Bonds and War Stamp drives, volunteering his services and giving two-thirds of his time to this cause. Among the civic organizations in which he is now associated, are the Chamber of Commerce, Believers in Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Motor Club, and the Florida Bottlers Association, of which he is President. In fraternal organizations he is a Mason, a Shriner, Odd Fellow, a member of the Moose, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of the World. In religion he is a Baptist, being a deacon in the Main Street Church of that denomination.

On March 22, 1911, he was married to Miss Ruth Potter, and they have two children, Evelyn Potter and Homer Edwin, Jr.

VIRGIL L. ESTES

VIRGIL L. ESTES was born in Atlanta, Georgia, September 23, 1883. His father was John F. Estes and his mother Martha V. (Martin) Estes. On both sides of the family he is descended from early settlers of Georgia. His grandfather, John F. Estes, was a prominent planter at Palmetto of that state, and the Martins, his mother's family, settled at Covington. His maternal grandfather was an engineer on the Georgia Railroad prior to the War Between the States.

In 1888, when Virgil L. Estes was five years of age, his family moved to Orlando, Florida, where he received his early education. At sixteen years of age he went to work, his first job being with the Bradley Fertilizer Company of Orlando. Evidently he inherited the love of railroad work from his grandfather, for in 1903 he obtained a position with the Southern Railroad in Jacksonville and has been with them continuously for twenty-five years. From 1903 to 1906 he

was a stenographer in the Passenger Department, and in that year he was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, in the same department, where he remained two years. In 1908 he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, and promoted to rate clerk, then to chief clerk, and in 1920 to the office of District Passenger Agent, with headquarters in Atlanta. On May 1, 1924, he was made Division Passenger Agent in charge of the Florida territory, with headquarters in Jacksonville, which position he still holds. During the World War Mr. Estes served under the Railroad Administration, being detailed to the work of transporting troops.

In civic activities he is now a member of the Jacksonville Traffic Club and the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club. In social organizations he is a member of the San Jose Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations a Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of the Yaarab Temple (Atlanta) of the Shrine.

On June 27, 1913, he married Miss Lottie Hairston of Atlanta, Georgia, a member of an old Georgia family, formerly of Roswell in that state. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Estes was born one child, Martha Bland.

MURRAY CLARKE WOODBURY

MURRAY CLARKE WOODBURY was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 7, 1898. His father is Colonel Edward P. Woodbury, and his mother, Alice (Clarke) Woodbury. Colonel Woodbury, his father, has been for many years a winter resident of Daytona Beach, Fla., where he is President of the Ridgewood Hotel Company and a summer resident of Burlington, Vermont, where he was born, and where he has been active in the social life of the community. On both his mother and father's side, the subject of this biography is descended from old New England families. His paternal grandfather, Urban Woodbury, was one time Governor of Vermont, and a Civil War officer, on the Union side. He also served on the Cuban Investment Committee under President McKinley.

Before the Woodbury's settled in Vermont they were residents of New Hampshire. One of the earliest members was awarded a land grant in the province, prior to the Revolutionary War, on which he and his descendants lived before they came to Vermont.

Murray Clarke Woodbury received his early education in the schools of Burlington, Vermont, after which he attended Suffield School, at Suffield, Connecticut, from 1913 to 1915, at which time he entered the Florida Military Academy, where he remained for two years until 1917. Upon the outbreak of the World War, he entered the regular service as a private in the Air Corps, and later was commissioned as a Lieutenant. He resigned from the service in early 1919, to complete his education, and entered Norwich University, in the class of 1921.

After leaving college, he came to Florida where he had been a winter resident with his family for several years. He was active in the hotel business throughout the state, until January 1, 1924, when he came to Duval County, and became connected with the Jacksonville Concrete Products Company, and has continued with them since that time. At present he is Vice-President and Sales Manager.

Besides his splendid war record, he has served in the Vermont National Guard as Commissioned Officer, and at present is quite active in American Legion, and in the Reserve Officers Association, in which he holds the rank of Captain, Air Corps Reserves. Among Civic Organizations, he is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Of social clubs, he is a member of the Florida Yacht, the Seminole and other organizations. In fraternal organizations he is a Mason, being a member of the Washington Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Scottish Rite of Jacksonville. He also belongs to the Sigma Phi Epsilon Greek Letter National Fraternity.

On April 19, 1923, he was married to Sara London Holmes, daughter of James Dobbins Holmes, of Jacksonville. They have one child, Alice Clarke Woodbury, born March 15, 1924, and named for Mr. Woodbury's mother.

THE RT. REV. FRANK A. JUHAN, D.D.

THE RT. REV. FRANK A. JUHAN, D.D., was born at Macon, Georgia, April 27, 1887. His father was Charles J. Juhan and his mother, Minnie (Hervey) Juhan. The first of the Juhan family came to this country with the first colony of the French Huguenots and settled near Charleston, South Carolina.

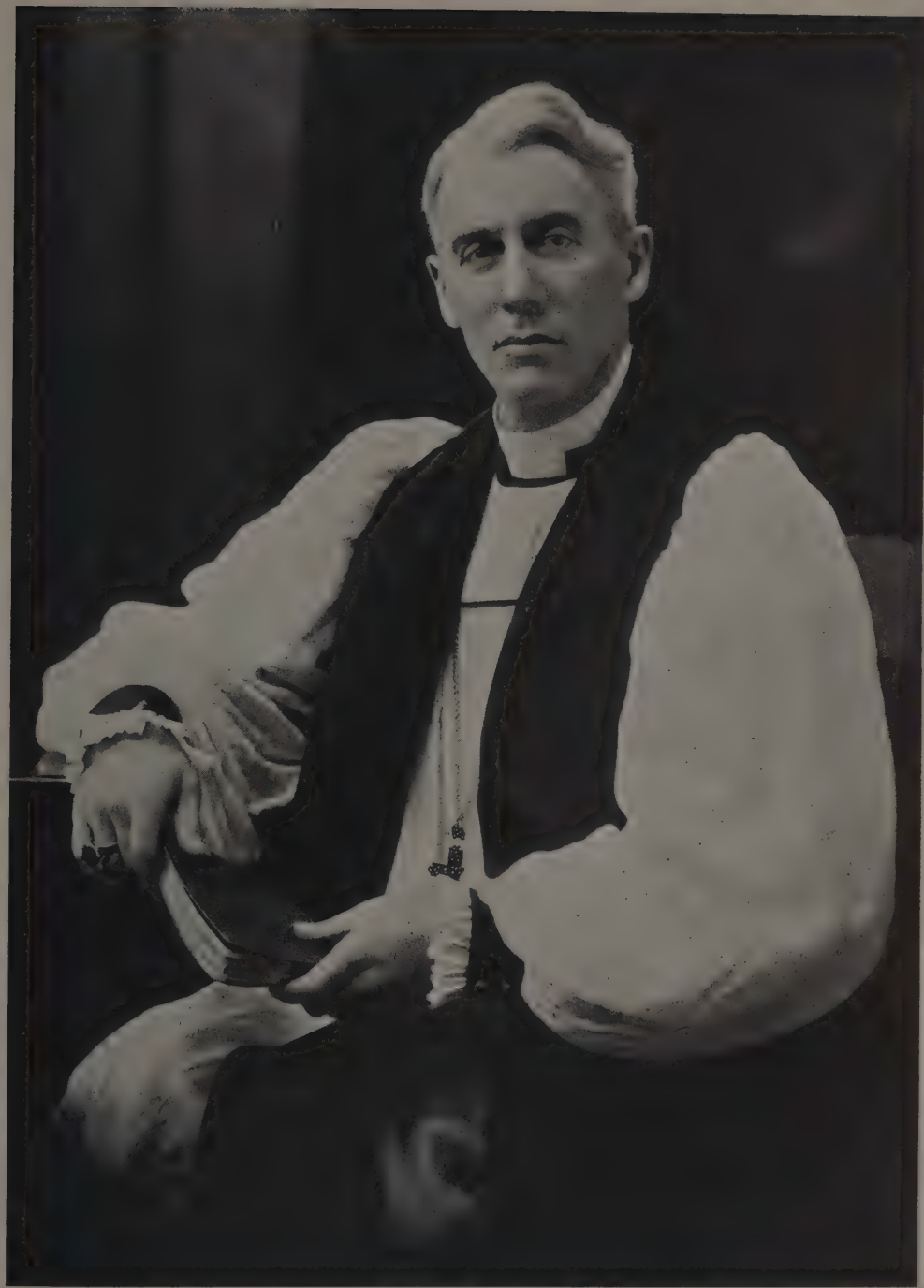
The Rev. Dr. Frank A. Juhan received his early education in the public schools and at the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio, Texas. After completing his course there, he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, taking a course in the Academic and Theological Department, from which he graduated, receiving a Doctor of Divinity degree. After his graduation, he engaged in missionary work in West Texas for a time, later returning to the University of the South at Sewanee, where he was Chaplain for a number of years. He afterwards was Rector of Christ Church at Greenville, South Carolina, coming to Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, on November 11, 1924, and was made Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Florida.

In civic and religious organizations in the county he has taken an active interest and is a member of the Rotary Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and a member of the Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity.

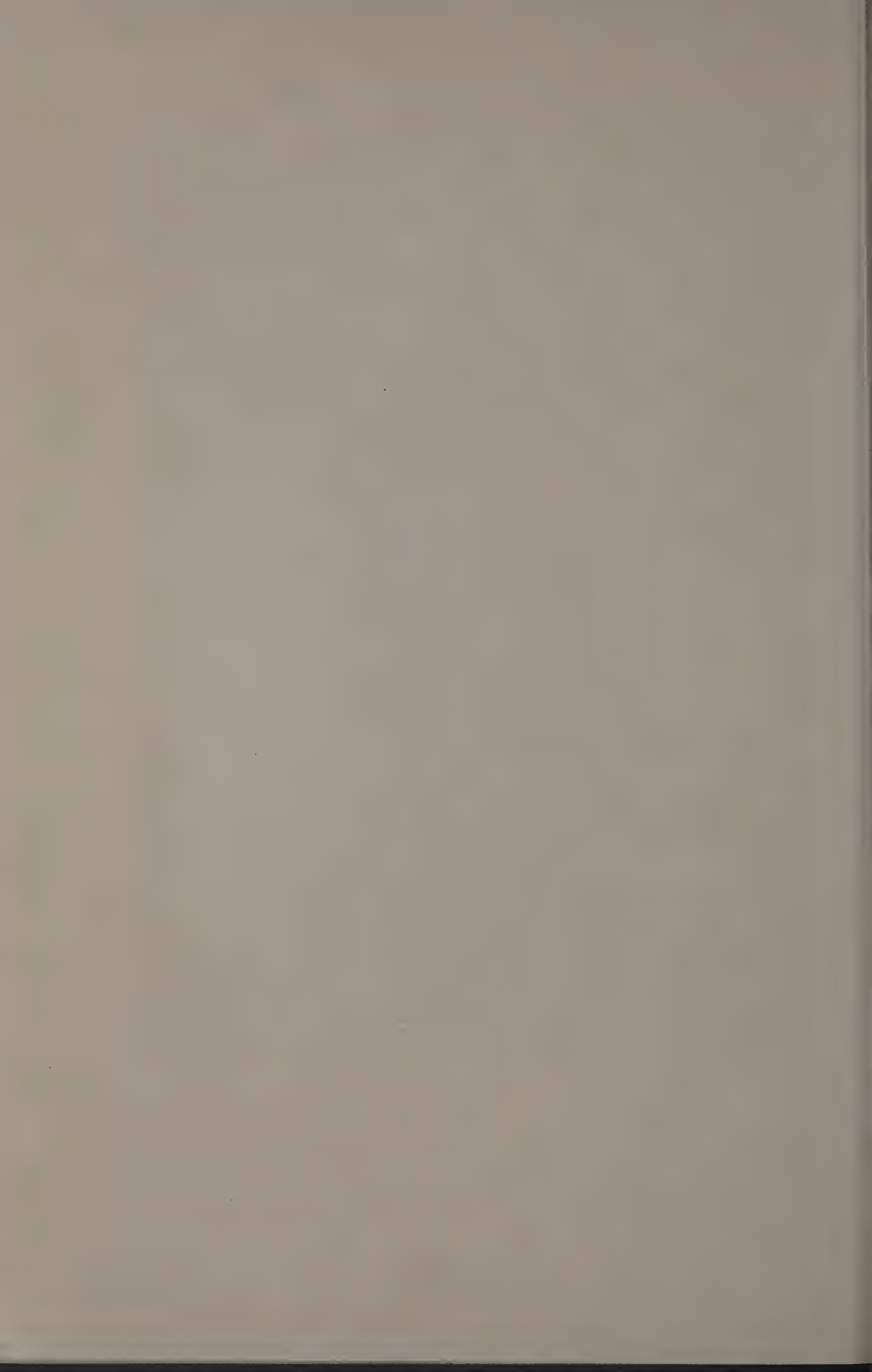
On January 3, 1912, he was married to Miss Vera Louise Spencer of Selma, Alabama, and to the union were born three children: Frances, Alexander, and Charles Juhan.

RAYMOND SANDERSON, M. D.

RAYMOND SANDERSON, M. D., was born at Bemis-on-Chatauqua, New York, August 20, 1883. His father was Henry Clay Sanderson and his mother, Louise M. (Constable) Sanderson. The Sandersons are of English descent and settled in Groton, Massachusetts, about 1700. Henry Clay Sanderson, the father of Dr. Raymond Sanderson, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts. The Constables are of English descent also. John Constable, the father of Louis M. (Constable) Sanderson, came from England in 1849 and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania. He was on his way west but stopped in Erie and was so well-pleased with the sur-



Frank A. Graham



roundings that he became a contractor, establishing with his sons, the prominent firm of Constable Brothers in that town. Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, relative of Dr. Sanderson, made and gave to Colonel George Armfield the flag used at Fort Henry, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Raymond Sanderson received his early education in the schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where his family moved when he was quite young. He attended the public school, and the Scranton High School, after which he attended Princeton University, where he graduated in 1905 with the degree of B. S. In 1906 he attended the John Hopkins University, where he graduated in 1910 with the degree of M. D. Following his university career he came to Florida, where his father had a winter home on Merritt's Island, Brevard County. His visit here created interest in the state, climate, and surroundings. He afterwards attended the University of Berlin, and upon his return went to New York State specializing in bacteriology, at Clifton Springs Sanatorium, Canandaigua, Kingston and Poughkeepsie, from 1910 until 1921.

During all these years he was in close touch and a constant visitor to Florida. On one of his visits he met Miss Katherine Walker of Jacksonville, who was attending Stetson University at the time, and later they were married. In 1921 he began specializing in diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat; one year at Johns Hopkins Hospital and three years in New York City. In 1925 he made Jacksonville his permanent home.

Dr. Sanderson's war record is deserving of notice. On August 20, 1917, he volunteered and was assigned to the Rockefeller Institute at New York for intensive training in bacteriology. He was transferred to Washington in the fall of 1917 to the Army Medical School, where he made vaccines, and was later assigned to the treatment of Meningitis and Pneumonia in the Rainbow Division. He was afterwards located at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where he remained until March, 1918. In that year he was sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, Base Hospital, as Chief of Laboratory Service, where he remained until October, 1919, when he was discharged.

Dr. Sanders has held positions of semi-political nature, having been for five years County Bacteriologist in Ontario and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and for two years City Bacteriologist at Poughkeepsie, where he was also sub-district manager of the Veterans Bureau over ten counties in the state of New York.

Dr. Sanderson is a member of the Duval County Medical Society and the Florida State Medical Society. In social organizations he is a member of the Florida Country Club, the Florida Yacht Club, and the Reserve Officers Association, of which he is President. While at Princeton University he was a member of the Tower Club, and the Pithotomy Club of Johns Hopkins. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason.

On June 8, 1910, he was married to Miss Katherine Walker, daughter of Dr. Franklin Pierce Walker, of Jacksonville, who is well known for many years as a prominent physician. Mrs. Sanderson is now State Publicity Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida. To the union were born two children: Mary Louise, and Raymond Sanderson, Jr.

CHARLES EDWARD COMMANDER

CHARLES EDWARD COMMANDER was born in Darlington County, South Carolina, August 4, 1882. His father was Robert Charlton Commander and his mother, Esther (McCurry) Commander. On his father's side he is of English lineage. The Commanders came to South Carolina in the Colonial days, first settling in the Darlington section. Here the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, Capt. Joseph Commander, built a Presbyterian church and gave it to his congregation. The grandfather volunteered in the Confederate Army and was killed during the War Between the States. On his mother's side, Mr. Commander is of Scotch descent and the McCurry's also were early settlers in South Carolina. They were closely related to the McDonald clan, his maternal grandmother being of that name.

Charles Edward Commander received his early education in the schools of Florence, South Carolina, where his family moved when he was a child. He completed his course at high school, after which he entered the University of South Carolina in 1899. In 1904, following his academic course and his graduation in law he became secretary of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association and raised an endowment fund which was used to financially assist young men to obtain an education. Having completed this task, for two years he practiced law in Columbia, the capital of the State, and then returned to his home town in Florence where he practiced for two years, when he entered the banking business, organizing the City Savings Bank, of which he became president. He continued with the bank for seven years, during which time he was also active in the real estate and insurance business, later adding mortgage loans to his line of work.

In May, 1925, he came to Florida and for one year was a resident of Tampa, where he engaged in the mortgage loan business. In May, 1926, he came to Duval County and continued in that line.

In 1913, Mr. Commander assisted in the organizing of the Commission form of Government for Florence, South Carolina, and was mayor *pro tem.* of that city for four years. During the World War he was attorney for the Exemption Board, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina.

He has always been active in civic affairs wherever he has lived. He was one of the organizers and was vice-president of the Rotary Club of Florence. Having changed his classification, he resigned from Rotary and organized the Kiwanis Club for the same city, and was its first president and also district trustee. He was also the organizer of a number of industrial enterprises. He is now a member of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, the Florida Country Club, and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

On June 21, 1911, he married Miss Adelaide Boyd of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and they have five children: Charles E., Jr.; Shands; Adelaide; Esther; and Richard Thompson Commander.

HENRY ALFRED HUDNALL

HENRY ALFRED HUDNALL was born at St. Nicholas, Duval County, Florida, in 1853, and died in South Jacksonville, March, 1914. His father was Francis Shelton Hudnall and his mother, Eliza (Coene) Hudnall. (For genealogy, see biography Eliza (Coene) Hudnall, and Hudnall Family.)

Henry Alfred Hudnall received his early education in the schools of Duval County and afterwards attended school in Kentucky. He first became associated with Furchgotts, a prominent department store of Jacksonville. He later purchased the old Hudnall property on the south bank of the St. Johns River where Ezekiel Hudnall, founder of the Hudnall family in Duval County, lived and died. (See historical index.) Later Henry Alfred Hudnall moved to South Jacksonville where he bought considerable property.

Mr. Hudnall was one of the builders of the County, and was a prominent member of the County Commissioners for many years. One of his life interests was the construction of the Beach Road from South Jacksonville to the ocean. He was also interested in park beautification and planted many trees along the highways. He was always active in the civic life of Duval County and was known as a public-spirited citizen.

In 1880, he married Miss Rosalie Hartley, of Mandarin, Duval County, a member of a family who were among the early settlers in the Spanish occupation and obtained land grants from the Crown of Spain. (See historical index.) To the union were born five children: Helen (Mrs. Helen Hudnall West); Edna (Mrs. Edna Hudnall Stein), deceased; Laura (Mrs. Elmer Lee Hagin); Mary (Mrs. Mary Hudnall Clawson); and Marguerite (Mrs. Marguerite H. Parr).

ELMER LEE HAGIN

ELMER LEE HAGIN was born at Mandarin, Florida, February 18, 1884. His father was Thomas James Hagin and his mother, Isabella (Acosta) Hagin. His grandfather was Joseph Hagin, who settled on the St. Johns River at Mandarin just after the change of flags, purchasing an old Spanish Land Grant. The Acostas, his mother's family, were also old settlers of Mandarin.

Elmer Lee Hagin received his early education in the public schools of Duval County, and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old. He came to Jacksonville in 1901 and obtained a position with the Southern Express Company, remaining with them one year. He then went on the road as a traveling salesman for the Porter-Mollard Company, a wholesale grocery house of Jacksonville. He traveled the State of Florida and part of South Georgia, remaining with them until August, 1917, when he organized the wholesale grocery house of Hagin, Upchurch & Peters on August 1st of that year. This business continued until 1920 when Mr. Hagin bought out the interest of Mr. Upchurch, and the name of the business was changed to the Hagin-Peters Company, under which style it still continues. The business has gradually developed and in April, 1925, they opened a branch store in Daytona Beach.

During the World War, Mr. Hagin was active in Liberty Loan and War Stamp drives. He is at present a State Game Commissioner, having been appointed by Governor John W. Martin. In civic organizations he is a member of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club, and was for fifteen years a member of the Florida Country Club but recently resigned.

On January 27, 1915, he married Miss Laura L. Hudnall, daughter of Henry Alfred Hudnall and Rosalie V. Hudnall, a granddaughter of Francis Shelton and Eliza (Coene) Hudnall, and a descendant of Ezekiel Hudnall. (See genealogy Hudnall family and biography Eliza (Coene) Hudnall.) Mr. and Mrs. Hagin have no children.



COLONEL WILLIAM T. STOCKTON

*COLONEL WILLIAM TENNENT STOCKTON
AND THE STOCKTON FAMILY¹*

THE STOCKTON FAMILY of New Jersey has been prominent in America for nearly three hundred years, and no family in the United States can boast a tradition for longer continuous public service. This family has produced a signer of the Declaration of Independence, governors, senators, congressmen, cabinet officers, judges, diplomats, and numerous naval and military heroes. In the New Jersey branch the United States senatorship became for a time almost hereditary. Senator Richard Stockton, the son of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was elected to the United States Senate in 1796 and was followed in 1851 by his son, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, who was probably the most distinguished member of the family. In the War of 1812 Commodore Stockton served as aide to Commodore Rodgers and in 1815 as a lieutenant with Commodore Stephen Decatur in the war against Algiers; in 1821 acquired for the United States by treaty the territory in Africa which is now Liberia; in 1846 conquered California and became its first military governor; held the highest naval rank of his time; and in 1841 was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler, but declined the honor. Commodore Stockton was in turn succeeded in 1865 and again in 1869 by his son, John Potter Stockton, who, as chairman of the New Jersey delegation, nominated General George B. McClellan for the presidency in the Democratic National Convention in 1864.

The name "Stockton" is Saxon in its origin, being formed from the words "Stoc", a place, and "Tun", signifying an inclosure. It was originally written "Stoctun", but during a transition period of about eight hundred years has finally become "Stockton". The original home of the Stocktons in England was Stockton Manor in the Barony of Malpas in the County of Cheshire, which it is recorded David Stockton inherited from his father in 1250, during the reign of Henry III. Sir John Stockton, a descendant who was knighted on the field of battle by Edward IV, was Lord Mayor of London in 1470-71.

The Richard Stockton who came to this country some time prior to November 8, 1656, "possessed an opulent fortune" and settled at Flushing, Long Island. His eldest son, Richard, moved to what is now New Jersey and in 1701 purchased from William Penn about six thousand acres of land, which embraces the site of the present town of Princeton. By 1709 he had completed the building of "Morven", the ancestral home of the Stocktons, which is still occupied by the Stockton family, and which he bequeathed to his fifth son, John Stockton, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Stockton was instrumental in securing for Princeton the College of New Jersey and in 1754 officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the institution which is now Princeton University.

Colonel William Tennent Stockton was born October 8, 1812, at Roxborough, Pennsylvania, (near Philadelphia). His parents were William Tennent Stockton and Anna (Williamson) Stockton of New Jersey. His grandfather, Rev. Philip

¹The chronological position of the Stockton Family is properly in the period of 1870.

Stockton, studied theology under Rev. Samuel Witherspoon, President of Princeton College, became a Presbyterian minister, and served as a chaplain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. His grandmother was Catherine Cumming of New Jersey, a sister of General John Noble Cumming of Revolutionary fame. Colonel Stockton was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1830, and was graduated in 1834. He served in the garrison at Augusta Arsenal (Georgia) and at Fort Wood, Louisiana, as a second lieutenant in the Second Artillery in 1834-35. He was on topographical duty and fought in the Florida Indian wars in 1835-36, taking part in the skirmishes at Camp Izard and in the action at Oloklikaha. He resigned from the army May 31, 1836, and became a planter at Quincy, Florida, but subsequently served in later Indian uprisings. He was Colonel of the Florida Militia 1845-58 and a member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy in 1849. It is an interesting coincidence that while his cousin Commodore Robert Field Stockton was doing everything in his power as a delegate to the "Peace Congress" in 1861 to avert the crisis which culminated in the Civil War, Colonel Stockton went to Tallahassee to oppose the passage of the Secession Ordinance by the Florida Constitutional Convention. However, when Florida severed connection with the Union, Colonel Stockton tendered his services to his adopted state, and was commissioned a captain in the regular army of the Confederacy, being shortly afterwards promoted to Major of the First Florida Cavalry and later to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was first detailed to muster into service all the troops in Florida. After completing this duty, he joined his command at the front with the Army of Tennessee and distinguished himself at the Battle of Chickamauga, where he was seriously wounded. Later, at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, in 1863, Colonel Stockton was captured while fighting with his men in the front line trenches, and was held as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until August, 1865. His health was permanently impaired by his long confinement and he died in Quincy, Florida, March 4, 1869.

Mention of Colonel Stockton is found in Brevard's History of Florida:

"In the town of Quincy, lived Colonel William Stockton, prominent in social and political life. He wrote tales of hunting in Florida, which were printed in *Forest and Stream* and afterwards collected in book form, under the title of *Dog and Gun*. Sportsmen found delight in these sketches, written by a man who was himself a noted sportsman, and whatever was written by 'Cor de Chasse', the pen name of Colonel Stockton, was eagerly read."

The following quotation from "Dickison and His Men," by Mary Elizabeth Dickison, also gives an intimate personal picture of Colonel Stockton:

"He was a typical Southern soldier, the incarnate spirit of the Confederacy. His handsome face and form, his lofty bearing, now towering in the forefront of battle, now falling back before overwhelming numbers, contesting every inch of ground until, finally, overcome but not conquered, victorious even in defeat, he hurled defiance in the face of the foe, breaking his sword and throwing away hilt and blade and scabbard as a token of an unconquerable spirit."

Colonel Stockton married Miss Sarah Strange in 1839 and two children were born of this union, William Tennent and Harriet. On December 23, 1845, he married Miss Julia Telfair, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Telfair of Washington, North Carolina. There were seven sons born of this marriage, Richard, Warrick Rush, Thomas Telfair (see biography of Thomas Telfair Stockton), Guy Henry, John Noble Cumming (see biography of John N. C. Stockton), Telfair (see biography of Telfair Stockton), George T. Ward, and two daughters, Julia Vipont, who was first Mrs. James H. Livingston and afterwards Mrs. Richard McLaughlin, and Mary Stuart, who was first Mrs. Gaston Finley and afterwards Mrs. John Freeman Young, the wife of the Rt. Rev. John Freeman Young, Bishop of Florida. After the death of Colonel Stockton, his widow, with four sons and two daughters, moved in 1870 to Jacksonville, where Mrs. Stockton died on June 10, 1892. Referring to Mrs. Stockton, Mary Elizabeth Dickison wrote:

"If a woman may pay tribute to one of the noblest and bravest of her sex—a typical woman of the South, while it was rocked in the stormiest revolution of this or any other century—to one ennobled by nature to be the mother of the children of such a soldier as I have just portrayed, I could find no loftier example than the simple name of Mrs. Julia Telfair Stockton."

THOMAS TELFAIR STOCKTON

THOMAS TELFAIR STOCKTON was born in Quincy, Florida, October 8, 1853, and died in Jacksonville November 30, 1907. His father was Colonel William Tennent Stockton and his mother Julia (Telfair) Stockton. (For genealogy see biography of Col. William Tennent Stockton.) He was also a brother of John N. C. Stockton and Telfair Stockton. (See their biographies.)

Thomas Telfair Stockton received his early education in the private schools of Quincy and the Quincy Academy. His father having died, he helped his mother on the plantation, until at the age of fifteen he commenced business life as a civil engineer. The family moved to Jacksonville when he was sixteen and in 1871 he became associated with the Southern Express Company, and remained with them twelve years or until 1883, being promoted through various capacities until he obtained the position of route agent for the entire State of Florida. In 1883 he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was very successful.

In 1886 he, together with his brothers, John N. C. Stockton and Telfair Stockton and others, purchased the Morning News and Herald and combined it under the name of the News-Herald, later incorporating as the Florida Publishing Company, which published the Times-Union in 1888, an account of which is given on page 170 of the History of Duval County. Mr. Stockton became Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager, and under his management the paper became one of the leading journals of not only the State but of the South. He was familiarly known as "T. T.," and was a journalist who took a foremost part in raising the standards of the profession by devotion to his calling.

Mr. Stockton was prominent in the social, civic and economic life of Duval County and the city of Jacksonville from his first arrival in 1883 until the time of his death. He was a member of the Seminole Club; was active in the old Jacksonville Board of Trade, afterward the Chamber of Commerce; was at one time Commander of Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 83; a member of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans; an Elk; at one time Master of Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Southern Publishers' Association—composed of the leading newspapers of the South; and also a member of the Florida Press Association.

On May 16, 1877, he married Miss Willie Anna Lawton, daughter of Col. Winborn J. Lawton and Sarah (Lewis) Lawton, both of Georgia, and to the union were born five children: Thomas Telfair, Jr. (deceased); Winborn Lawton (deceased); Julia Telfair (Mrs. David K. Catherwood); Mildred Lawton (Mrs. Horace M. Fox); Helen Clark (deceased).

TELFAIR STOCKTON

TELFAIR STOCKTON, prominent as a developer of Jacksonville and Duval County for over a half century, was born at Quincy, Florida, January 31, 1860. His father was Colonel William Tennent Stockton, and his mother, Julia Elizabeth (Telfair) Stockton. (For genealogy, see biography Colonel William Tennent Stockton.)

Telfair Stockton was educated in the public schools of Gadsden and Duval Counties, and early in life began his career as a newsboy, saving enough money to open a news and book store in Jacksonville in 1876 at the age of sixteen, thereby becoming the youngest merchant in the community. Although he was successful in his initial venture, he sought broader fields of endeavor and began to study law at night, and, although the stage was set for the news stand operator to enter the legal profession, his strong faith in Jacksonville and Florida diverted his interest to real estate, as offering greater opportunities for constructive effort. He became the junior partner in a Jacksonville firm, and a year later purchased the interests of his partners and began to operate under his own name. Soon he became one of the largest and most prominent real estate operators in the State of Florida. Jacksonville owes to him a debt that can never be paid for the constructive work done in the improvement and development of outlying sections of the city. Springfield, one of the beautiful residential sections, stands as evidence of his ability and energy. He visualized the future metropolis of Jacksonville, and was one of the real builders of the village in the early eighties into the Greater Jacksonville of today. His professional advice is sought by both the large and small investor, and his leadership in the real estate field is unquestioned. Among his later successful residential subdivisions are Avondale and San Marco. He has built and sold hundreds of fine residences, five large office buildings in the heart of Jacksonville, ranging in value from \$200,000 to \$300,000. He has organized, and since operated, companies for the manufacture of brick, interlocking



Edgar Stockton



tile, and other building material, which is sold throughout the South, besides furnishing a large portion of brick and tile in Jacksonville and Florida building, in fact there is probably no single individual who has done more for the building of Duval County than Mr. Stockton.

Not only as a material builder and developer has Mr. Stockton been active, but since his advent into the life of Duval County he has taken an active part in its social and political activities. His name is prominently mentioned in the History of Duval County as a private citizen and as a member of the State Legislature, as well as other public offices with which he was honored. During his term of office many progressive measures are to his credit, among which is the development of the harbor, the building and hard-surfacing of highways, the great bridge across St. Johns River, and other progressive projects. As chairman of the Board of Public Works in 1897 and 1899 he inaugurated the present system of parks, enhancing the beauty and attractiveness of the city. Among these was the forty-five acre Springfield Park, upon a portion of which now stands St. Lukes Hospital. During his term of office the municipally owned electric light plant was enlarged and placed on a paying basis.

During the Spanish-American War, while chairman of the Board of Public Works, he was largely responsible for arranging for the care of 30,000 troops encamped in Jacksonville under General Fitzhugh Lee, an account of which is given in the History of Duval County. Following the fire of 1901, he was a leading figure in the organization for public relief and for the rehabilitation of the city. In 1911 he was a leader in the movement for the incorporation of the Jacksonville Real Estate Exchange, and was its first president. In fact, his influence has always been on the side of right, progress, law, order, and advancement, and his efforts have been a tangible factor for good.

He is president of the Gamble-Stockton Company, the Columbus (Georgia) Brick and Tile Company, the Avondale Company, and the Telfair Stockton & Company. He is a director in the Florida National Bank, a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and the Believers in Jacksonville. In social organizations locally, he is a member of the Seminole and Timuquana Country Club, as well as the Muscogee Club of Columbus, Georgia. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Episcopal Church.

On January 15, 1885, he married in Jacksonville, Florida, Miss Florence Orlean Fitch, of Memphis, Tennessee, daughter of James Roosevelt Fitch, a near relative of the Roosevelt family of New York, and a prominent railroad official. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton are the parents of three children: Florence Telfair Stockton (Mrs. Francis Rogers); James Roosevelt Stockton, a graduate of Princeton University, who distinguished himself in the World War as a captain of the United States Marine Corps, and who married Louise Harried Baker; and Telfair Stockton, Jr., who was a member of the Motor Corps during the World War. Mrs. Stockton is prominent socially, and is past president of the Colonial Dames of Florida. During the World War she was conspicuously active in war service, and was secretary of the Council of National Defense of Florida.

JOHN NOBLE CUMMING STOCKTON

JOHN NOBLE CUMMING STOCKTON, one of Florida's most distinguished citizens, a son of Colonel William Tennent Stockton (see biography) and Julia (Telfair) Stockton, was born at Quincy, Florida, November 17, 1857. Mr. Stockton was reared on the family plantation at Quincy, where he laid the foundations of a robust constitution, which stood him in good stead during the strenuous life to follow. In 1870, the year after the death of Colonel Stockton, the family moved to Jacksonville. Mr. Stockton had received the rudiments of his education in the Quincy schools, but the condition of the family finances made it necessary for him to go to work soon after reaching Jacksonville. In 1873 he entered the employment of William Root, a wholesale grocer, at three dollars a week. When he left Mr. Root five years later, he was receiving \$1,000.00 a year, a munificent salary in those days for so young a man. In 1878 he became a bookkeeper in the banking house of D. G. Ambler and at the end of five years was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Ambler, Marvin & Stockton. In 1885 he helped to organize the National Bank of the State of Florida and was appointed cashier. In 1888 he was elected Vice-President and in 1894 President of this important banking institution. In 1887 Mr. Stockton organized the First National Bank of Tampa and served as its President until he resigned in 1891. In 1894 he helped to organize the Exchange National Bank of Tampa, of which he served as Vice-President for a time. During the great financial panic of 1893, his superior qualifications as a financier enabled his banks to pass safely through the crisis. In 1895 he became largely interested in the lumber and phosphate business as a member of the firm of J. E. Bryan & Company. From that time until his death, Mr. Stockton was associated with numerous phosphate, lumber and turpentine enterprises. In 1906 he organized the Ortega Company, a real estate development corporation, was elected its President and held that position until his death. It was his pioneering vigor, faith in the future, and remarkable vision which opened up Ortega as a beautiful suburban residential section of Jacksonville.

Mr. Stockton's service to his fellow citizens during the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 will never be forgotten by the older inhabitants of Jacksonville. Without thought of personal danger, he devoted himself tirelessly to his duties as a member of the auxiliary committee in charge of relief funds. After the epidemic he took an important part in re-organizing the completely demoralized Board of Trade, now the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, and in 1889 was elected its President.

Jacksonville cherishes his memory chiefly for his indefatigable energy in laying the foundations of a municipally owned electric light plant. In 1888 he served as a member of the Board of Public Works and in 1893, when the City voted a million dollar bond issue for public improvements, as Chairman of the Board of Public Works, he negotiated the purchase of the present City Hall site and signed contracts for the building of the electric light plant, for the paving of streets, and for extensions of the water and sewer systems. Immediately after the disastrous fire of May 3, 1901, the City Council called him back to the Board of Public Works by a unanimous vote, and the members of the Board promptly elected him Chair-



John N. E. Stoughton

man. In this capacity he directed the expenditure of a bond issue of \$400,000 in re-building the City Hall and making other public improvements. In 1889-90 he served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County. The public positions held by Mr. Stockton were of vital importance during the formative days of Jacksonville, and his efficiency and constructive genius have left a lasting impress on the city's development.

Mr. Stockton was as vitally interested in the political development of his state as he was in the political and economic development of his city. He took an active part in the national campaign of 1876, even before he could vote, and by 1880 his political influence was apparent in the gubernatorial election. He was a delegate to the 1884 convention, which nominated Perry for governor, and also served as treasurer for the Cleveland organization during that year. He was an active advocate of Governor Francis P. Fleming in the 1888 convention and vigorously supported Wilkinson Call in his successful campaign for re-election to the U. S. Senate in 1890. In 1896, after one of the fiercest political struggles in the history of the state, Mr. Stockton was elected to the Legislature, where he led the fight for the re-election of Senator Call. When it became apparent that Senator Call could not be elected, he withdrew in favor of Mr. Stockton, who came within seven votes of election. The lines had become tensely drawn and to break the deadlock Mr. Stockton threw his strength to Stephen R. Mallory, who was thereupon elected on the first ballot after his name was presented to the Legislature. Mr. Stockton was a delegate to the 1900 convention, which nominated W. S. Jennings for Governor, and strongly urged the adoption of a resolution substituting the state-wide primary for the convention system. He retained his deep interest in politics all his life and was an important factor in nearly every state campaign.

For many years he was an active member of St. Johns Episcopal Church, and took an energetic part in building St. Andrews, the Bishop Young Memorial Church, in East Jacksonville.

On September 27, 1883, Mr. Stockton married Fannie Baker, a daughter of Judge James McNair Baker (see biography) and Frances (Gilchrist) Baker. Mr. Stockton died in Jacksonville, January 13, 1922, and is survived by Mrs. Stockton and six children, William Tennent, Gilchrist Baker, Frances Baker (Mrs. J. Walker Godwin, of Minneapolis, Minn.), Margaret (Mrs. J. Henry Blount), Jean (Mrs. Herman Ulmer) and Julia Telfair (Mrs. Frederick S. Cates).

As early as 1902, Governor Francis P. Fleming, in his "Memoirs of Florida," commented as follows:

"There is no man in the state who has been more prominently before the public than Mr. Stockton, and he has been honored on many occasions with positions of public trust and direction. Mr. Stockton has done much for the City of Jacksonville and the State of Florida, the result of his public work being of great and lasting character."

Mr. Stockton was a man of courage and conviction, of vision and initiative. Even though his chief services to his city as a member of the Board of Public Works are associated in the public mind with the three great crises through which Jacksonville passed, the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, the financial panic of 1893,

and the re-construction period following the great fire of 1901, Mr. Stockton will be long remembered, not only for his civic achievements, but also for his understanding and sympathy for the downtrodden and his eager helpfulness in the many unseen things of life.

The following inscription from Mr. Stockton's monument in Evergreen Cemetery summarizes his philosophy of life:

"I will be wise, and just, and free, and mild, if in me lies such power, for I grow weary to behold the selfish and the strong still tyrannize without reproach or check."

GILCHRIST BAKER STOCKTON

GILCHRIST BAKER STOCKTON is the second son of the late John N. C. Stockton, who played an important part during his lifetime in the economic and political development of Duval County and the State of Florida, and of Fannie (Baker) Stockton, the daughter of Judge James M. Baker, who was Confederate Senator from Florida throughout the War Between the States. (For genealogy see biographies of Colonel William Tennent Stockton and Judge James M. Baker.)

Mr. Stockton was born in Jacksonville August 20, 1890. He was graduated from the Duval High School in 1908 and from Princeton University in 1914, where he took high honors and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In January, 1914, he was selected as the Rhodes Scholar from Florida and was admitted to Christ Church, Oxford University, where he later took a law degree. In December, 1927, Oxford University also conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1915 Mr. Stockton became a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover was Chairman. He served in this organization four months in Belgium and eight months in that part of Northern France occupied by the German Army, feeding the Belgian and French civilian populations. In August, 1915, he was placed in charge of the District of St. Quentin and later of the District of Lille, the largest in the occupied area.

In November, 1916, the State Department appointed him as a Special Assistant to Hon. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, in matters relating to the war in Europe. When the United States entered the war, Mr. Stockton resigned his position with the State Department and joined the United States Navy. He was commissioned a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force in August, 1917, and was assigned to duty as an aide to Admiral W. S. Sims, Commander of the U. S. Naval Forces operating in European waters, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. In September, 1918, he was promoted to Senior Lieutenant.

In his "Victory at Sea," Admiral Sims writes:

"Lieutenant Stockton performed the arduous and important duties of General Business Manager or Executive Officer of Headquarters in a most efficient manner."

In April, 1919, he was placed on inactive status by the Navy Department and went to Vienna with the American Relief Administration. In June he was appointed Chief of the Mission to Austria, with the task of feeding 300,000 children daily. He continued in charge of this important work until September, 1920. With reference to Mr. Stockton's work in Austria, Sir Philip Gibbs, the well-known British war correspondent and novelist, in his "People of Destiny," writes:

"I saw the work of the American Relief Committee in Vienna and remember it as one of the noblest achievements I have seen. I went round these places with a young American naval officer—Lieutenant Stockton—one of the leading organizers of relief, and I remember him as one of the best types of manhood I have ever met up and down the roads of life."

Mr. Stockton was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1919, and the Austrian Republic bestowed on him the Gold Cross of Honor of the Order of Merit in 1925. He has also received the Medal of Salvator from the city of Vienna and medals from the cities of St. Quentin and Lille.

In 1924 Mr. Stockton served as Commander of the Edward C. DeSaussure Post No. 9, American Legion at Jacksonville, and still holds a commission as Lieutenant (Technicist) U. S. Naval Reserve. In the same year (1924) he also served as Director of Finance for Florida for the Democratic National Committee in the presidential campaign.

Since 1922 he has been engaged in business in Jacksonville as President of Ortega Company, a real estate development corporation, and has also taken an active part in local, state and national politics.

He married Miss Mildred Churchwell of Jacksonville on October 14, 1925. They have one daughter, Mildred Churchwell Stockton, born January 15, 1927.

Mr. Stockton is a Sigma Nu and a member of the Seminole Club, Civitan Club, Florida Yacht Club, Florida Country Club, Timuquana Country Club, all of Jacksonville, and of Tower Club, Princeton, New Jersey.

WILLIAM TENNENT STOCKTON

WILLIAM TENNENT STOCKTON was born in Jacksonville, Florida, December 2, 1887. His father was John Noble Cumming Stockton, and his mother, Fannie (Baker) Stockton. His paternal grandfather was Colonel William Tennent Stockton, and his maternal grandfather was Judge James McNair Baker. (See biographies Colonel William Tennent Stockton, John N. C. Stockton, and Judge James McNair Baker for genealogy.)

William Tennent Stockton received his early education in the Jacksonville public schools, graduating as valedictorian from the Duval High School in 1904. From 1905 to 1908 he attended Princeton University; in 1908 he was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, England, and in October, 1908, entered Wadham College and remained there while the University was in session until June, 1911. During the vacations he traveled extensively through England,

Scotland, and Ireland, and also on the European Continent, and in Egypt, Turkey, and Palestine. In 1910 he received B. A. degree in Jurisprudence from Oxford University. In 1911 he was awarded a diploma in Economics and Political Science at Oxford, his thesis being, "The Political Aspects of the Interference of the State with the Sale of Liquor." At Princeton he received several gold medals for debating and oratory.

After completing his course at Oxford he returned to Jacksonville and began work as a law clerk in the office of Baker & Baker, his maternal uncles. In 1912 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Florida, and soon thereafter was admitted to practice in the United States District Court, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and, in 1922, the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1914 he formed a partnership with H. P. Osborne (See biography H. Plant Osborne) under the firm name of Stockton & Osborne, and continued this partnership until 1917. Upon the outbreak of the World War he volunteered his services and on May 10, 1917, entered the Officer's Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia. In August, 1917, he was commissioned Captain Field Artillery, Officer's Reserve Corps. In September, 1917, he organized Battery C, 320th Field Artillery, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. In May, 1918, he went over-seas; in June was stationed at La Courtine; in July was in reserve in the Chateau Thierry Sector, and in August and September was engaged in action in the St. Mihiel Battle. In October and November he was engaged in the Argonne Forest, advancing from Varennes to Yoncq. On January 13, 1919, he was awarded the following citation by Major General Duncan:

"Capt. William T. Stockton, 320th F. A.

"On November 1, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, while his battery was assisting the infantry in the advance, Captain Stockton made a personal reconnaissance, under exceedingly heavy fire in the vicinity of St. George's-Imecourt Road. By his courageous action he was able to advance his battery to a commanding position and very quickly and most effectively support the advance of the infantry."

Upon receiving his honorable discharge from service, he returned to Jacksonville and practiced law alone in 1919, during which time he was appointed a member of the Florida Committee on the Selection of Rhodes Scholars. In 1920 he became the senior partner of the firm of Stockton & Ulmer, which firm continued until 1925, when C. H. Murchison was admitted under the style of Stockton, Ulmer & Murchison.

In political activities, Mr. Stockton was Secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Club in 1912. During the administration of Governor Park Trammell he was Secretary of the Duval County Taxpayers League, and was instrumental in having the Governor remove the Board of County Commissioners. In 1921 and 1922 he was President of the Jacksonville Bar Association. Among social organization he is a member of the Florida Yacht Club, Florida Country Club, and Tower Club of Princeton University.

In 1927 he received the A. M. degree (Honoris Causa) from Princeton University. Dean Magie on making presentation of Mr. Stockton for this degree, spoke as follows:

"William Tennent Stockton, for three years a member of this University in the class of 1909, a Rhodes Scholar and a graduate of the University of Oxford. An able and successful lawyer. During the World War he commanded a battery of field artillery, and was cited in General Orders for courageous action in the field. We are glad to number among our graduates a man bound to us by family ties of long standing and by association with us, who has shown by his character and conduct that he is worthy to be ranked with the sons of Old Nassau."

On January 5, 1918, he was married at Atlanta, Georgia, to Miss Nell Waldo, daughter of Albigeance Lamar Waldo, formerly of Florida, and Annie May (Slaton) Waldo, sister of Ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stockton there were born two sons: William T. Stockton, Jr., November 20, 1918, and A. Waldo Stockton, February 10, 1922.

J. HENRY BLOUNT

J. HENRY BLOUNT, eldest son of Bryan Whitfield Blount and Annie Harrison Blount, was born in Coffee County, Georgia, October 21, 1891. The Blounts were originally from North Carolina where they were early settlers in Beaufort County and where they were prominently connected with the history of the state for nearly two centuries.

William Heritage Blount, grandfather of J. Henry Blount, was a prominent physician in Kinston, North Carolina. Bryan Whitfield Blount, father of J. Henry Blount, with his family, moved to Jacksonville in 1908, where they have since resided. Bryan Whitfield Blount was, for years, engaged in the turpentine and naval stores business.

J. Henry Blount received his education in the public schools of Tampa, Florida, John B. Stetson University, and the University of Virginia, from the latter of which he received his B. L. degree in 1914. Returning to Jacksonville after his graduation, he served in a law office for one year and in 1915, he opened his own office. In 1916, he formed a partnership with Fred Botts, then Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. This partnership was dissolved in 1917 when Mr. Botts moved to Miami. Thereafter, he practiced law alone until January 1, 1926, when W. D. Jones, Jr., became his partner. He is now senior partner in the firm of Blount & Jones.

While J. Henry Blount has always taken keen interest in politics, both local and state, he has never aspired for political position but has assiduously attended to the practice of his profession. In August, 1927, he was appointed Chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners by Governor John W. Martin, which office he now holds. He was president of the Jacksonville Bar Association during the year 1927, and is now a member of the executive committee of that organization. He is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which he was

formerly a director and chairman of its educational committee. J. Henry Blount is a 32nd Degree Mason and a Shriner, being a member of the Morocco Temple, and a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity. It was largely through his efforts that the Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity was established at the University of Florida, in which Chapter he holds an honorary office. Of the social organizations of the city, he is a member of the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club.

On October 5, 1915, he married Margaret Stockton, daughter of John N. C. Stockton and Fannie Baker Stockton, and to them have been born three daughters, Margaret and Jean, twins, and Virginia. (See biography John N. C. Stockton.)

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